

**THE HISTORY**  
**OF THE**  
**JEWS OF RICHMOND**

---

**1769—1917**

**WITH WORLD WAR SECTION**

Gc  
975.502  
R41e  
1474557

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 02400 3144



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016



The History  
OF THE  
Jews of Richmond  
FROM  
1769 to 1917

BY  
HERBERT T. EZEKIEL  
AND  
GASTON LICHTENSTEIN



Richmond, Virginia  
HERBERT T. EZEKIEL, *Printer and Publisher*  
1917

COPYRIGHTED, 1917,  
BY  
HEBERT T. EZEKIEL  
AND  
GASTON LICHTENSTEIN

1474557

*My co-religionists have a habit of seizing upon every name of apparently Jewish origin as belonging to their tribe, something after the style of James Russell Lowell, of whom it is said this was also a monomania; that he detected a Jew in every hiding-place and in every disguise. All persons named for countries or towns, such as Lilienthal and Morgenroth, were Jews; all with fantastic compound names derived from colors, trades, animals, vegetables, minerals; all with Biblical names except Puritan first names; all patronymics ending with son, sen, or any other version; all Russells, originally so-called from red-haired Israelites; all Walters, by long descended derivation from Wolves and Foxes, in some ancient tongue. He cited some old chronicle in which he had cornered one Robert de Caecilia and exposed him as an English Jew. Asked by a friend, "When the Jews have got absolute control of finance, the army, the navy, the press, diplomacy, society, cities, the government and the earth's surface, what do you suppose they will do with them and with us?" he answered, as he whispered in a loud tone into his friend's ear, "That is the question which will eventually drive me mad!"—ISAAC MARKENS.*

# CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTORY . . . . .	11
II. ISAIAH ISAACS . . . . .	13
III. JACOB I. COHEN . . . . .	17
IV. MARCUS ELCAN . . . . .	21
V. JACOB MORDECAI . . . . .	23
VI. JOSEPH DARMSTADT . . . . .	26
VII. ISRAEL I. COHEN'S FAMILY . . . . .	29
VIII. PRIOR TO 1800 . . . . .	32
IX. ZALMA REHINE . . . . .	37
X. SOLOMON JACOBS . . . . .	41
XI. VENDUE MASTERS . . . . .	44
XII. THE MARX FAMILY . . . . .	47
XIII. JACOB LYON . . . . .	51
XIV. ISAAC LEESER . . . . .	54
XV. THE MYERS FAMILY . . . . .	57
XVI. GUSTAVUS A. MYERS . . . . .	60
XVII. MUNICIPAL MATTERS . . . . .	63
XVIII. THE BLUES . . . . .	72
XIX. THE COURT OF HUSTINGS . . . . .	76
XX. THE SUNDAY LAWS . . . . .	101
XXI. JACOB EZEKIEL . . . . .	117
XXII. SIR MOSES EZEKIEL . . . . .	119
XXIII. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT . . . . .	121
XXIV. CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT . . . . .	123
XXV. CITY CIRCUIT COURT . . . . .	125
XXVI. 1801 TO 1860 . . . . .	127
XXVII. THE BLUES IN THE WAR . . . . .	148
XXVIII. THE GRAYS . . . . .	153
XXIX. FUN AND ROMANCE . . . . .	155

XXX. WAR CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	160
XXXI. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN . . . . .	166
XXXII. WAR RESIDENTS . . . . .	171
XXXIII. ROLL OF HONOR . . . . .	175
XXXIV. SOLDIERS' SECTION . . . . .	194
XXXV. 1866 TO 1917 . . . . .	196
XXXVI. BIOGRAPHICAL . . . . .	209
XXXVII. THE KEILEY INCIDENT . . . . .	215
XXXVIII. MRS. ABRAHAM HYAM COHEN . . . . .	219
XXXIX. MISCELLANEOUS . . . . .	222
XL. EDUCATIONAL . . . . .	225
XLI. BENEFICIAL, CHARITABLE, FRATERNAL . . . . .	231
XLII. CONGREGATION BETH SHALOME . . . . .	236
XLIII. BETH AHABAH . . . . .	258
XLIV. BETH ISRAEL . . . . .	273
XLV. KENESETH ISRAEL . . . . .	275
XLVI. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION . . . . .	279
XLVII. FRANKLIN STREET BURYING GROUND . . . . .	281
XLVIII. THE HEBREW CEMETERY . . . . .	283
XLIX. OAKWOOD . . . . .	318
L. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE CEMETERY . . . . .	322

## APPENDIX

	PAGE
A—REMONSTRANCE OF PATRIOTS . . . . .	326
B—ISAIAH ISAACS' WILL . . . . .	327
C—JACOB I. COHEN'S WILL . . . . .	330
D—MARCUS ELCAN'S LIBRARY . . . . .	335
E—JACOB RUBSAMEN . . . . .	336
REFERENCES . . . . .	343
INDEX . . . . .	349
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS . . . . .	373



## PREFACE

In March, 1916, when the collaborators first approached friends with regard to the propriety of publishing this volume, they made the statement that if the work was to be done, 'twere well it were done at once, for each year the relentless Reaper made more difficult the labor involved. Much better than they knew did they speak. Experience has proved that information which could have been obtained for the mere asking a score of years ago is now a matter of difficult and laborious research. In so comparatively a recent matter as the War Between the States there are now but few who can be relied upon to furnish accurate statements. To one who was reared in the atmosphere immediately following the four years of internecine strife this seems more than passing strange. There are numbers of people with so-called "good memories," but under the most favorable conditions their minds run in channels that cannot be controlled, to the end that information given is far removed from that desired or asked for.

It is woeful to consider what havoc the hand of Time has wrought in even so simple a matter as tombstones. There are few that have been up over fifty years upon which the inscriptions are readily legible. For the sake of the future historian, as well as to carry out the idea for which they were originally erected, it is suggested that all such be recut before the lettering becomes obliterated.

When work on this book began, a list of Confederate Jewish soldiers from Richmond was shown to Captain George W. Epps, of the Richmond police force, a war member of the Blues. He made numerous suggestions and corrections. Before it could be typed and taken to him for revision, Captain Epps had been gathered to his fathers. A man of commanding appearance, unexcelled memory and undoubted probity, he numbered his friends among the Jews of Richmond by the score, and none who read this slight tribute to his memory will think it out of place in a history of the Jews of Richmond. His death is but further proof of the importance of this work being done at once.

Another, now no more, who extended valuable aid in the preparation of this work, was the late S. W. Fleishman. To those who knew him nothing that could be said here would add aught to the reverence in which his memory is held.

There is one matter that has given more trouble than all else. Some years ago that sage in Israel, Leo N. Levi, set a



Jewish conference by the ears by propounding the query, "What is Judaism?" A shorter question than this has been a serious stumbling-block to the compilers of this volume—"What is a Jew?" There are two answers. The first is, "one who professes Judaism." The other, slightly more complicated, would be "a person born of Jewish parents." Exactly so. A person can renounce his Judaism, but he cannot disclaim, logically, his Jewish parents and Jewish blood. Not that it is desired to claim those who do not wish to be considered Jews. Far from it, but there are certain physiological facts which cannot be gainsaid. For the purposes of this book, it has been decided, after careful consultation with those competent to deal with the matter, that where one has fifty per cent or more of Jewish blood he will be dealt with as a Jew. This is, of course, from the racial standpoint alone. There is no desire to force Judaism, or any other ism, upon any one; the distinction, to reiterate, being one of blood alone, which no human being can alter.

A search of the records has brought to light one truth that shattered a theory of centuries—there are no such things as "Jewish names." After being convinced that "Finn Cohen" and "Robert Straus" were Irish, it seems almost unbelievable that "John Neuman" and "Henry Smith" are Jews, except for the fact that it is known that they are of the race. In this matter of searching records and arriving at conclusions therefrom, the work of the collaborators proved doubly difficult, for not only it had to be shown the person in question was a Jew, but there had to be established the additional fact that he came from "Richmond way." If they had only done, as in the case of one Richmond record, where the grantee in a deed was designated as "Isaacs, the Jew," thereby setting all doubt at rest.

Though the labor has been arduous, it has been lightened by the sympathetic assistance of many kind friends, Christians, as well as Jews.

First and foremost thanks are due to Isaac Markens, of New York, author of "Hebrews in America," who, though not born in Richmond, resided here as a boy and young man. His excellent memory enabled him not only to give incidents and names, but dates and references as well. To his keen and sustained interest is due a considerable portion of the readable matter in the book for which no credit is given.

A mass of valuable and interesting information is that furnished by the scholarly author, Dr. George Alexander Kohut,

also of New York. If it were possible to add to the appreciation of his contribution, it would be due to the fact that such help came from one who a year ago was a comparative stranger.

Should this volume possess more than ordinary merit, credit therefor is cheerfully accorded to Earl G. Swem, Assistant State Librarian of Virginia. He made numerous valuable suggestions, born of experience, gave hours of time, and no knotty problem arose that his fertile and trained mind did not suggest some solution.

To Harold S. Bloomberg, of this city, is due the credit of taking the history back beyond the Revolutionary days to Colonial times. When this work began it was believed that 1781 would be the earliest authentic date. By his knowledge of Henrico county court records, he succeeded in finding references to Jews in Richmond as early as 1769. This antedates every other publication by twelve years.

From no source was more heretofore unpublished matter of value procured than from the record book of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. This volume carries "considerable weight" (twenty-seven pounds) its dimensions being  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 21$ . The late Isaac L. Cary spent twenty-seven years (1846-73) in transcribing it from the original records—a very fortunate precaution—for the last named (six volumes) were destroyed by fire. The penmanship is artistically done, amounting in many instances to engrossing, several colors often being used. This courtesy is due to the kindness of Captain John A. Cutchins, a worthy successor of those who have added lustre to the command. No greater compliment can be paid him than to say that at this writing he is "doing his bit" for the country.

Another source of assistance was Charles Hutzler, who placed all the records of Congregation Beth Ahabah at the disposal of the compilers. His splendid memory enabled him to furnish many matters of value and interest. He was first to place his name on the subscription list.

Valuable Confederate material was furnished by Mrs. B. V. (Simon) Sytle, Philip Whitlock, and A. Eichel.

Allan C. Bryan, of Harrisonburg, Va., and Mrs. F. I. Baughan (daughter of "Play" Hunt), grandchildren of Jacob Lyon, gave much of the matter contained in the chapter on their family.

Mrs. Caroline Myers Cohen, of Washington, formerly of this city, who has published a privately circulated genealogy of the Myers, Hays, and Mordecai families from 1707 to 1913, through

a generous correspondence, supplied in part material relating to those families.

Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, Virginia State Librarian, not only placed all the facilities of that institution at the disposal of the collaborators, but perfected arrangements by which any volume desired from the Library of Congress, at Washington, could be procured.

Morgan P. Robinson, State Archivist of Virginia, whose work in bringing order out of chaos in his department is not as yet appreciated, assisted with the cheerful courtesy of the real Virginian. Priceless manuscripts were made available, and research in his "room" was turned from labor to pleasure.

Officials—Federal, State, county and city, were particularly kind in facilitating the search of records in their respective offices. Those to whom thanks are due are Joseph P. Brady, clerk of the United States district court, and his deputy, Richard E. Powers; Samuel P. Waddill, clerk of Henrico county; clerk Philip V. Coghill, of Chesterfield county; Ben. T. August, the genial city clerk of Richmond, for unusual facilities; Walter Christian, clerk of the Richmond Hustings court, and his deputy, William Breeden; Charles O. Saville, clerk of the Chancery court of the city of Richmond, who not satisfied with extending usual courtesies, insisted on copying, without remuneration, a very lengthy and difficult document, and Garland B. Taylor, deputy clerk of the City Circuit court.

Others who gave appreciated assistance are Dr. William G. Stanard, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society; Hon. Edwin P. Cox, ex-speaker Virginia house of delegates; Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the American Jewish Historical Society; J. G. Hankins, editor of the Virginia Masonic Journal; Misses Ethel I. Nolin and Rose Goode, of the Virginia state library staff; William A. Loehr; Albert Bolenbaugh, of the Medical College of Virginia; Henry S. Hutzler; Miss Susan B. Harrison; Abram Cohn, secretary Congregation Keneseth Israel; M. Solomon, secretary Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation; Isaac Caplon, and Samuel Steiner.

And last, but not least important, are those who pledged themselves to furnish the "sinews of war," thus making this publication an assured fact.

## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

From the Jewish community of 1769 to that of 1917 is a far cry—the one resident of colonial times to the lawyers, doctors, bankers, artists, merchant princes and artisans of today. Success to a phenomenal degree has been theirs. What they accomplished has been by virtue of their own brain and good right arm. To penal and eleemosynary institutions they were practically strangers. They have, it is true, figured in the criminal courts—as the brightest of lawyers; their escutcheons are often crossed with the bar sinister of a rope—it is not pendant from a tree, but a peddler's pack. Of all the successful Jews in Richmond today there is not one of whom it can be truthfully said that he owes aught of it to "pull." Theirs has been the conquest of "push."

The remarkable part is all this has been achieved by stress of energy alone. They came to this country with only their good names, their indomitable wills, with the single purpose of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and the right to practice their ancient faith as their consciences dictated.

Do not mistake—it is not claimed that they were any better than others; certainly, they were no worse. The only favor they have asked is to be let alone and accorded the same treatment as that extended other citizens, which is of right theirs.

This smatters of conceit, but is there one who can say it lacks the essential of truth. Possibly, it may be repugnant for one to write in this strain of his own people, but when others have so often failed to avail themselves of an opportunity to do common justice to the Jew, in many instances going out of their way to condemn or do him an injustice, the temptation to hold forth in this strain is almost irresistible. In war and peace, in season and out, the Jewish citizen of Richmond has done his part.

His scope has been wide—the brotherhood of man. He was restrained by no narrow religious or racial lines. If a man



hungered, he was fed. Was there a church to be built or a Y. M. C. A., or other sectarian structure to be erected, help was not withheld because it was not a movement for "his people." Far from it. On his part, never but twice in the history of the community has he asked help of those "outside" his race.

The average reader will follow with interest the growth of a community from one man to near 4,000. This large increase has not been in numbers alone. The history of the Jews of Richmond is the history of Richmond. This element has been too closely allied with every movement for the uplift and betterment of all the people to have a segregated chronicle of its own. It has been impossible to write of the Jewish people alone. At every point, except the Synagogue and kindred institutions, the two streams have flowed side by side, their currents often mingling.

The Jews of Richmond, while proud of their success, are mindful of the fact that it is largely due to their Christian neighbors, for there are few enterprises in this city that flourish from the support of a single class.

They are proud of being Jews; they are prouder of being the Jews of Richmond.

## CHAPTER II.

### ISAIAH ISAACS.

During the year 1733 William Byrd left his mansion at Westover, on James River, for a journey, as he termed it, to the Land of Eden. On September 19th, there occurs this entry in his Journal: "When we got home, we laid the foundation of two large Citys. One at Shacco's, to be called Richmond, and the other at the Point of Appamatuck River, to be nam'd Petersburgh. These Major Mayo offered to lay out into Lots without Fee or Reward. The Truth of it is, these two places being the uppermost Landing of James and Appamattux Rivers, and naturally intended for Marts, where the Traffic of the Outer Inhabitants must Center. Thus we did not build Castles only, but also Citys in the Air."<sup>1</sup>

Father Byrd's vision of a great city, at the head of navigation on the James, is today in a fair way of realization; but, up to the time of removal of the seat of government from Williamsburg to Richmond, little progress had been made towards this end. St. John's Church, a diminutive structure at best, enjoyed still smaller proportions when Patrick Henry uttered his immortal words. In 1775, the Virginia patriots assembled at Richmond because the town was a safer meeting place than the Colonial capitol. Four years later an act was passed, removing the seat of government. Williamsburg occupied a defenceless position; therefore, a point more inland had to be chosen, and Richmond offered the most central location of any town upon navigable water. A letter, written by Mrs. Edward (Colonel) Carrington, gives a description of the place in 1779. It indirectly explains why Jews had hitherto not been attracted as settlers. She says:

"It is indeed a lovely situation, and may at some future period be a great city, but at present it will afford scarce one comfort of life. With the exception of two or three families, this little town is made up of Scotch factors, who inhabit small tenements here and there from the river to the hill, some of which looking, as Colonel Marshall (afterward Judge Marshall) observes, as if the poor Caledonians had brought them

over on their backs, the weaker of whom were glad to stop at the bottom of the hill, others a little stronger proceeded higher, while a few of the stoutest and boldest reached the summit which, once accomplished, affords a situation beautiful & picturesque. One of these hardy Scots has thought proper to vacate his little dwelling on the hill, and though our whole family can scarcely stand up all together in it, my father has determined to rent it as the only decent tenement on the Hill."

However, the town did contain one Jewish inhabitant, at least, who, on May 18, 1780, possessed sufficient means to purchase land there. The firm of Isaiah Isaacs and Company on the above date acquired all rights to three half-acre lots.<sup>2</sup> In this connection, it is worthy of note that the original record was burned by the British under Benedict Arnold. A copy of the same was again recorded on the 3d of November, 1783. Isaiah Isaacs settled in Richmond before the Revolution, but the date cannot be determined. At the April Court, 1769, he was accused by one William Priest, a goldsmith of London, of owing him money.<sup>3</sup> Isaacs made a statement, at the June Court, that he had paid the debt.<sup>4</sup> There is no record of a verdict. During the same year, at the August term, a case brought by him against Isaac Moses was dismissed.<sup>5</sup>

On June 1, 1777, Isaacs was interested in the sale of part of three lots, "situated in the old part of Richmond Town."<sup>6</sup> Beginning with 1782, well-known Jewish names appear in conjunction with that of Richmond's first Israelite. Isaac Armistead, a ship carpenter, sold (on December 21st) one tenement and half-acre lot in the city to Jacob I. Cohen, Isaiah Isaacs and Jacob Mordecai.<sup>7</sup> These three names also appear in the census, taken during the year, of residents of Richmond.

A remonstrance from citizens of Henrico County (June 11, 1783), to the Virginia House of Delegates, sets forth that the undersigned had risked everything dear to them in the struggle against British tyranny. (See Appendix A.) As Isaiah Isaacs is found among the petitioners, his patriotism during the Revolution cannot be questioned. He belonged neither to the class who, as natives of America, took the part of Britain, nor to those who, previous to the war, enjoyed the country's blessings and left it in the hour of danger.

He married twice. His first wife, Mary, appears in a record of March 18, 1784. To the deed of sale, she signs herself Molly.<sup>8</sup> His second wife, Hetty Hayes, who died prior to 1803,



left four children: Fanny, David, Patsey, and Hayes. Their father's will (see Appendix B) provided equally for them; but two only, Fanny (Frances), and Hayes, reached the age of maturity. The former married Abraham Block, of Charlottesville. The latter lived for a number of years in Albemarle County, but later removed to Richmond. From one of his deeds of sale (29th November, 1824), the information is gained that Patrick Henry, while Governor, gave a patent to a tract of land—12,396 acres—in the Dismal Swamp to Isaiah Isaacs, Jacob Mordecai, and others.<sup>9</sup> Richmond's first Jewish merchant owned real estate, not only in the city itself, but also in the counties of Henrico, Powhatan, Albemarle, Norfolk and Louisa.

Towards the close of the Revolution, Jacob I. Cohen, the elder, settled in Virginia's new capitol. On December 10, 1781, a petition,<sup>10</sup> signed by the merchants of Richmond, was presented to the General Assembly. Cohen & Isaacs, afterwards a prominent firm, appear in the record. This first appearance reads thus: Jacob Cohan & Isaacs. The new style probably succeeded Isaiah Isaacs and Company. As this earlier concern was in existence during May, 1780, the latter must have opened its doors between the dates set forth.

How widely known these Jewish merchants became may be gathered from an advertisement in the Virginia Gazette (January, 1787), wherein the subscriber respectfully begged leave to inform the public that he had opened a lodging house next door to Messrs. Cohen & Isaacs. At the foot of Church Hill stood a "Noted Tavern," named Bird In The Hand. If not Richmond's first hotel, it was a close claimant for that honor. On March 22, 1787, its owners, Cohen & Isaacs, advertised for an occupant.

Hard to realize today is the fact that on the 31st of January, 1791, this firm received a human being, a negro man Charlie, about twenty-four years of age, as security for a debt.<sup>11</sup> Nevertheless, Isaiah Isaacs did not entirely reconcile himself to the institution of slavery. On the 11th of May, 1799, he emancipated a negro woman, Lucy, about forty years of age.<sup>12</sup> His will (see Appendix B) states expressly his feeling upon the subject.

When Cohen & Isaacs dissolved partnership, the document was written in Hebrew script and deposited with the other records. A translation of this extraordinary exhibit in a Virginia court follows:

"On this 26th October, 1792, have I, Jacob I. Cohen, and Isaiah Isaacs, partners for these many years, come to the following resolutions and divided the following lots, Houses and negroes.<sup>13</sup>

"I, Isaiah Isaacs, do agree that Jacob I. Cohen is to have the House and whole lot on the Hill adjoining Mr. Southgate, No. 750—and the lot with the House on the Main street at present occupied by Mr. Bennett, adjoining Mr. Cooley's at the East, and on the west adjoining Mr. Isaacs, called the Red house, and so all the way back the whole double lot, and likewise the lot behind Cooley's, and the Blue House in the cross street belonging to Todd, after the lease is out, and the following negroes, Dick, Bet and her two children Fanny and Shadrach and little Lios.

"And I, Jacob I. Cohen, do agree that Mr. Isaiah Isaacs is to have the House and whole lot at the corner of Church Hill, formerly called the Bird in Hand adjoining William White's lot—likewise the small house adjoining the Court House at the West, with the adjoining house called the Red House to the end of the Red House chimney, and so all the way back adjoining Jacob I. Cohen's line through the lower lot—likewise one lot near the Poplar Spring No.      opposite Couch's lot—two negro children, Brother and Sister, Jim and Rachel; Luce and her child Polly, and Hannah. In witness that the above agreement is with mutual consent of we both partners, we set our Hands and Seals."

"In presence of Witness:

"MARCUS ELCAN,

"ISRAEL I. COHEN.

"ISAIAH ISAACS, [Seal]

"JACOB I. COHEN, [Seal]"

## CHAPTER III.

### JACOB I. COHEN.

Among the natives of Germany, who settled in Richmond during the eighteenth century and who became excellent citizens of their adopted country, no one stands higher than the subject of this chapter. Emigrating from Rhenish Prussia in 1773, he settled first at Lancaster, Pa., and, after a brief residence there, removed to Charleston, S. C. The Revolutionary War coming on, young Cohen despite the short time he had to absorb the spirit of his neighbors threw in his lot with the patriots. However, before the treaty of peace had been signed, his name appears in a Virginia petition as a merchant of the new capitol.<sup>14</sup> While serving as a volunteer under Moultrie and Lincoln,<sup>15</sup> he was probably taken prisoner, and upon being liberated, made his way to Richmond. A Jacob Cohen, exchanged subsequent to May 18, 1781, appears as one of the prisoners on that date, of the ship *Torbay*, in Charleston harbor.<sup>16</sup>

Should this supposition be correct, there exists little cause for wonder why he did not return to South Carolina. A digression, illuminating the situation, is in order. When certain prisoners from that state were exchanged in June, 1781, they were not allowed even to touch at Charleston, but were sent to Philadelphia.<sup>17</sup> Therefore, the reasonable assumption follows that Cohen went northward with other unfortunate patriots. He had earned an honorable discharge after confinement under the appended conditions:

"Nearly all the soldiers taken prisoners at Charleston were confined in prison ships in the harbor, where foul air, bad food, filth and disease killed hundreds of them. Those confined at Haddrell's Point also suffered terribly. Many of them had been nurtured in affluence; now far from friends and entirely without means, they were reduced to the greatest straits. They were not even allowed to fish for their support, but were obliged to perform the most menial services. After thirteen months' captivity, Cornwallis ordered them to be sent to the West Indies, and this cruel order would have been carried out, but for the general exchange of prisoners, which took place soon afterwards."<sup>18</sup>

Jacob I. Cohen twice heeded the Biblical precept that it is not good for man to be alone. His first wife was the widow of Moses Mordecai, who died in 1781. One year later she married the patriot, who probably met her for the first time when, as an exchanged prisoner, he sojourned in Philadelphia. In 1782 they had passed the romantic period of life, both being about thirty-eight years of age. Esther Cohen's previous existence makes interesting reading. An Englishwoman by birth, she possessed the maiden name of Elizabeth Whitlock. Moses Mordecai, of Bonn, Germany (born 1707), married the lass, not yet out of her teens, and brought her to America. Upon becoming the bride of a man old enough to be her father, she renounced Christianity and adopted the Israelitish appellation of Esther. She must have been strongly attracted, not only to her new faith, but also to the masculine professors thereof, for she lost little time in obtaining a second Jewish husband. Esther Cohen endeared herself to the entire Richmond community by numerous good works. She lived to the age of sixty. Strange to relate, the inscription upon her tombstone is recorded in the history of St. John's Church.<sup>19</sup>

"Here lies deposited the remains of  
MRS. HESTER COHEN,  
late wife of  
JACOB I. COHEN,  
who departed this life  
the 22nd of August, 1804,  
aged 60 years."

James Madison, while representing Virginia in the Federal Congress of 1782, held at Philadelphia, was often reduced to the necessity of borrowing enough to tide him over a difficult period. His dependence upon Haym Solomon, who obstinately rejected all recompense, has received much publicity; but the kindness of a Richmond merchant is little known. On September 17th, the future President addressed a letter to Edmund Randolph in which he writes: "Mr. Cohen has advanced me fifty pounds of this currency, which, he says, is the utmost that his engagements, and the scarcity of money, will permit. I have given him an order on you for that sum, in favor of his partner at Richmond."<sup>20</sup> Also, on September 24th, Madison informs

Randolph that the expedient of drawing bills on funds in Virginia, even the most unquestionable, has been often tried, but in vain. He continues: "The balance is so much against Virginia, that no one wants money there, and the evil will increase as the prospect of peace retires. Your credit with Mr. Cohen, which procured me fifty pounds, with two hundred dollars transmitted by Mr. Ambler, have been of much service to me, but I am relapsing fast into distress. The case of my brethren is equally alarming."<sup>21</sup>

Apart from his success as merchant and banker, Jacob I. Cohen built up a reputation for stern integrity and was honored by his fellow citizens in many ways. At the August term of the County Court of Henrico, 1794, his name appears in a decree, together with that of John Marshall and others, who were to receive as trustees the Masonic Hall. During those days the building was the most popular place in the city. Public and political meetings, and religious worship, conducted in the large room on the ground floor, attest to this fact. Besides, mention should be made of grand balls, given here on George Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July; also, that on three evenings in each week a Frenchman taught dancing to the young men and women of the community.<sup>22</sup>

Jacob I. Cohen attained the highest position in the gift of his lodge, that of Master. He also served twice as High Priest of Richmond Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3. Soon after the expiration of his second term, he became a resident of Philadelphia, where he lived until his death in 1823.<sup>23</sup> Congregation Mickveh Israel, of the Quaker City, quickly recognized his worth. He served as Parnass thereof for one term (1810-11). Jacob I. Cohen was survived by his second wife, Rachel, but he left no children. His will<sup>24</sup> (see Appendix) shows him to have been owner of a considerable amount of property in the city of Richmond. Among the sundry items are found references to such obsolete articles as silver coat buttons, stock buckles, silver shoe, and silver knee-buckles. Beth Shalome Congregation, with which he formerly affiliated, received from him a Torah, a Megillah, and a copper kettle utensil for baking Passover cakes; Samuel Mordecai, author of *Richmond In Bygone Days*, was given one hundred dollars—one among numerous bequests. The bulk of



his estate went to the children of his brother, Israel, on condition that they adhere to their religion. But the most remarkable item in the lengthy document reads:

"It is my will and I do direct that my negroes, Dick, Spencer, Meshack and Fannie, together with their children be manumitted from slavery immediately after my decease; and I do give and bequeath to the said Dick, Spencer, Meshack, Fanny and Eliza twenty-five dollars each. But if any of my said negroes will not accept of their (*sic*), I do then will and direct that they have the choice of their own masters and that the money arising from the sale of them or their wages shall be invested by the Mayor and corporation of the city of Richmond so as to produce an interest, fourth day of July annually in bread."

## CHAPTER IV.

### MARCUS ELCAN.

The subject of this chapter resided in Richmond as far back as 1782. During that year his name was attached as witness to a deed from Isaac Armistead to Jacob I. Cohen, Isaiah Isaacs, and Jacob Mordecai.<sup>25</sup> Two years later the records refer to him as a merchant, twenty-seven years of age. On June 13, 1788, he owned a slave and one animal, presumably a horse.

Marcus Elcan must have been well thought of by his fellow citizens for, when Richmond Lodge, No. 10, made its returns to the Grand Lodge in 1785, his name appeared on the roll. At that time most of the members were Entered Apprentices, but with the few who had taken the Master's Degree, this young Jewish merchant was included.<sup>26</sup> He also became a member of the Royal Arch. At a called meeting, held December 19, 1794, it is of record: "Companion Marcus Elcan, this night made a present to the Chapter of an elegant box containing the *Sacred Treasure*, so highly necessary for perfecting the sublime work." Whereupon it was "Resolved that the thanks of the Richmond Royal Arch Chapter be presented to our well-beloved Companion Marcus Elcan for this particular manifestation of his zeal and attention to the cause of Masonry in general, and to this Chapter in particular, and that the Reverend High Priest signify the same to Companion Elcan."<sup>27</sup>

On October 11, 1787, the Virginia Gazette published an advertisement, which from the variety of offerings would entitle the establishment in these days to a place in the department store class. The writer of the same evidently wished to save space, as he compressed his assortment of articles into one paragraph. Thus did a Richmond merchant advertise during the eighteenth century: "Marcus Elcan, has for sale, at his store, a neat assortment of seasonable goods, consisting of Different colours and qualities of broad-cloaths, with trimmings suitable. Coatings, frizes, striped and rose blankets, rugs and flannels. Camblets, durants, shallons, Murin's quality binding, and jeans.



Corduroys, and velverets, plain and figured. Check, stripe, and cotton furniture. German and British oznabrigs Russia and drilling. Irish and Dutch linens, sheetings, dowlass, and half bleached linen. Plateles roial, bed tick, lawn and cambrick. English and Dutch chintzes and callicoos, Marseilles quilting. Thread and worsted hose, ladies' calimanco shoes. Figured, black, and white satin, India taffities, do. Persians. Lustrings, modes, mantuas, ribbands, silk and pocket handkerchiefs. Hats of all qualities, men's saddles, pewter dishes, plates, &c. Hardware, ironmongery, stationary, tin ware, and copper tea kettles; bar lead, shot, powder, bar iron, and German steel. Teneriff wine, Gineva in cases and jugs, porter in bottles, Liverpool salt, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, which he will sell for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, and PUBLIC SECURITIES on very moderate terms."

Marcus Elcan died in 1808. His widow, Phila, probably left Richmond after his demise, as her remains are interred at Newport, Rhode Island. His personal estate, appraised by John G. Smith, Moses M. Myers, and Samuel Mordecai, included a respectable library, a list of which is reproduced elsewhere<sup>28</sup> for benefit of those interested in the literature of the period. (See Appendix.)

## CHAPTER V.

### JACOB MORDECAI (1762-1838).

Strange as it may seem, hundreds of Southern girls received their education during the early part of the last century, at a non-sectarian seminary conducted by a Jewish family. This school, located in Warrenton, North Carolina, was highly thought of, and daughters of well-known families attended throughout the ten years of its existence. Although no dogma was taught, each pupil being sent to the church preferred by her parents, a strict code of morals was enforced.<sup>29</sup>

After a decade of arduous teaching, Jacob Mordecai, the founder of the seminary, returned to Virginia, where he established himself on a farm near Richmond, but in his declining days removed to the city. He became Parnass (President), and on occasion acting as reader of Beth Shalome, filling that position for several years. Being a pious man, his home possessed a religious atmosphere. He carefully observed the dietary laws and Jewish ritual. Many a young person went to him for advice in matters touching the Bible and faith. At the ripe age of seventy-six, this patriarch was gathered unto his fathers.

Jacob, son of Moses Mordecai (1707-1781), and Elizabeth Whitlock, who later married Jacob I. Cohen, was born in Philadelphia, April 11, 1762. When the early events of the Revolution aroused the patriots to action, he joined a military association composed of youths of the Quaker City, and, as sergeant, had the honor of escorting into Philadelphia the first American Congress. Being too young for service in the field, his father sent him to the office of his friend, David Franks, who held the position of commissary for British prisoners. At Franks' house, Mordecai met Major Andre, then a prisoner on parole, and states in one of his letters that this British officer, instead of spending his hours in idleness, exercises his talents by producing a miniature likeness of the beautiful Miss Franks, to whom he presented it, accompanied by a few beautiful lines of poetry.<sup>30</sup>

The year following the death of his father found him in

Richmond, whose census for 1782 includes the name of Jacob Mordecai, aged 20.<sup>31</sup> Two years later the city records refer to him as a merchant and to Joseph (aged 18), as a clerk. At 23 he married Judith Myers. The young couple became wanderers in the land, settling first in one locality, then another, until Warrenton, North Carolina, proved to be a suitable spot for establishing a home. Upon the birth of her seventh child, Judith, always delicate, departed this life in 1796. Her younger half-sister, Rebecca, soon occupied her place in the family. Jacob's second wife lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven, dying October 1, 1863.

Commercial pursuits did not greatly interest Mordecai. After reverses, he gave up his business of country merchant, and being urged by influential neighbors to open a boarding school for young ladies, he turned from trade in cotton, tobacco, and cereals, to a more congenial occupation. Text books were few in those days. The head of the institution and his youngest son arranged compendiums of geography and mythology from Brook's Gazetteer, Guthrie's Grammar of Geography, and Tooke's Pantheon. Among the works conned by rote were: Goldsmith's England and Greece, Murray's Grammar, and Blair's Rhetoric. Embroidery and plain sewing formed part of the curriculum.

Mrs. Mordecai had charge of the housekeeping department and won the affection of many of the girls, who, as wives and widows of distinguished men, visited her years afterwards. One scene, a half century later, deserves special notice. Mrs. John Y. Mason, formerly Miss Fort, who was shortly to sail for France with her husband, called upon the old lady to say farewell. Moved to tears, Mrs. Mason knelt and begged for a blessing. With trembling hands, the aged Jewess touched the head of the kneeling woman and pronounced the priestly benediction.

Jacob Ezekiel, who became a resident of Richmond in 1834, formed an acquaintance with Mordecai soon after his arrival. These two active spirits, the former comparatively a young man, and the latter a patriarch with silvery locks, kept the spark of Judaism glowing. At that time there was only one synagogue. Ezekiel says in one of his letters:<sup>32</sup> "Mr. Mordecai was always much admired on account of his brilliant intellect, being well versed in Biblical research, the Hebrew language, and its litera-

ture; in fact, he was considered authority on many questions pertaining to Judaism and Biblical interpretations. I always found him very genial in his deportment, and we became so much attached to each other that I felt it a pleasure to visit his home on Church Hill on Sabbath afternoons, and this became one of my weekly resorts."

## CHAPTER VI.

### JOSEPH DARMSTADT.

Samuel, son of Jacob Mordecai, in his delightful volume, *Richmond In Bygone Days*, has preserved an anecdote concerning a former Mayor of the municipality, who was a worthy Irish blacksmith. Having risen to office by dint of perseverance, he retained his popularity, not only by administering justice, but also by furnishing amusement to his constituents. The story runs that a facetious member of the community had asserted as a curious fact, the impossibility of breaking a bottle in an empty bag. The Mayor argued the contrary and bet a bowl of punch, enough to supply all the members of the Common Council. Joseph Darmstadt, a fat humorist, agreed to supply from his stock of goods whatever was necessary to decide the wager.

A crowd assembled around the large stone against which the strength of the bottle was to be pitted. Darmstadt produced the bag and the bottle. He then turned the former inside out and blew into the latter to show that fairness prevailed. After bagging the bottle, the Mayor seized the sack with both hands and swung it as he used to swing a sledge-hammer. Down it went upon the stone and when the glass rattled from the effects of the mighty blow, His Honor exclaimed, "Victory!" However, the judges opened the bag and it was found *not empty*; wherefore the Mayor had to stand both for the punch and the laughs.

"Joseph Darmstadt," according to Samuel Mordecai, one of the actors in the scene, was as well known for many years as the market square on which he lived. He was, as his name imports, a Hessian, and came to this country as a sutler, with the troops that were sold by their prince, at so much per head, to fight the battles of despotism. It was, no doubt, a fortunate arrangement for those of the mercenary troops who, like Mr. Darmstadt, escaping the perils of war and the clutches of their prince, obtained freedom in the land they were sent to enslave.

"Our Hessian citizen established himself in Richmond, not long after he had renounced his foreign allegiance. He was a



shrewd man, and the valley beyond the Blue Ridge being settled by Germans, his knowledge of the language enabled him to attract the custom of the farmers, who drove their wagons to Richmond, laden with the products of the dairy, the mill, the forest, and the chase.

"The social disposition of Mr. Darmstadt brought him into society, even the best. His own entertainments were given daily. Almost all our citizens, in those days, went early to market, to furnish their larders; and Mr. Darmstadt would have a large coffee-pot before his fire-place, of the contents of which, prepared by himself, many of his friends, judges, lawyers, doctors, and merchants, partook, whenever they were so inclined—particularly on wet or cold mornings; and here the chit-chat of the day was first heard, and much news was circulated from this social coffee-house. Its proprietor retained it and its customers some thirty or forty years, until his death. In his will, written by himself and spelled as he pronounced, he left \$5,500 to charitable objects, including female friends who were in indigent circumstances, regretting he could not leave more in consequence of the depreciation of property in 1818. The rest of his estate he bequeathed to German relatives."

It will be observed from the foregoing that the citizens of Richmond, instead of feeling bitterly towards the Hessians as a people, received with open arms one who had the good fortune to become acquainted with American ideas. According to tradition, Joseph Darmstadt was captured and sent as a prisoner to Charlottesville, Virginia, where he had an abundant opportunity to study life in the New World. After the close of the Revolutionary War, he lost little time in swearing allegiance to the State of Virginia. As evidence of his social standing, mention may be made of his membership in the Amicable Society, a number of Richmond gentlemen organized for the purpose of relieving strangers and wayfarers in distress. Being limited to sixty members, the Society was, in the nature of things, exclusive.

Darmstadt rose to the exalted position of Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, A. F. and A. M. He was a stationed officer of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, as early as 1787. He served four years in all, as Master, from June, 1791, to June, 1796, with the exception of one year, June, 1794-June, 1795.<sup>33</sup> About the time of his first election, a considerable sum was due on the

Masonic Hall and the contractor filed a lien. Darmstadt, with exceptional liberality, assumed the burden and soon after advanced the money to meet the debt. He was a charter member of Richmond Royal Arch Chapter, organized March 12, 1792, and its second High Priest. At his first election as Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, John Marshall, from the same subordinate body, was honored with the position of Grand Master. Darmstadt held his office continuously from 1794 to 1807 and, upon the occasion of his voluntary retirement, that body passed the following:

*"Resolved, That the long and faithful services of Brother Joseph Darmstadt, our late Grand Treasurer, will ever be held in respectful remembrance by this Grand Lodge."*<sup>34</sup>



## CHAPTER VII.

### ISRAEL I. COHEN (1750-1803), AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

At a court held for Henrico County, at the courthouse, on Monday the 6th of December, 1784, before Isaac Younghusband, Richard Adams, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Thomas Proper, and James Buchanan, Gent., justices—Israel I. Cohen and Joseph Darmstadt, who had emigrated into this State, this day in court on oath declared that they intended to reside within this Commonwealth and also took the oath of fidelity to the Commonwealth, in order to entitle them to the rights of citizens.<sup>35</sup> These two members of Richmond's first Jewish congregation are thus definitely located in Virginia prior to 1785. But, four co-religionists, as has been shown in the preceding chapters, antedate them in the following order: Isaiah Isaacs, Jacob I. Cohen, Marcus Elcan, and Jacob Mordecai.

Israel, younger brother of Jacob I. Cohen, married Judith Solomon, of Bristol, England. He returned to Richmond in 1787, after a voyage to Europe, bringing with him his wife.<sup>36</sup> He became a respected citizen and is on the roll of early members of Richmond Royal Arch Chapter. He died in 1803 and was buried in the old Franklin Street cemetery. By accident, just as in the case of his sister-in-law, the following inscription on his tombstone<sup>37</sup> is printed with the St. John's epitaphs with which it has no connection.

Here repose the ashes of  
ISRAEL COHEN,  
Who Departed This Life the Tenth  
Day of T. S. A., In 556,  
Corresponding With the 29th Day  
of July, 1803, Aged LIII Years,  
a Token of the Affection of His  
Brother, Jacob I. Cohen, Who  
Has Erected This Monument.

Besides a widow he left six sons, Jacob I. Jr.,<sup>38</sup> Philip I., Mendes I., Benjamin I., David I., and Joshua I., and a daughter, Maria. Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Israel I. Cohen, with her family of young children, removed to Baltimore.

Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. (1790-1869), under the care of a good and pious mother, developed into a useful citizen. He not only took an active part in business affairs, but his advice was constantly sought in public matters.<sup>39</sup> At Baltimore he established the once widely known banking house of J. I. Cohen, Jr., and Brothers. When the so-called "Jew bill," removing the disabilities of the Hebrews, was traveling its long and rocky road at each successive session of the law-making body of the State, from 1818 to 1825, he caused to be presented a petition, praying for relief. In 1826 the legislature of Maryland removed the religious test and Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., entered the city council. After several re-elections, his constituents elevated him to the upper branch. As chairman of the general committee of the City of Baltimore, he received the last letter extant written by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, expressing regret at his inability to take part in the centennial celebration of Washington's birth, February 22, 1832. From 1845 to 1851 he served as president of the Council.<sup>40</sup> Israel I. Cohen's eldest son helped to establish the Baltimore public school system. He took an active part in the preliminaries leading to the building of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania system, and for a long time was vice-president of the company. The Baltimore and Ohio honored him in 1836 with a place on its directorate. In 1849 he became president of the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., never married. Like his uncle of the same name, he lived to the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

Philip I., the second son of Israel I. Cohen, was a member of Captain Nicholson's company of fencibles during the War of 1812, and aided in the defense of Fort McHenry during the memorable bombardment. Later he removed to Norfolk, Va., where he married. At the time of his death (1852), he was postmaster of that city. Mendes I., the third son, also served at Fort McHenry. After retiring from the banking business in 1829, he went abroad and, during his extensive travels acquired numerous articles of value, which later formed a part

of the "Cohen Collection of Egyptian Antiquities," presented by his nephews to Johns Hopkins University in 1884.<sup>41</sup> He served a term in the Maryland legislature; was for a number of years a director of the Baltimore and Ohio; and became prominent in various activities. Mendes I. Cohen attained the age of eighty-three. No Baltimorean was more highly respected.

Benjamin I. spent his life in the Maryland metropolis, as a member of the banking firm of Jacob I. Cohen, Jr. and Brothers. He died in 1845, leaving a large family. Edward Cohen, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, was his son. David I., the father of the distinguished civil engineer, Mendes Cohen, engaged actively in the above banking business, also left a large family. He died in 1847. Joshua I., the youngest son of Israel I. Cohen, attained distinction as a physician. His scientific attainments won for him the chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Maryland, which he filled for a number of years. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and many other bodies. He lived until 1870.

The Cohen family acted as sponsors for Baltimore's Sephardic Congregation.<sup>42</sup> Upon locating in Maryland, after the death of their father, the youthful sons held services in their home. Later they formed a nucleus around which a congregation developed. Isaac Leiser, to whom American Jewry of that period owed so much, threw his influence into the movement to build up a Sephardic religious center, but there were not enough co-religionists interested in that ritual for the congregation to flourish.<sup>43</sup> However, the Cohens never discontinued family worship at their residence on North Charles Street.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PRIOR TO 1800.

Richmond's first Jewish citizen was certainly a consistent follower of the old adage which advised a young man to locate in a new town and grow up with it.

In the chapter on Isaiah Isaacs, a rough idea has been given of the paucity of population in Richmond prior to and during the Revolution. That a young man should be bold enough to settle in so small a community and by sheer force of an indomitable will become an integral and prosperous part thereof is worthy of note. Some years after the Jewish population had grown to an appreciable extent. The census of 1782, the oldest in existence, shows four names of Jewish persons. They are Isaiah Isaacs, aged 35; his wife Mary (sometimes Molly), several years his senior; Jacob I. Cohen, 38; and Jacob Mordecai, 20. Marcus Elcan is shown by a court record to have been a resident in December, 1782, but his name is not in the list. Joseph Darmstadt does not appear until 1784, at which time Israel I. Cohen is also in evidence.

About this time, or perhaps a little later, a very heavy tide of immigration set in, for within a few years of this latter date (1791) twenty-nine heads of family are mentioned in the membership of the Congregation Beth Shalome.

There is in the possession of Dr. George Alexander Kohut, of New York, a record of births of Jewish children which appears to have been compiled by Myer Derkheim. On the fly-leaf of the manuscript, which covers only a few pages, there are three entries, showing the birth of members of the Derkheim family, among them one Mayer Solomon, born April 10, 1799.

The items are listed separately, in brief paragraphs, giving merely the dates and names of places. In some respects the manuscript is of considerable value, as it records the names of Jews in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina.

There are several references to Jews in Richmond, Peters-

burg and other places in Virginia, which cannot be correctly deciphered, as the writing is very obscure, and there are no means of identifying the places he mentions.

Singling out those who are mentioned by full name, the earliest entry dates from 1786, referring to the birth of Jacob, the son of Moses Cardozo. Another member of the family, named Isaac, the son of Moses Nones Cardozo, is likewise mentioned, but the exact date of his birth is not given. Being inserted between the dates 1786 and 1788, it is safe to assume that the date of birth is about the same. Mordecai Derkheim and his brother Eliezer are recorded as having been born in Richmond, in the years 1788 and 1789, respectively. They are the sons of the compiler, Myer Derkheim, concerning whom there is no definite data.

Joshua, the son of Asher Cohen, born 1788, at Richmond.

Samuel, the son of Hayyim Siegel (or Segal), born at Petersburg, Va., 1790.

Jacob, the son of Asher Katz, born at Richmond, 1790.

Solomon, the son of Joseph Mordecai, born at a place not identified (most likely near Richmond), 1790.

Abram Derkheim, born at Petersburg, 1791.

Moses, the son of Uri Feis, born at Norfolk, Va., 1791.

Abraham, the son of Moses Cardozo, born at a place which cannot be identified, presumably near Richmond, in 1792.

Solomon Mordecai, born at Petersburg, in 1793.

The first page of the manuscript states that Derkheim had received the book from which these written pages had been torn from his friend Abraham, at Plymouth, in the month of Adar, 1784. He signs himself simply "Myer Derkheim." Whether Plymouth, England, or Plymouth, Massachusetts, is meant, there is no means of ascertaining, but the fact that names of cities such as York, Bristol, Portsmouth and other places in New England occur in the record, would seem to indicate that it was New England.

The second page of the record contains the following entries:

Moses Derkheim, born February 22, 1774.

Marcus Derkheim, born May 9, 1788.

Mayer Solomon, born April 10, 1799.



There is little doubt that these three are the names of his children.

The document is simply a private list or register of births of Jewish children at whose initiation the compiler officiated. It is customary to keep a record of these events, either in congregational archives or individually, and there is small doubt that many such records are still kept in private families.

The name of Myer Derkheim has never before been mentioned by a local writer in connection with the Jewish community of Richmond. In all probability he was in some way connected officially with the Congregation Beth Shalome in an humble capacity for which reason his name does not appear as one of the twenty-nine heads of families mentioned as the organizers of that body. Indications point to his filling the office of Shammas (sexton). As evidence of his lowly position in life, an entry is found in the city records <sup>44</sup> under date of January 14, 1788, that it was ordered Myer Derkheim be paid the sum of £13 7 shillings and 6 pence for lighting the lamps on the bridge (which crossed the creek at Main street near the Old Market).

The two advertisements which follow throw further light upon his means of livelihood. They appeared in the Virginia Gazette January 3 and July 3, 1788, respectively. It will be noted that the first one carries the date upon which it was written.

Mould Candles, at 1s. per pound,  
By Myer Derkheim, at the store  
lately occupied by Mess. Moses and  
Joseph A. Myers, opposite Mess.  
Montgomery, Henry, and co. The  
best turpentine soap, at 9d. the  
single pound, and 8d. by taking 8  
pounds. Sixpence per pound will  
be allowed for kitchen stuff in ex-  
change for soap.

Any person finding tallow, may  
have candles made for 4d. per  
pound. Richmond, Jan. 2, 1788.

The subscriber returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends, and the pub-  
lic in general, for all past favours,  
and acquaints them that he occupies  
the new shop opposite the old Capi-  
tol; where he continues to sell  
mould candles at one shilling per lb.  
best turpentine soap at nine pence  
by the single pound, and at the rate  
of eight pence per lb. when the  
quantity amounts to 6 lb.

MYER DERKHEIM.

Derkheim lived to the age of 70, his death occurring August 2, 1818.<sup>45</sup> Sarah Derkheim, probably his wife, died September 9, 1825,<sup>46</sup> aged 71.



In 1790, only 171 white males over the age of twenty-one resided in Richmond. As twenty-nine of these were Jews (see chapter on Beth Shalome), they formed at least one-sixth of the population. A rather heavy proportion that. Not only was the Jewish community of Richmond large in numbers, but in energy and intellect it ranked with the best.

The Revolution had ended but a few years, and military spirit was as yet rampant. These new citizens, very properly, took the stand that the best manner to show their gratitude to the country, the first to accord them full and equal privileges, was to put that country first of all. With this in mind a very large percentage of them volunteered for military service. The Richmond Light Infantry Blues seems to have been their favorite command, and in its ranks many of them saw service. At one time the roll of this company contained the names of both the president and reader of Beth Shalome Congregation. It is safe to say that any meeting of the congregation found a corporal's, if not a sergeant's, squad of the Blues in attendance. Two other military companies existed at that time, but there is no record of them extant. They also had Jews in their ranks. So from the very beginning Richmond Jews were patriots.

Putting their love of country first, it is not strange that love for their fellowman came next. This they evidenced by affiliating at the earliest moment with the by no means numerous fraternal organizations. All of them were members of the congregation. As a natural sequence they at once became earnest disciples of Masonry. It is a reasonable deduction that some of them had owed allegiance to that fraternity in the old country. Considering the similarity between Masonry and Judaism, this is not to be wondered at. Reference will be made here only to such Masonic matters as are not mentioned in the chapters devoted to individuals. On March 12, 1796, Joseph Levy, being obliged to leave the country and unable to wait the usual period, was initiated as a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 10. June 15, 1798, Isaac H. Judah, supposedly first reader of the Congregation Beth Shalome, became Master of the same Lodge.

One acquainted in the slightest with Masonry knows that to be elected to the Royal Arch, the applicant must first have affiliated with a Blue Lodge. The following are known to have been members of this Chapter between 1791 and 1822:<sup>47</sup>

Jacob I. Cohen, Meyer M. Cohen, Israel I. Cohen, A. N. Cardozo, Joseph Darmstadt, Marcus Elcan, Solomon Jacobs, Marcus Levy, Solomon Raphael, Zalma Rehiné, Benjamin Seixas. Of these Jacob I. Cohen, Joseph Darmstadt, and Marcus Elcan became High Priest.

In 1790, Joseph Darmstadt was a member of the Richmond Amicable Association, a purely social organization, though it did much charity. No better evidence of his standing in the community than this could be given. The elite of the city composed its membership, among the number being John Marshall (afterwards Chief Justice), and the famous "Parson" Buchanan. The limit was sixty, and from the ranks were recruited the members of the famous Richmond Quoit Club. Samuel Myers and Joseph Marx were elected members of the Association in 1811, and S. Jacobs in 1825.

## CHAPTER IX.

### ZALMA REHINÉ (1757-1843).

Isaac Leeser's uncle, one of Richmonds' most respected citizens during the early days of the American Republic, was a native of Westphalia. Jacob Ezekiel, who had access to the old minute book of Beth Shalome (unfortunately destroyed in the evacuation fire of 1865) mentions him as a member of the congregation in 1791.<sup>48</sup> But, the following from the records of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues (page 1) establishes his residence in the city even at an earlier period:

"Genl. Wm. H. Richardson, nephew of Wm. Richardson, first Captain of the company, says he was informed by letter from Zalma Rehiné (who was the last survivor but one of those who were on the Roll of members at the formation of the company) in which he says that 'Wm. Richardson was the first and only Captain of the Blues from the raising of the company in 1789 until his death, which occurred June 11th, 1809,' and the Genl says the date of his uncle Wm. Richardson's commission was June 30th, 1789—but little is known of the existence of the company prior to 1793."

When the company came into existence it could have been called the Reds because the organization wore a flaming uniform. Probably due to this single fact, membership in the organization declined. Twenty citizens, among them Zalma Rehiné, re-formed the company in 1793 and put it upon a permanent foundation. They substituted a uniform of blue for the then hated British color. Such was the origin of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, now (1917) a cavalry squadron.

December, 1804, inhabitants of Richmond petitioned the Virginia House of Delegates for the enactment of a law to extend the western boundary of the city "to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it intersects a line to be extended a West course from the back line of the lotts and tenements which were laid off by William DuVal (part of his land called Coutts's), thence running on the said line an East course to the Eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the same (as the same may be straitened

by the owners thereof) to Shockoe Creek, thence down the same to the City line.”<sup>49</sup> Jewish names, appended thereto, are: Myer Marks, Gershom Judah, Benj. Seixas, J. Joseph, Marcus Levy, S. Joseph, Abraham N. Cardozo, and B. M. Myers.

Rehiné, although a storekeeper, not only found time to serve his adopted State as a soldier, but also became interested in various matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. Thus, during December, 1804, he joined his fellow-citizens in presenting to the Legislature a petition, which throws a flood of light upon the attitude of Richmonders of that day towards busybodies from the North. As several Jewish names (Joseph Darmsdadt, Gershom Judah, Moses H. Judah, S. Jacobs, Simon Block), are attached to the petition, it seems desirable to reproduce a part of the same. The document begins by calling attention to most nefarious practices, which have prevailed for some time in many parts of the Commonwealth, but particularly in Richmond, and which appear to require legislative interference. These flagrant violations of the Laws of Hospitality, of social Interchange, and moral rectitude were committed by

“Many Captains of the Northern trading vessels which frequent the Rivers and inlets of this Commonwealth, have established clandestine and marauding intercourse and trafic with the slaves whose morals they corrupt—in many Instances they inculcate in their weak minds a spirit of discontent, tending to insurrection. In others they beguile them to commit Robberies on their masters and others, of and every portable article of value, which they receive in barter for spirits or baubles—and in others, decoy them away in the expectation of obtaining their Liberty—and after being thus beguiled they employ them as slaves, and convey them to ports where slavery is tolerated, and there sell them as such.”<sup>50</sup>

When the lamentable affair of 1807 nearly involved the United States in war with Great Britain, he marched with the Light Infantry Blues to Portsmouth. Despite his fifty years of age, this Richmond merchant immediately put aside business and demonstrated his patriotism. One year later he served in a peaceful organization as Grand Master *pro tem* of the Fourth Veil of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia



(1808).<sup>51</sup> In both military and civic affairs he enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens.

During the latter part of the year 1815 he became interested in a movement which, judging from the long list of signatures, proves the popularity of its appeal. Quite a number of Jewish residents (Abrm. Cardozo, Samuel Myers, M. Judah, Abram L. Hart (?), Moses M. Myers, Darmsdatt, I. H. Judah, S. Jacobs, L. Joseph, Isaac Raphael, Mordecai Marks, J. B. Seixas, Abraham Block, Dav. Judah, Solomon Raphael, S. Solomon, Benj. Wolfe) signed a petition to the General Assembly, setting forth the retarded progress of the commercial life of the city, in consequence of the navigation of James River not having been improved.<sup>52</sup> An incorporated company, for the purpose of opening navigation from Rocketts' landing to Mayo's bridge, and, also, for improving Shockoe Creek and James River above Mayo's bridge as high as Haxall's mill, was advocated by the petitioners.

On May 1, 1819, Herbert A. Claiborne and Delia, his wife, sold to Zalma Rehiné and David Judah a tract of land in Henrico County.<sup>53</sup> The deed conveyed a considerable amount of acreage. However, this real estate transaction was not his first; for, as far back as October 25, 1799, Rehiné bought a lot, with a new house thereon, near the city of Richmond, "and near a noted spring, called the Bloody Spring."<sup>54</sup>

Rehiné, when seventy-two years of age, removed to Baltimore. Soon after his arrival in the Maryland metropolis, the Israelites of that city held in his home their first regular meeting for divine worship.<sup>55</sup> Thus did his advent mark an epoch in the religious life of the community.

Rehiné married Rachel, sister of Isaac H. Judah, and thereby became a connection of several families, among whom may be mentioned the Seixas, Marks, and Kursheedts.<sup>56</sup> She survived her husband, and after his death, left Baltimore for New York, in which city she took up her residence. Her nephew, David Judah, shared honors with her husband in respect to honorary membership in the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Both of them served for a long period in the organization, the former becoming a First Lieutenant and the latter a Corporal. When David Judah was elected to honorary membership, the by-laws

of the company required twenty years of service to attain such a distinction.

From the records of the organization it is learned that at a called meeting, 22d June, 1838, "Mr. Zalma Rehine (a member in 1793—at the formation of the company) was nominated as an honorary member of this company, and unanimously elected.

On the fiftieth anniversary, 1843, May 10th, Capt. George W. Munford, during the course of an address, mentioned the fact that of those who composed the company in 1793 only two survived, viz.: George Watt, an honored and esteemed citizen of Richmond, and Zalma Rehiné, a much respected citizen of Baltimore.

These surviving members, although invited, could not attend—Watt on account of the inclemency of the weather, and Rehiné excused himself in the appended letter:

"BALTIMORE, *May 5, 1843.*

"CAPT. GEO. W. MUNFORD,  
"Richmond.

"DR SIR:

"I have just now received your kind and friendly letter, and I assure you that nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have been able to join in the fiftieth anniversary with my old and young friends of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. But a bad cold and some other sickness this winter and last month (86 years of age) will not allow me at present to leave home. Let me assure you that nothing could have given me more pleasure than yet to be remembered by my friends of the Rich'nd Light Infantry Blues. I hope that they will enjoy that day and many more, and may be what they always have been, the pride of Richmond and protectors of their city and country. Health and happiness attend you. Be kind enough to remember me to every one of the company.

"I am, dear Captain Munford,

"Very respectfully yours,

"ZALMA REHINE.

"Do not neglect if you or any of my friends come to Baltimore, to call on

"ZALMA REHINE,

"Hanover St., next German St."



## CHAPTER X.

### SOLOMON JACOBS (1775-1827).

"A man of parts" would be particularly applicable to Solomon Jacobs. He rose to the highest municipal office—Recorder and Acting Mayor—ever held by a Richmond Jew; he attained the greatest Masonic honors within the gift of the craft in Virginia, being thrice elected Grand Master, the only person of his faith in the State who ever held this position. And withal he remained a loyal and consistent adherent to Judaism, serving Congregation Beth Shalome as its President. Jacobs is a part of the chain which links the past to the present, he having descendants now living in this city. None of them, however, claim allegiance to Judaism.

April 18, 1813,<sup>57</sup> Jacobs became a member of the Common Hall from Madison Ward. At a subsequent meeting the same day he was made an Alderman. At this time it was the custom to elect eight members of the Common Hall from each of the three wards. They in turn would meet and elect three of their number from each ward as Aldermen. These acted as a Board of Magistrates for the Hustings Court, the duties of which seem to have been both legislative and judicial. The Court elected certain officers upon the nomination of the Common Hall, and discharged them for cause. This tribunal had authority to order the payment of money by the Chamberlain (Treasurer). The presiding Alderman was called the Recorder, and ranked next to the Mayor. Both of these officials were elected by the Common Hall from the membership of that body. A senior Alderman presided in the absence of the Recorder, who in turn officiated in the absence of the Mayor.

Jacobs was re-elected to the Hall, April 7, 1814,<sup>58</sup> and made senior Alderman. A year later, April 6, 1815,<sup>59</sup> he was elected Recorder, in which capacity on July 24<sup>60</sup> he, as one of a committee from the Magistrates, waited upon the Hall with reference to taking action in regard to "the late calamitous fire in Petersburg."

April 2, 1818, Jacobs was again elected a member of the Common Hall, and by that body made Recorder a second time.<sup>61</sup> Mayor Thomas Wilson died September 21st, the same year, and from the time of his death until the following April, Jacobs acted as Mayor. This gave rise to the impression that he was elected to that office, a statement made by writers both in this country and England.

The following year he was not a member of the Common Hall, but again became a Councilman on April 13, 1820.<sup>62</sup> This time he received no honors, and possibly thinking it beneath the dignity of one who had served in higher positions to act as a Common Councilman, he arose in his seat that same day and resigned his office. In April, 1821,<sup>63</sup> he was again re-elected to the Common Hall and served a term of one year as Councilman.

Reverting to Jacobs' Masonic career, the record of Richmond-Randolph Lodge, No. 19, shows that he was its twelfth Master, holding office from 1804 to 1807. His advancement in the Grand Lodge was remarkably rapid, for three years after this latter date he had reached the exalted station of Grand Master, to which he was re-elected in 1811 and 1812. A steel engraving of him as Grand Master in 1813 appears in the re-printed proceedings of 1777-1823. This picture is from a painting by the elder Sully, now in possession of grandchildren in Richmond. Such is its excellence that the portrait has been shown at various exhibitions.

When Lafayette visited this city in 1824, Jacobs was one of the members of Richmond-Randolph Lodge who proposed a toast at the Masonic banquet in honor of the distinguished guest on the afternoon of Saturday, October 30th, at the Union Hotel.

Dr. John Dove, for forty-one years Grand Secretary of Masons in Virginia, speaks of Jacobs as "a well-educated Israelite, and a man of high standing in the community, as well as with the Fraternity."

The directory of 1819, the first published in Richmond, contains this entry: "Jacobs, Solomon, d s f G bt 8 and 9th sts., o s s D bt 12 and 13th sts., second from 12th st.," which conveys the information that his dwelling stood on the south side of Grace street, between Eighth and Ninth, and that he trans-

acted business in his office on the south side of Cary street second door from the corner of Twelfth. Jacobs represented the French Government in the tobacco market, for whom he exported large quantities of the "weed." He also acted as local agent for the banking house of Rothschild. Accumulating quite a fortune, he left an estate of considerable size, including much realty. He died November 3, 1827. His epitaph (published elsewhere) is unique, by reason of the fact that it is the only one in the Hebrew Cemetery in which reference is made to slavery.

Jacobs' signature, a very unusual one, appears on numerous documents written entirely in script capitals.

January 20, 1829, Hetty Jacobs, his widow; Joseph Marx, guardian of the infant children, and Richard Anderson, his administrator, presented a petition<sup>64</sup> to the Legislature asking the passage of an act allowing the sale of such slaves as were part of the estate. It set forth that these negroes were women and children, and that as there was no farm owned by the estate, they were liable to become a charge upon it. In addition to this, it was shown that "the conduct of said slaves towards their mistress, the widow of said Jacobs, was so very insolent and every way objectionable, as to render it impracticable for her to keep them about her household establishment." This statement was attested to by P. V. Daniel, W. H. Fitzwhylson, James Rawlings, and C. Crozet, neighbors of Mrs. Jacobs.

A similar petition, presented a year previous, had been passed by the House and rejected by the Senate. This time it was more fruitful of results, for an act authorizing the sale of the negroes was passed.

## CHAPTER XI.

### VENDUE MASTERS.

For some inexplicable reason the City of Richmond deemed it proper to throw extremely severe restrictions around auctioneers, or, as called in those days, vendue masters.

On July 20, 1818, one of the first ordinances in regard to them was passed. It provided that the flat cost of a license, which could only be issued by the clerk of the Common Hall, upon the resolution of that body, should be \$200. The fee for issuing was \$5. In addition, a commission had to be paid the city of seventy-five cents upon every \$100 of sales, to be accounted for semi-annually, the officer to whom the accounting was made receiving a fee of \$1 for each member of the firm. To insure the accuracy of the accounting and the proper payment of the proceeds, the person or firm procuring the license gave bond in the sum of \$50,000. The ordinance of August 24, 1819, reduced this security to \$10,000, but that of November 25, 1819, again raised it to \$15,000. On March 20, 1820, there was another increase, this time to \$25,000, which amount the ordinance of October 24, 1825, re-affirmed. Licenses had to be renewed each year by a vote of the Common Hall.

Special licenses for selling bank stock were issued, the security being only \$500 and the tax on sales 12½ cents on the \$100.

This ordinance, or similar ones, remained in force for years, changes being made from time to time.

On August 18, 1821,<sup>65</sup> the Common Hall ordered that a license as vendue master be issued to David Judah, with Zalma Rehiné, Manuel Judah and Isaac H. Judah sureties. November 11, 1822,<sup>66</sup> David Judah & Co., which firm consisted of Judah, Tobias J. Tobias and Edward Pollock, received an auctioneers' license, with the same sureties.

Some time after this the firm became rebellious, for on January 20, 1825,<sup>67</sup> the President laid before the Common Hall a letter from them which set forth "that they were always doubtful whether they did not possess the right of vending their



own goods in the most profitable and expeditious manner without a violation of the laws, and that doubt had been confirmed by the decision of the Mayor" in a recent case. "That in the commencement of their auction business they considered it a singular injunction that the Corporation should require security from them for \$25,000 to transact their *own affairs* with fidelity. Yet, as the Corporation was willing to receive the security they offered, they conformed to it." That by the non-renewal of their license without additional security, they are compelled to relinquish the profits of future commission business and proceed entirely on their own account, and that there will be no necessity to comply with the law of the Hall. They claimed the sum of \$880.88, which they stated they had paid in taxes on sales of their own merchandise. This letter being read it was moved and seconded that "the Hall come to the following resolutions," which were adopted:

1. Resolved, That Messrs. David Judah & Co. be allowed to withdraw their letter of the 18th instant.

2. Resolved, That the Chamberlain be instructed to take due measures to coerce D. Judah & Co. to render an account of their sales as Vendue Masters from the first of July to the first of December last, both days included, and to pay up the tax due the City thereon. On March 14, 1825,<sup>68</sup> the firm again paid its license with the same securities. The President of the Hall, on the 28th of this same month<sup>69</sup> presented a claim of \$880.88 from Judah & Co., accompanied by an opinion from their counsel, Robert Stanard, that his clients were not bound by the ordinance to pay the tax. The papers and opinion were laid on the table.

On June 17, 1825,<sup>70</sup> the Chamberlain was ordered to obtain opinions from Daniel Call and Benjamin Watkins Leigh as to the legality of requiring auctioneers to pay commissions for selling their own goods. On July 13, 1825, the claim was taken from the table and rejected.<sup>71</sup> Judah & Co. having instituted suit against the Corporation for \$178, on October 27th, this same year, the Chamberlain was directed to employ Daniel Call and Benjamin Watkins Leigh to defend it on the part of the City.

The case came to trial in the Henrico Circuit Court and a verdict in favor of Judah & Co. rendered. The City appealed

and after repeated continuances, the Supreme Court, sitting in Richmond, in April, 1834, reversed the lower court, on the ground that money paid under a misapprehension of the law cannot be recovered; but that a recovery may be had under a misapprehension of the facts.<sup>72</sup>

David Judah did a great deal towards building up the north-western portion of Richmond, known for many years as Jackson Ward, mainly inhabited by negroes. A large section is designated as "Judah's Addition," and Judah street is the only one in the city named for a Jew. Possibly this may have been given it before it was taken into the corporate limits, but be that as it may, the fact remains that the only thoroughfare in Richmond so named is that bearing the cognomen of one of, if not the first Jew who sued the city. The peculiarity of the situation is heightened by the fact that under the terms of the local segregation law, Judah street being occupied largely by negroes, no Jew or other white person can reside there.



## CHAPTER XII.

### THE MARX FAMILY.

Commencing business on the narrowest scale, poor and amongst strangers, Joseph Marx (1772-1840) became a merchant of the first class, opulent, and universally respected. Liberal without prodigality, he used the gifts of fortune so wisely that, while he never lost sight of what was due his own family, he was yet always ready to answer the calls of charity, and always foremost to promote public enterprises. An eminent merchant, a public-spirited citizen, and an excellent man, his career presents for study and imitation an encouraging example of the success and respect that may be achieved unassisted by probity, prudence and industry. A friend who knew him well and long, and esteemed him highly, thus described Joseph Marx in 1840.<sup>73</sup>

He was born in Hanover, Germany, but emigrated to this country at an early age, his name appearing as a member of Beth Shalome in 1791, at which time he was less than twenty years old. His mother and sisters—Adelaide, Henrietta and Emma—also resided in Richmond and are mentioned as attending the Synagogue.<sup>74</sup>

While a very young man, he married Richea Myers, of New York, daughter of Myer Myers, and sister of Samuel and Moses Mears Myers. This excellent woman shared with exemplary fidelity her husband's parental cares. In addition to several daughters (whose descendants, not of the faith, reside in the city at the present time), there were three sons—Samuel, Charles, and Frederick.

His mercantile ventures were numerous and profitable, a large proportion being of a maritime character. In addition, he invested extensively in land. One package alone in the possession of a descendant<sup>75</sup> consists of twenty grants purchased of the original owners. The documents are parchment, each being signed by President Van Buren. The land owned formed a portion of that property owned by the Chickasaw Indians, the total being over five square miles.

The Bank of Virginia, the first in this State, established in 1804, was located between Tenth and Eleventh, on the street which derived its name from the institution—Bank street. This proved so profitable that in 1812 the Farmers' Bank, with branches throughout the Commonwealth, came into existence, with a capital of \$2,000,000. August 3d the Richmond stockholders met at the Capitol (a favorite meeting place of those days), and elected six directors, Joseph Marx's name being the first on the list.

A slight index of the volume of business transacted by Joseph Marx & Son may be obtained from the fact that on October 1, 1834, while on his way from the Capitol to the Farmers' Bank, about two blocks away, the senior partner had the misfortune to lose warrants and treasurer's checks amounting in the aggregate to \$2,137.50. December 2d following, he petitioned the Legislature<sup>76</sup> for a reissuance of the papers in question. Accompanying the petition were copies of advertisements inserted in the Daily Compiler, Enquirer, and Whig, stopping payment of the checks and announcing that application would be made the Legislature for an issuance of duplicates.

The committee who considered the petition decided that it was "reasonable," and the proper bill was reported.

Samuel, son of Joseph Marx and Richea Myers, was born in Richmond March 4, 1796. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he received a silver medal<sup>77</sup> for superior scholarship. In 1818 he took the degree of Master of Arts, and, returning to Richmond, associated himself in business with his father, the firm eventually taking the style of Joseph Marx & Son.

When the James River and Kanawha Canal Company had received subscriptions to the amount of stock necessary to enable it to secure its charter,<sup>78</sup> the stockholders met at the Capitol, May 25, 1835. Samuel Marx was appointed a member of the committee on organization. Two days later, upon the adoption of the committee's report, he became a director. After the death of his father he entered the Bank of Virginia and rose successively to the offices of cashier and president. Samuel Marx never married. He died in Richmond, December 7, 1860.

Charles, the second son, resided on the south side of the river (Manchester). He was elected to the Blues, October,

1826, and resigned August 9, 1829. Later he became an honorary member. Upon his death, November 19, 1859, the company, the record states, went to his home and escorted the remains to the residence of his brother in Richmond. That portion of Manchester known as Marx's Addition is named either for him or his brother, Dr. Marx.

Frederick, the physician, probably the best known of the three brothers, stood professionally in the very front rank.<sup>79</sup> He was one of the best-educated men of his profession, graduating in Philadelphia and completing his studies in most famed European centers of medical learning. Of a gentle and charitable disposition, he was the soul of honor. Like many others of his day, Dr. Marx joined the militia, becoming a member of the Blues October 30, 1824.

While devoted to his profession, he took the stand invariably that those who could afford to pay for his services should be required to do so. On one occasion, while in a social gathering, a lady of his acquaintance conceived the idea that she would obtain medical advice without payment. "Doctor," she inquired of him, "what would you do if you had a cold?" "Madam," he replied gravely, "I should consult a physician."

So thorough was Dr. Marx's knowledge of his profession and so great his experience, that he performed the feat, perhaps unique in the annals of medicine, of announcing his own death. With the words, "I am dead," he expired at his home in this city, January 8, 1877, in the seventy-third year of his age.

A treasurer's book of the Congregation Beth Ahabah, dating 1841-50, shows that in 1849 Dr. Marx made a contribution to it. This negatives the claim that he was not friendly to the Synagogue. At this time the very pretty custom of the members of one congregation contributing to the other obtained. This same year his sister Emma, brother Samuel, and the following relatives: Samuel H., Gustavus A., Rebecca, Rachel, and Ella Myers, made donations.

A particularly fraternal incident occurred the previous year. Isaac A. Levy, president of the Congregation Beth Shalome; Jacob A. Levy, his brother, and Abraham Levy, his father, all made offering to their more recently organized brethren. The last-named gave \$40, the largest sum that appears in the book.

Other contributors from Beth Shalome were Mrs. Mordecai, Mrs. Beale, Henry Hyman, Lewis Hyman, Ezekiel Solomon, Augustus Mailert, Myer Myers, Isaac Hyneman, Rev. Ellis Lyons, Rev. Julius Eckman, Ezekiel J. Levy, and Abraham I. Levy. Dr. James Beale, whose wife (nee Pallen) affiliated with the older house of worship, also made a donation.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### JACOB LYON (1777-1851).

Jacob Lyon, the first of his name to come to this city, arrived during the last decade of the Eighteenth Century. He was a native of the province of Posen, in Poland, in the land of his birth his name being Posnanski. It is said that in consequence of a love affair which culminated in a duel, he took up his abode in America.

Lyon married three times. The children of the first union were Isaac, Rachel, Caroline (who married Henry Phillips), and Fanny. Isaac Lyon as a boy worked in the plant that had the printing of the State laws. Later he engaged in the same business on his own account. In company with his mother he attended the theater the night of the fire in 1811.

A remarkable fact in connection with this occasion is that the other two ladies who subsequently became Mrs. Lyon, were also in attendance at the play that evening. One of them, exactly who does not plainly appear in the family tradition, was badly crushed and bruised, but through the kindness of a man who helped her up to the shoulders of the struggling mass of humanity, walked over heads and shoulders and managed to escape.

Only one child was born of his second marriage—Zipporah, who became the first wife of Elias Markens.

The third wife, Eliza White, became the mother of a large family.

When Thaddeus Kosciusko, the Polish patriot, sailed for a second visit to America (where he remained for more than a year, returning to Europe during the spring of 1798), he saw a young man on the boat, went up to him and manifested an interest in the youth's welfare. Jacob Lyon, the fortunate emigrant, told Kosciusko that he was about to make his home in the New World. This led to a question of finances, whereupon the distinguished Pole handed Lyon some American money, his first currency of the kind. Years later, the Richmond merchant remembered the experience on shipboard and named his eldest son by Eliza White, for his benefactor.



The second child of this union was Gustavus Adolphus, father of Miss Rachel Lyon, now retired from teaching and living in South Richmond (Manchester)—a deserved rest she has earned, after the exceptional period of forty years of service.

Eliza White's other children were Lawrence, Mary, Anne, Henry, Belle T., Thomas White, Sarah Eliza (Play), designated thus by one of her brothers—which childhood nickname clung to her throughout life), who married Charles Hunt; and Emma, wife of Pendleton Bryan.

A warm friendship existed between Eliza White and Edgar Allan Poe prior to her marriage to Lyon, they being regarded in many quarters as sweethearts. This is easily explained by the fact that Mrs. Lyon's father, Thomas White, held a large interest in the *Southern Literary Messenger*, Poe being its editor. As a natural sequence, the poet frequently visited White's home, where he met Eliza. Another sister is alleged to have inspired the character of the "Lost Lenore" in "The Raven." One of Mrs. Lyon's sons was given the name of his uncle—Thomas White—and served with the Richmond Blues in the War between the States.

The *Richmond Whig* of February 3, 1841, states that on the first day of that month Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, then of New York, formerly of Richmond, officiated at the marriage in this city of Asher S. Lyons, of Philadelphia, to Mary Anne Lyon, daughter of Jacob Lyon, of Richmond. Two of these names it will be noticed had a final "s," but with the exception of father and daughter all were unrelated. The couple subsequently removed to Kansas City.

Miss Belle T. Lyon for years kept a private school, and many a Richmond boy received his education under her careful tutelage. She was intelligent and very patient. She also taught in the school conducted by Rev. Dr. A. L. Mayer, in connection with the Congregation House of Israel.

Emma Lyon Bryan, an extraordinarily talented woman, enjoyed the distinction of being both author and artist. In 1896, she presented to the Confederate Museum a very pretty sketch done by her in colors, of the spot where General Turner Ashby fell, near Harrisonburg, Va., her home. Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall made the speech of the occasion, he also being a former resident of that section. She wrote several books, among them



"1861-65: A Romance of the Valley of Virginia." She also contributed to St. Nicholas Magazine, generally doing her own illustrating.

A. M. Keiley, once mayor of Richmond, himself a man of no mean attainments, told a member of the Lyon family that he considered Mrs. Frances Levy, a daughter of Caroline Lyon Phillips, one of the brightest women in the city.

The Lyon family, as a whole, presented a remarkable example of longevity. Jacob, the head of the family, died November 29, 1851, aged 74. His third wife, Eliza White, lived to be 92. Miss Belle T. Lyon died 1910, aged 77; Frances Lyon, June 17, 1909, lacking just one year of being a hundred; Isaac Lyon was 80; Thomas W., 76, and Rachel L., 88.

## CHAPTER XIV.

ISAAC LEESER (1806-1868).

Founder of the Jewish press of America, pioneer of the Jewish pulpit in the United States,<sup>80</sup> prolific author, translator of the Bible, and publisher—in addition to his editorial activities—are by no means all of the designations which may be used to distinguish Isaac Leeser. Assisting movements without number, he has left a name destined to live long in American annals. This native of Germany, who first saw the light of day at Neuenkirchen, Westphalia, on December 12, 1806, emigrated to the United States at the early age of seventeen. He arrived in Richmond on May 5, 1824, and, after attending school in the city for a brief period, he entered the mercantile establishment of his uncle, Zalma Rehiné.

For five years, Leeser engaged in a distasteful occupation. His preface to "The Jews and The Mosaic Law," written at Richmond, June 10, 1829, particularly states that the book was composed under conditions uncongenial to literature; that many a time, after a day of active application to business, he spent the hours of night in writing.

When barely twenty-two, he undertook the task of defending his co-religionists from a shameful vilification and thereby started on the road to deserved fame. His lengthy article, which first appeared in successive numbers of the Richmond Constitutional Whig during January, 1829, attracted widespread notice; at any rate, it sufficed to bring forth a high recommendation from his adopted city to a committee of Mickveh Israel congregation Philadelphia, which was then desirous of securing a reader. However, September arrived before the election took place. Two candidates were balloted upon; E. L. Lazarus receiving seven votes and Isaac Leeser twenty-six. The young man began his duties on the Jewish New Year, at an annual salary of \$800.

Although laboring under the disadvantage of having few reference books, Leeser wrote in Richmond, "The Jews and the Mosaic Law." Three Israelites of this city gave him valuable

suggestions. One of these, B. H. Judah, occupied the position of librarian of the Richmond Library Company; Jacob Mordecai, a retired school teacher who had acquired a wealth of Jewish lore, and the third, Rev. Abraham H. Cohen, for a number of years ministered to the spiritual wants of the members of Beth Shalome.

To that prince of Virginia journalists, John Hamden Pleasants, is due Leese's first recognition as a writer, an obligation handsomely acknowledged in the preface of his book. Pleasants was the senior editor of the (Constitutional) Whig, the mouth-piece of that party in Virginia. His duel with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., resulted in Pleasants' death. It was one of a series of events to render duelling unpopular, which years later culminated in the abolition of the "code."

Not only did the journalist throw open the columns of his paper to Leese, but in addition drew public attention to his initial effort by publishing an editorial upon his work, a recognition not lightly accorded. Pleasants wrote—<sup>82</sup>

"THE JEWS—We yesterday commenced, and continue to-day, an eloquent and learned defence of this persecuted people, in reply to an article in the Quarterly Review, by a young gentleman of that community, whose early and rare attainments, give promise of great future reputation. We hope that our readers all perused the first portion of this warm hearted and gentle spirited defence, or if they did not, that they may be induced still to seek and read it.

"Why should Christians despise and condemn the people of Israel? They worship the same God, and draw religious instruction from the same Holy revelation. If the Jews are considered as suffering under divine displeasure—as paying through remote generations, and after the lapse of centuries, the penalty of ancestral disobedience, the consideration ought to entitle them to the sympathy and compassion of the more favored Gentile. If this idea be rejected—if that sentiment of universal justice planted in the heart of rational beings, teaches the liberal to repudiate the doctrine, that perfect justice can punish the thousandth innocent generation, for the faults and defects of its forefathers—then ought we to admire those municipal regulations, and that high and unbending spirit of the Jews, which have preserved their nation separate and distinct, through seventeen centuries of wandering and suffering, since the Holy City was overthrown by Titus, and for ages after all contemporary ages were extinguished. The Christian ought to respect the Jews as the living evidence of the holy origin of his own faith, and as a monument which appealing to the senses of mankind, carries more conviction than a thousand arguments of the divine mission

of Christ, and the truth of the latter revelation. Whether we view the Jews historically or religiously—as one of the earliest nations of the earth, still existing in observation of their ancient usages—or as the chosen people of God, selected in the first instance to receive the dispensations of his will, and after, to sustain for ages, his wrath and displeasure—the view is calculated to fill us with sentiments of awe, admiration sympathy and reverence. When we see one of this people, and remember that we have been told by good authority, that he is an exact copy of the Jew who worshiped in the Second Temple two thousand years ago—that his physiognomy and religious opinions—that the usages and customs of his tribe are still the same, we feel that profound respect which antiquity inspires.

“We think it a glorious distinction to our country, that here the Jews have found a substantial fulfilment of the promise of being restored to the chosen Land. That this is *his* country as much as another’s—that the generous and noble spirit of our institutions, makes no distinction between Jew and Gentile, Heathen and Mahometan—and if we may quote a quotation so happily and eloquently used recently in the General Assembly, that here, ‘Religion is left free as air, and unbounded as the ocean.’ Woe to the man who would have it, or attempt to make it otherwise!

“With these remarks (for which we ask pardon of the reader), we again entreat his attention to the defence of the youth, Isaac Leaser.”

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE MYERS FAMILY.

The Myers stand out prominently in the history of Richmond. By a queer perversity of fate, if it can be so called, there were numerous defections from Judaism among them, until at the present time only one is an adherent of the faith.

This family is a wonderful example of toleration. One of the younger members in conversation some time since remarked that while frequently sisters and brothers of the same household would embrace different religions, a perfect understanding existed between them, and family love and affection were not abated in the least by reason of this diversity of belief.

(With this family, the rule laid down in the preface will be adhered to—that is, where a person has fifty per cent or more of Jewish blood he will be considered a Jew. Peculiar conditions may arise by reason of this, for it will put in the category some who are affiliating Christians, and others who while not so affiliating, do not desire to be considered Jews. The matter has been carefully considered and no other logical disposition can be made.)

Samuel and Moses Mears Myers settled in Richmond about 1798. They were half brothers and their descendants were:

Children of Samuel Myers and Judith Hays, of Boston—Samuel Hays Myers, lawyer; Henry, physician; Gustavus Adolphus, lawyer; Rebecca Hays, Rachel Hays (married Commander Joseph Myers), and Ella C. All of these were members of the Beth Shalome Congregation.

Children of Moses Mears Myers and Sally Hays, of Boston—Catherine, Harriet, and Julia. All of these, with the addition of Misses Catherine and Slowey Hays, of Boston, sisters of Judith and Sally Hays Myers, were members of the old congregation.

Samuel Hays Myers married Eliza Kennon Mordecai, daughter of Jacob Mordecai, at one time president and, to fill a vacancy, reader of the Congregation. Their son, Edmund T. D.



Myers, was not a member of the Congregation. Their daughter, Caroline, married Edward Cohen, of Baltimore, afterwards of Richmond. For many years he served on the Board of Beth Shalome, a greater part of the time as secretary of the Congregation, and a member of the Cemetery Committee, in which bodies he was extremely active.

Richea Myers, of New York, daughter of Myer Myers and sister of Samuel and Moses Mears Myers, married Joseph Marx, of Hanover, Germany.

Jacob Mordecai, of Philadelphia, left a large family, but only four of them affiliated with Beth Shalome—Julia, Eliza, Emma, and Laura. Ellen was not a member, and the rest of the family settled in different parts of the country. Jacob Mordecai, after his residence in Richmond, lived for some years in Henrico County, near the city, about where Joseph Bryan Park is now. There are numerous descendants in the county, none of whom claim allegiance to Judaism.

Joyce Mears Myers, mother of Moses Mears Myers, lived in her widowhood with him. She died in Richmond, July 19, 1824, aged 87 years.

A most lovable character was Commander Joseph Myers, who entered the United States Navy as a midshipman at the age of 13. There being no naval academy in those days, the young officer received his education in that best of schools—experience. By successive grades he rose to be commander. Probably no other Richmonder ever held so high a commission in the Navy. The father died during his son's youth. His mother was a Christian. His uncle, Moses Mears Myers, reared him. Commander Myers did not claim to be a Jew, though he never avowed Christianity. The following, written by his niece, Mrs. Edward Cohen, is a beautiful tribute to him, and proves that while he did not call himself a Jew, he was certainly one at heart.

"My first recollection of him was when I was only four years old. I was born in his house, and from that time forth was his greatest delight among the children of his family circle. He was a hopeless invalid even then, but with unbounded energy of mind, always planning and carrying out pleasures and benefits for others, and devising ways that might make his own life more tolerable. From family letters and traditions, I know that having entered the United States Navy at 13, he was an able officer,

high spirited, rough and ready and active. He was greatly afflicted by the death of his lovely fiancée, Miss Sarah Ann Ward, of Dinwiddie County, before he was thirty and she only seventeen. A few years after this event he contracted on the African coast the disease to which he was to be a martyr for about thirty-five years. In spite of paralysis then menacing him, his cousin Rachel Hays Myers, who had been devoted to him since her childhood days, and who was some ten years younger than he, married him when he was about thirty-six (it was in 1838, I think) and from that time was his cheerful, devoted and adoring nurse, and she survived him only a few months (from March to July, 1862) when she died of pneumonia—but really of a broken heart. All his family in Richmond loved him, and did what they could to show their desire to meet his slightest wish, and my brother, Mayor E. T. D. Myers, and myself were like his children. Such was his spirit that when the war broke out between the States, he resigned from the United States Navy, and though a helpless invalid, actually joined the Confederate Navy and wore its uniform. \* \* \* He was the greatest hero I ever knew, though his field was only his little library, where he lay on his sofa all day long.”

Commander Myers was buried in Hollywood, March 20, 1862. Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M. attended the interment. On its return from the cemetery, the lodge went to the Petersburg depot, and receiving the body of Henry Adler, who had been mortally wounded at Roanoke Island, escorted it to their hall.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### GUSTAVUS A. MYERS (1801-1869).

Gustavus Adolphus Myers, son of Samuel and Judith Hays Myers, was born in Richmond in 1801. The most prominent Jew in the city of his day, his people bestowed upon him every position of honor within their gift. Among the meetings at which he presided was one held in 1840, with regard to the persecution of the Jews of Damascus; and later to take action upon the Mortara incident, November 24, 1858. He also filled the chair at a gathering of co-religionists in Beth Ahabah Synagogue shortly after the war, to protest against the action of an insurance company in declining to take risks on the property of Jewish business men. He presided at important meetings of the Congregation Beth Shalome, was an active member of the Board and Congregation, and on occasion contributed to Beth Ahabah.

Myers was an intimate friend and admirer of Judah P. Benjamin. He probably had a larger practice than any Richmond lawyer, past or present. His name as trustee takes up pages upon pages in the court records in the indexes alone. He had not only Richmond clients, but acted as legal adviser of many prominent New York and Baltimore firms. He was a close associate of William H. McFarland, president of the Farmers Bank, which in antebellum days stood on Main Street just across from the post office.

As a Mason Myers became especially prominent. On October 30, 1824, he and his brother, Samuel Hays Myers, were among the members of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, who attended the dinner given to General LaFayette at the Union Hotel. The same day he was appointed on a committee to solicit subscriptions, not over one dollar each, towards erecting a monument at Mount Vernon over the remains of General Washington.

Two years later, in June, 1826, when only twenty-five, the lodge elected him master, he serving two terms. In January, 1834, upon the death of the grand secretary, he acted in that capacity until the next session of the grand lodge, when John

Dove, one of the brightest Masons in the history of the craft in Virginia succeeded him. Myers was present August 23, 1850, at the institution of Loge Francaise (now Fraternal Lodge) No. 53.

July 11, 1826, the citizens of Richmond met to take action upon the death of Thomas Jefferson, which had occurred just one week before. Myers was one of the committee of arrangements for that occasion.

At a meeting held August 28, 1845, to urge a more efficient system of popular education, he served on the committee to carry out its objects. He spoke at the meeting of citizens, November 20, 1845, in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society, to welcome A. Vatterman, of France, and to respond to his scheme of international library exchange.

Myers was one of the sureties on the \$100,000 bail bond of Jefferson Davis upon its execution Monday, May 13, 1867.

He died August 20, 1869, at the age of sixty-eight.

He served in the City Council for nearly thirty years, and for twelve as its president, during this entire time being the only Jewish member of that body. He was a faithful attendant and a conscientious worker. He succeeded Dr. Brockenbrough, when that gentleman resigned his seat, September 14, 1827, and served until the end of that term. April 2, 1829, he was elected by the voters of Madison Ward, and re-elected twenty-six years (times) consecutively, a most remarkable record. He became president of the Council April 6, 1843. The last meeting at which he presided was that of March 29, 1855. Both gas and water were introduced in Richmond during his term of office. October 20, 1851, he offered a preamble and resolution inviting Ludwig Kosuth, who was then visiting this country, to include Richmond in his itinerary, and for the appointment of a committee of arrangements should he accept. He offered the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Council July 2, 1852 upon the death of Henry Clay.

An able array of legal talent assembled in the Supreme Court room, on Saturday, August 21, 1869, to take suitable action upon the death of Myers. Judge W. T. Joynes was called to the chair, and John O. Steger acted as secretary. A committee consisting of William Green, N. Pope Howard, James Alfred Jones, W. W. Crump and Peachy R. Grattan was appointed to prepare suitable



resolutions. Remarks were made by Judge W. W. Crump, R. L. Maury, Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., and others. Howard narrated an instance, showing the courtesy and consideration for others exhibited by the deceased. He (Howard) while court clerk, had jestingly remarked one day, that he did not consider it courteous the way lawyers came into court and, after transacting their business, left without waiting to hear the minutes read. Myers made a polite reply and the matter passed out of Howard's mind. He noticed, however, that Myers remained that day long after all the other lawyers had left, while he (Howard) leisurely transcribed his notes. Myers waited fully half an hour after all others had left, when he remarked that he had an engagement at 3:30, but that in future he would hear the reading of the minutes with pleasure.

Myers wrote a play, "Nature and Philosophy," which was performed on two continents for over twenty-five years. He served in the legislature; president of the Richmond Publishing Co., which owned and published the Enquirer and Examiner; a director of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Co., and of the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia; one of the Washington Monument Commissioners, in which position his son William B. succeeded him; a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society; president of the Richmond Amicable Association for many years; for some time president of the Richmond Club, being a member at the time of his death.

Myers married Mrs. Anne Augusta Conway, widow of Dr. James Conway, and a daughter of Governor Giles, after whom their only child, William B., was named. His wife was a communicant of Monumental (Episcopal) Church.



## CHAPTER XVII.

### MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Richmond became a city in 1782. That same year its pioneer Jewish citizen, Isaiah Isaacs, had a grievance, for at the meeting of the Common Hall, on Tuesday, August 20th,<sup>83</sup> "On the complaint of Isaiah Isaacs, it is ordered that Mr. Young-husband and Mr. Brown be appointed to view the situation of the shed-room adjoining the shop of Jacob Ege (he of stone-house fame), and if the same shall appear to them to be a nuisance to direct the chimney to be removed."

On Tuesday, July 5, 1785,<sup>84</sup> there was held in Richmond a remarkable election. Sixteen members of the Common Hall were to be chosen. Each voter cast his ballot for the entire number, irrespective of wards. There were seventy-six people voted for, of whom thirteen received one vote each. Gabriel Galt, a tavern-keeper, led the list with 122 votes. John Marshall, afterwards chief justice, came second with 121. Isaiah Isaacs was twenty-fourth, with 38 votes, a very creditable showing, for at that time there were not over seven Jews in Richmond eligible to cast a ballot, so the result was not due to the "Jewish vote."

Notwithstanding their extremely small number, no desire was shown to deprive them of political reward, for on December 12, this same year, the Common Hall ordered<sup>85</sup> that Jacob Cohen be recommended to the Court of Hustings as a proper person to be appointed Clerk of the Market pro tem. Then and for years afterwards some of the best citizens filled this office.

May 24, 1788,<sup>86</sup> Isaiah Isaacs was appointed one of three assessors for that year to appraise property for taxation pursuant to the revenue ordinance.

Another election approaching, this time the Jewish citizen met with more success, for out of the sixteen chosen he stood twelfth with a total of 59 votes. John Buckley, who headed the list, had 116 and Alexander Montgomery, the lowest, 48. At this election, held July 1, 1788,<sup>87</sup> Isaacs received five more votes than

Gabriel Galt, who three years before had led the list and beaten John Marshall by one.

Isaacs' career as a city father was of brief duration. On September 25th, this same year, he having taken out an "ordinary license," his seat in the Common Hall became vacant.<sup>88</sup>

There arose at this time a movement perilously close to a combination of church and State. September 14, 1789,<sup>89</sup> a proposal was made to the Common Hall for raising money to be applied to the support of "such ministers of the gospel as now officiate or may hereafter be chosen for that purpose, and for the education of poor children." The Hall authorized the holding of a meeting on October 15th, for the furtherance of the plan, and ordered that the constables give written notice to every housekeeper in the city at least one week before that time. This movement seems to have died a natural death, for no further mention of it appears.

Isaiah Isaacs must have been "out of the ordinary" by December 13, 1790, for on that day,<sup>90</sup> he was again elected member of the Hall, though he had forfeited his seat in September, 1788. He served until July, 1791, not offering for re-election.

The following action of the Common Hall, of date January 19, 1795,<sup>91</sup> is of more than passing interest:

"It appearing to the Hall that Mr. (Colonel) Bushrod Washington has moved out of the city, and in consequence thereof his seat in the Hall as a common councilman has been vacated, the Hall proceeded to supply the vacancy, and on examining the ballots, a majority of votes was found in favor of Mr. Jacob I. Cohen, who appeared and qualified to his seat, by taking the oaths required by an ordinance of this Hall." Colonel Washington was a nephew of General George Washington, who was then president.

Eight citizens volunteered March 26, 1795,<sup>92</sup> to serve as constables without pay for three months, for the purpose of preserving peace and order. Their services were accepted and the Hustings Court requested to appoint them. Israel I. Cohen was one of these.

At its meeting of July 18, 1808,<sup>93</sup> the Hall received a petition from Solomon Jacobs, praying that interest on a debt to William Rawleigh, be allowed by the Court of Hustings, which had fallen

into his hands, the money under which fell due on the first of October, 1806, whereupon a motion was made and seconded that "the Hall come to the following resolution:"

"Resolved, That the petition of Solomon Jacobs, praying that interest be allowed upon a claim of £846.11.6, against the Corporation of Richmond, is reasonable from the day on which the petitioner became possessed thereof, and not from the day of the date on which it was due and payable.

"And the same being read and the question put thereon was *disagreed to by the Hall.*"

John Gamble and Joseph Marx on December 26, 1811, the very day on the night of which the calamitous theatre fire occurred,<sup>94</sup> presented a petition asking that the intersection of C (Canal) and 12th Streets be ascertained by actual survey at their expense, and that a permanent cornerstone or "peg" be put there to mark it. Agreed to.

Joseph Marx, like many another, found his possessions troublesome, for on December 20, 1813,<sup>95</sup> he sent a petition to the Hall setting forth that he had spent much money in the improvement of his two lots on the upper end of D (Cary) Street, but was now unable to proceed further with his improvements on account of the unsettled condition of the streets in that part of the city.

To show how well Benjamin Wolfe was known in Richmond, on February 20, 1816,<sup>96</sup> when the president of the Council laid before that body a letter from the Mayor, stating that a citizen of Norfolk, temporarily in Richmond, had broken out with small-pox, not on a certain street, but "opposite Mr. Benjamin Wolfe's."

Again Joseph Marx's wealth was worrying him. March 22, 1816,<sup>97</sup> it appearing to the Hall that there had been an error in the assessment of sixty feet at Nineteenth and D (Cary) Streets, it was ordered that all taxes thereon for 1815, with the exception of \$3.75, be returned to him.

On April 4, 1816, Benjamin Wolfe was elected a member of the Common Hall from Monroe Ward.<sup>98</sup> He must have been a willing worker, for on the 15th of that same month it was "Resolved, That leave be given to bring in an ordinance granting to the society called in Hebrew 'Bath Shalaun,' in English the house of peace, a parcel of land to be used as a burying-ground

from the land called the poor house land, and that Mr. Wolfe, Doct. Adams, and Mr. Whitlock do bring in the same."

June 17, 1816,<sup>99</sup> Joseph Darmsdatt (Darmstadt) was elected a councilman from Jefferson Ward to succeed Archibald Pleasants. There were now two Jewish councilmen. Some years after an expression prevailed, which is still current, relating to office-holders, "few die and none resign." These councilmen broke this rule, for after a membership of twelve days, Darmstadt sent a letter of resignation to the president of the Council, and Wolf died the next year without completing his term of office.

July 16, 1824,<sup>100</sup> "the president laid before the Hall an extract from an unexecuted will (so called by the executor) of Jacob I. Cohen, late of Philadelphia, deceased, bearing date June, 1823, whereby he gave \$200 to the Mayor and Corporation of Richmond, to be invested, and the interest thereof to be expended by them on the Fourth of July annually in such extra nourishment and refreshment as they may think proper to be distributed on that day amongst the prisoners who at the time, may be confined in the jail of the City of Richmond aforesaid."

Notwithstanding the fact that the will had not been executed, the executor paid the money to the city, and on April 10, 1826,<sup>101</sup> a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Williams, Mr. Sublett, and Mr. Lancaster, to report what disposition should be made of it.

This committee reported on June 16th,<sup>102</sup> recommending that on the first of July in each and every year \$12 be paid by the Chamberlain to the jailor of the city to be used as provided for in the will.

It is rather distressing to see Miss Catharine Hays, an orthodox Jewess, not only presenting a memorial with reference to a hog, but "praying" for reasons therein set forth, that the sum of \$6.67, for which one (evidently, there were others) of her hogs had been sold as forfeit to the city for roaming the streets, be remitted to enable her to get possession of the said hog, from the individual who bought it. This was May 12, 1834,<sup>103</sup> at which time such momentous questions was dealt with by the Common Hall direct. Gustavus A. Myers introduced this memorial, and on his motion the prayer of the petitioner was granted.

On May 18, 1835,<sup>104</sup> the Chamberlain was requested to tender the thanks of the Common Council to Jacob I. Cohen, Esq., of



Baltimore, for the valuable donation made by him to the Hall of the entire ordinances of that city.

The City of Richmond wanted a loan. It was thought best that this matter be handled by persons having experience in such affairs, so on October 12, 1835, Joseph Marx & Son were appointed agents of the city for the purpose of borrowing money.

If the members of the Common Hall had been familiar with German, they might have seen the groundwork of a pun in the proceedings of January 9, 1837,<sup>105</sup> when they ordered that the tax on Solomon "Hunt" for two dogs be remitted on his making affidavit that he had only one at the time the list was made out by the assessor.

Maybe the following savors somewhat of horse-play. On February 12, 1844,<sup>106</sup> the petition of Samuel S. Myers, owner of the Richmond Theater, was presented to the Hall. It prayed that the tax on equestrian performances thereat be reduced, and that the theater might be opened at any public entertainment by payment of a tax of \$5 per week when opened for such exhibit. On motion of Mr. Mayo (later of mayoralty fame) it was resolved that all exhibitions in the Marshall Theater shall be on the same footing as those denominated dramatic performances, and shall be exempt from any additional taxation.

One of the characters of Richmond in ante-bellum days was Isaac Solomon, a member of the Fayette Artillery, whose most arduous labors consisted of firing salutes on February 22d, July the Fourth and kindred occasions. The organization "fired Virginia out of the Union" on that fateful April 17, 1861, when she passed the ordinance of secession. This was on the plat facing Main Street just in rear of the State House. By occupation a peddler, Solomon had a knack of making friends, and had much influence with the powers that were. In one way or another, his name appears on the Council records about as often as any citizen of Jewish persuasion, and as he generally carried his point, it would seem that he had the faculty of using their friendship to some purpose. He was evidently the original Jewish politician in that respect in the city. His first appearance dates December 13, 1830,<sup>107</sup> when Aaron Myers complained to the Common Hall that there existed a practice of selling goods, wares, and merchandise in the Old Market Square, which was inconvenient to citizens who went there to purchase food, and was also



greatly oppressive and injurious to the store-keepers of the neighborhood. This was referred to the Committee on Markets, which on March 14, 1831,<sup>108</sup> reported that the facts were as set forth; that the persons complained of should pay a class tax as well as other stationary merchants; it was suggested that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee, as several of the persons complained of had been fined by the Mayor and no change in the law necessary. The Council ordered the report laid on the table. At this same meeting the president placed before the Hall the petition of Isaac Solomon, who stated that he was a licensed peddler and had been fined by the Mayor for selling goods in the Old Market Square. He asked that his fine be remitted. The city fathers rejected his petition.

The next time he met with success. On March 11, 1844, Solomon presented a petition<sup>109</sup> setting forth that he had been fined by the Mayor \$5 for rolling a hand-cart on the side-walk, and that he had no knowledge of any ordinance subjecting him to a fine for that offence, and praying that said fine be not collected from him. On motion of (Dr. John) Dove, it was resolved that the fine be remitted. He was signally triumphant June 17, 1850<sup>110</sup> when the committee reported adversely upon his petition asking to be relieved of a fine assessed against him for "throwing missiles in the Old Market." They stated that the witnesses had been before them, and recommended that the fine should stand. On motion of Joseph M. Carrington the fine was remitted.

The number of Solomon's friends only equaled the avidity with which he could offer petitions. October 5, 1854,<sup>111</sup> he presented a petition in which a number of citizens joined, asking that he be allowed to occupy the stand at the end of the First Market, formerly used by him as hawker and peddler, and from which he had removed when improvements were commenced. This was referred to the Committee on Markets, which, on November 13, 1854,<sup>112</sup> reported that while it did not think the market should be used for the sale of dry goods, "yet, in consideration of the petitioner, and his Father before him, having been permitted to occupy a stand at the Market House for such a length of time for the sale of dry goods, the Committee have granted him permission to have a stand for his cart, during Market hours, on the north side of the Arch on 17th street; subject to be removed whenever deemed necessary."

Solomon lost his vigor, but managed to retain his friends. As late as October 12, 1868,<sup>113</sup> he asked a remission of his tax on to him and recommended that the tax be cut in half on account of age and poverty.

Solomon claimed that in his youth he served in the allied armies against Napoleon the Great. He would take down his sabre and rattling it, say that was the way he did when fighting the Little Corporal. He was a man of humble pursuit, and what friends he made he won by sheer force of character and honesty, which impressed all with whom he came in contact. It is pleasing to show how a man poor in this world's goods won friends by his simple integrity.

The transcriber of the Council Journal was an unconscious humorist. The record states<sup>114</sup> that the president on April 16, 1866, submitted to that body the petition of the Hebrew Congregation in the City of Richmond, called "Connected" (Keneseth) Israel, asking a gift of one acre of land to enlarge its cemetery at Oakwood. This was referred to the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, which on July 9, 1866,<sup>115</sup> recommended that one acre of land at Oakwood be evenly divided between that congregation and Beth Israel, which latter body had made a like application on June 11, 1866.<sup>116</sup> In view of the fact that Beth Shalome and Beth Ahabah had recently compromised a rather acrimonious cemetery dispute, the Council clerk wrote better than he knew.

Beth Israel Congregation, mentioned above, was an offshoot of Beth Ahabah. After an existence of about five years the members returned to the family roof-tree. It is to be hoped that no reflection upon the discussions indulged in is intended, but those with a well developed sense of humor might notice something appropriate in the fact that on April 12, 1869,<sup>117</sup> the Council ordered returned to that Congregation \$164.06, being the amount collected in excess of gas used from June 1, 1867, to January 20, 1869.

One of the most difficult financial problems with which the South had to deal after the cessation of hostilities between the States was the readjustment of the currency question. Confederate money declined steadily after the reverse of the Southern army at Gettysburg, to be rendered worthless by the surrender of Lee. For the last two years of the war there was a saying that it took a basket to carry the money to market, while

what it purchased could be brought home in the vest-pocket. The people were brave, and tried to make a joke of a grim menace.

July 20, 1863,<sup>118</sup> the Council ordered that Joseph Strause be paid \$316 for seven reams of paper furnished the Hustings Court. The high prices of paper and kindred supplies, induced by the present European War, sink into insignificance beside this.

January 8, 1866,<sup>119</sup> Mrs. M. Solomons, teacher in the primary school of Jefferson Ward, presented a bill of \$1,540, for services from December, 1864, to March, 1865. Upon the recommendation of the committee, she was paid \$38.50.

A bond for \$11,500, issued by the City of Richmond, February 18, 1865, to Alfred Moses, was presented March 5, 1867,<sup>120</sup> for payment. On March 11th,<sup>121</sup> the committee recommended that the bond be paid on the basis of one dollar for each forty of its face.

Before and up to the end of the war, the Jewish business men of Richmond were mainly dry goods, clothing and shoe merchants. This was due, doubtless, to a great extent, to the fact that planters from various parts of the State made pilgrimages to Richmond at stated intervals, and being as a rule large slave owners, needed immense quantities of goods of that nature. The change in the condition of affairs soon made itself felt. December 10, 1866, Henry Guggenheimer<sup>122</sup> applied to the Council for permission to establish a "first-class steam tannery." February 11, 1867,<sup>123</sup> Solomon A. Myers filed a petition to be allowed to conduct a distillery in his warehouse on Dock street, between 17th and the Creek.

J. Jacobs was not quite as heavy a loser as many citizens. On August 7, 1871,<sup>124</sup> he presented a bill for twenty-one gallons of apple-brandy, destroyed at the time of the evacuation, April 2, 1865, by order of the city authorities. His claim being substantiated by the proper vouchers and affidavits, the Council ordered that the sum of \$63 be paid him.

March 16, 1870,<sup>125</sup> Councilmen for the city were appointed under the enabling act by Governor Gilbert C. Walker, and there was a meeting the next day for organization. One of these appointees, M. L. Straus, of Monroe Ward, was put on the Committees on Finance, Accounts, and Relief of the Poor. These appointees served until July 1st, but on September 12th, this same year, Councilman Merriman failing to qualify, Straus succeeded to the vacancy.<sup>126</sup> November 7th following he became

chairman of the Finance Committee, a position which he held for many years. It is admitted on every hand that Straus made one of the best financiers that ever administered the affairs of the city. Coming into office at a time when chaos reigned, with city bonds a drug on the market, he left the service of the municipality with its securities on a plane second to none in the country.

January 2, 1871,<sup>127</sup> Alfred Moses was elected councilman from Jefferson Ward, to succeed J. H. Greaner. For the first time in more than fifty years there were two Jewish members of the Council. Moses did not serve very long, retiring to accept the position of secretary of the City School Board.

July 3, 1871, Jacob A. Levy, having been elected from Jefferson Ward, became a councilman. He served a term of one year.

Other Jewish citizens who have served in the Council are: Julius Straus, A. H. Kaufman, Clifford Weil, Joseph Wallerstein, and Sol. L. Bloomberg, the latter having been president. At the present time (1917) Marx Gunst is an alderman, and was formerly vice-president of that body.

Upon the organization of the Board of Fire Commissioners, July 2, 1888, Joseph L. Levy was elected a member from Monroe Ward, an office which he filled acceptably for more than twenty years, until removal into another ward required him to relinquish it.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE BLUES.

Israel's mission being peace, it is somewhat remarkable, that authentic mention of the Jews in Richmond at the end of the Eighteenth and beginning of the Nineteenth Century, should be found in an old record book of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. This, one of the oldest military companies in the United States, takes great pride in its age and history. For many years, the impression prevailed that the organization dated from 1793. At first the uniform was a red coat which, in view of the recent war with England (the Revolution) proved exceedingly distasteful to many. The company languished and came near passing out of existence, and probably would have done so, but for the fact the coat was changed to blue, trimmed with white (the one worn till 1916). This being done, the record tells that the company re-organized and "sixty of the most respectable citizens of Richmond became members." At this time (1793) Manuel Judah served as third sergeant and Zalma Rehiné as first corporal. Fifty years later, at a celebration, reference was made to the fact that "George Watt and Zalma Rehiné were the last of that noble band which re-formed the company." The confusion in dates arose from the records of 1789 to 1793 having been lost. In writing from Baltimore, in July, 1844, upon the occasion of the death of his uncle, Zalma Rehiné, David Judah stated that he had repeatedly heard his uncle say that the company organized May 10, 1789, and that the date was impressed upon his memory by reason of the fact of it being the day upon which he (Judah) was born.

Rules and regulations of the company, of date May 6, 1794, which were kept open for awhile, are signed, among others, by Manuel Judah, fourth sergeant; Zalma Rehiné, second corporal; John Tobias, who became a member April 1, 1791, and Abraham Phillips.

The last was elected to membership April 25, 1795. At this time Zalma Rehiné, Isaac Mordecai and Manuel Judah were also on the roll, the latter having joined this same year.



On June 22, 1807, the English vessel, *Leopard*, fired upon the American ship *Chesapeake*, in Chesapeake Bay. This was in pursuance of the English policy of that day, under which she claimed the right to search American vessels for English-born seamen. The news reached Richmond, Saturday afternoon, June 27th. The Blues met Monday, the 29th, and tendered their services to President Jefferson by whom the offer was suitably acknowledged. Meantime, being unable to purchase supplies for his ships, the British admiral threatened to take them by force, upon which the Governor of Virginia ordered out the troops. The Blues left Richmond July 8th, eighty-three men rank and file. The march to Portsmouth was made in five days, the distance being 120 miles. Manuel Judah, David Judah, Moses H. Judah, Zalma Rehiné, and Tobias Ezekiel served on this occasion. These men were indeed patriots, the privates of the company receiving \$3.54¾ each, for three weeks' service, including as it did a march of 240 miles.

The record does not state the nature of the service, but on the 18th of February, following, a number of the soldiers were allowed certain extra amounts for this campaign, among the number being Manual Judah, Zalma Rehiné, David Judah, and Moses Judah, each of whom received an additional \$1.55.

On April 18, 1810, Samuel Mordecai became fourth corporal; and on June 20th, third corporal. On this latter date Isaac B. Seixas, reader of Beth Shalome, probably at the time, was elected second corporal.

From March 18 to 27, 1813, the Blues did duty in Richmond every other day, in the service of the National Government. Troops from various sections of the country mobilized here and the service in Richmond was in connection with this. Isaac B. Seixas, Abram Block, Manuel Judah and Jacob Phillips were on the pay-roll at this time.

The company was again in the National service from August 25th to October 5th, 1814. A British fleet having been reported in Chesapeake Bay, it was feared that it would sail up York River to the White House, and land troops to march on Richmond. After a three days' march the Blues went into camp at Woronigk Church. Most of the soldiers had quarters in the building, but there was not room for all, and much suffering and sickness ensued from sleeping on the bare ground in wet clothes,

no camp equipage having been supplied. Jacob Block, Isaac B. Seixas and Samuel Mordecai saw service in this campaign.

If not holding the office at this time, Block was president of the Congregation three years later, while Seixas had been the reader up to 1812.

Orderly Sergeant David Judah was elected secretary and treasurer November, 1816. On this same date Samuel Mordecai received a committee appointment to revise the laws of the company.

David Judah became lieutenant April 2, 1817. Samuel H. Myers was made a corporal April 25, 1822. M. I. Cohen became a member April 24, 1824. Frederick Marx, October 30, 1824. Charles Marx, October, 1826. H. L. Seixas, April 24, 1826. Isaac A. Levy was a member of the company from 1835 to 1842. He died in September, 1849, at the age of 33. At the time of his death he was president of Congregation Beth Shalome. Isaac Schriver, June 18, 1845.

Emanuel Semon became a member of the company June 17, 1846. Some months later replying to a letter taking him to task for non-attendance at drill, he wittily signs himself "a true Blue." He was a member of the band until July 1, 1848, when he asked to be placed on active duty. At one of the Blues' celebrations he responded to the toast "Our Honorary Members." He expressed the wish that as the honorary members had furnished sons to fill the ranks of the company, that their grandsons might form a regiment, a wish that has practically been fulfilled.

The evil days were now approaching. For years the politicians and statesmen of the two sections had been at daggers' points. But the war of words soon resolved itself into a more serious struggle—the arbitrament of arms. The John Brown raid in 1859 brought this home forcibly to even the most peaceably inclined. Brown, a Kansas fanatic, endeavored to incite an insurrection among the slaves, by promising them their freedom. He and a number of his followers sought safety in a brick building in Harper's Ferry, of which they had taken possession by force. Governor Wise promptly called out troops; the fort was captured, and Brown subsequently hung. The Blues and Richmond Grays were ordered to the scene of hostilities. In the former company were Corporal E. J. Levy, Louis A. Myers, Henry Rosenheim, and Emanuel Semon.

Charles Marx, who joined the company in 1826, died November 19, 1859, the day that the Blues left for Harper's Ferry. Notwithstanding the strenuousness of the times, true to their tradition of loyalty to their members, the organization before taking the train, went to Manchester and brought the body of their late comrade to the home of his brother, Dr. Frederick Marx, in Richmond.

The following is interesting as an index of the kindly feeling held for the negroes in the days before the war.

On November 19, 1860, B. W. Judah offered a motion that a committee be appointed to provide a proper burial place for the remains of Jasper Crouch, "the once faithful steward of the R. L. I. Blues and caterer of the Richmond Quoit Club." The committee reported in favor of removing the remains to a proper resting place, that a plain coffin and box be purchased, a neat slab put at the head and foot of the grave with suitable inscription, and a white minister be requested to officiate at the re-interment.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE COURT OF HUSTINGS.

It would be difficult to conceive of a tribunal or any other body with a greater multiplicity of functions than those exercised by the Hustings Court in the earlier days of the City.

As explained elsewhere, the body consisted of a board of magistrates or aldermen elected from the membership of the Common Hall or Council, who in turn were chosen by the people. There was no judge, as at present. The Mayor presided, and in his absence the Recorder.

This court had the right to try capital offences when committed by slaves, but white persons and free negroes were sent on to the District Court, held in the Capitol building.

The first minute book begins with the session of August 19, 1793. That an important part was played by the Jewish citizens is well demonstrated. This is not strange, when it is remembered the Jewish proportion of population was probably larger than at any other time in the history of Richmond. Jewish citizens participated in civil cases both as plaintiffs and defendants, and, sad to say, there was a large number of suits to which all parties were of the faith. They served on juries, grand and petit; held commissions as officers of the militia, and, in fact, figured in every possible way, with one splendid exception—they did not appear as defendants on the criminal side of the court.

On the very first page of Minute Book No. 1 the name of a Jew appears. Joseph Bell entered the house of James Cauthorn and stole a sum of money to the amount of £10 and upwards. He was apprehended and carried to the house of Baruch Judah, where he confessed without threats. Judah was one of the three witnesses who were recognized in the sum of £100 each to appear at the next term.

The first Jewish litigant in this court appears to have been Joseph Darmstadt. On October 15, 1793,<sup>128</sup> notice of forthcoming bond was given in the matter of Darmstadt *vs.* Mettart.



On November 11, 1793, the cases of Beers vs. Myers, Whitaker vs. Myers, and Isaacs vs. Todd were pending. On this same date Jacob I. Cohen was a grand jurymen, a capacity in which he served for many terms. Isaiah Isaacs also was a member of the grand jury, frequently serving at the same time as Cohen. From this it would seem that Richmond was fortunate in the two Jewish citizens who were the first to reside here. March 10, 1794, the name of Isaiah Isaacs was the first in the list of petit jurymen. In May those of Aaron N. Cardozo and Isaac Mordecai appear.

June 9, 1794, on motion of Joseph Darmstadt, a creditor of Lion Hart, administration was granted on the estate of the latter. The Court appointed Benjamin Wolfe one of the appraisers.

April 13, 1795, Benjamin Wolfe was appointed ensign in the Second Battalion of the 19th Militia, and Baruch H. Judah to a similar office of the First Battalion of the same regiment.

March 14, 1796, Jacob Abrahams appears as a jurymen. May 9th, Manuel Judah, Benjamin Solomon, and Solomon Marks are on the list, and the next day the name of Israel I. Cohen is added, and one day later Abraham Judah served his country.

June 13, 1796, "Ben" Wolfe was appointed lieutenant of the Third Regiment. September 13th, following, Baruch Judah received a similar commission.

May 31, 1797, Priscilla Montgomery, evidently white, for mention is always made of the prisoners being "black" or "free," was convicted of stealing clothing of the value of ten shillings from Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Marx. At her own request, probably to avoid a jail sentence, the prisoner received ten lashes on her bare back at the "publick whipping post."

August 14, 1797, Doran Coleman Morris, who some months before had been apprenticed to Solomon Marks, complained that his master had mistreated him, and the Court ordered that he be apprenticed to some other hatter.

April 10, 1792, David Cooper received five pounds Gross Tobacco from John Tobias, for acting as a witness in a civil action.

Minute Book No. 2 begins January 3, 1798.

Benjamin Wolfe's store was broken into the latter part of 1797, and about \$500 in merchandise stolen. Three negro slaves were tried for the offence. Isaac (lucky name) and Billy were



acquitted, but on January 3, 1798, the day on which all three were brought to trial, Tom was found guilty and ordered to be hung, at the usual place, on the second Friday of February.

To show that the Jewish citizens were not jury dodgers, the following is worthy of note: March 13, 1798, Abraham Myers, Samuel Myers, and Marcus Elcan served on the same jury. Next day the record was broken when Benjamin Wolfe, Israel I. Cohen, Manuel Judah, and Joseph Marx were members of a single panel. These were civil cases. All criminal matters were decided by the Court itself.

They had servant troubles in those days. Under date of April 10, 1798, the minutes recite: "It appearing to the Court that Frances Rheuben, an apprentice girl to Israel I. Cohen, is detained from his service by Solomon Raphael, it is ordered that said Raphael restore to and deliver up the said girl to her said master and Judith Cohen, wife of the said Israel I. Cohen."

July 6, 1798, Raphael and Jacobs filed a deed of emancipation to their slave Sylvia and her child.

Moses Samuel seems to enjoy the distinction of being the first peddler in Richmond, Jewish or otherwise. On October 8, 1798, he showed a receipt to the Court that he had paid the proper tax, and it was ordered that a license be granted him.

The Court, on December 10, 1798, granted a license to Solomon Raphael to keep the place known as "The Old City Tavern."

December 24, 1798, Polly, a mulatto slave, was tried for "taking" out of the house of Benjamin Solomon a loaf of white sugar valued at \$2. She was found guilty and ordered to be burnt in her left hand, "which being done in the presence of the Court," after which she was given five lashes on her bare back.

By an unfortunate combination of circumstances, Zalma Rehiné, one of the most refined and best educated of the Jewish community, was first to appear as a defendant on the criminal side of the court. His rather venial offence consisted of a simple breach of the peace, the charge being brought against him by J. H. Nathans. He was required to give bond with security for six months' good behavior. Abraham Judah joined with Rehiné in the bond. Whether this difficulty arose from the suits, or the litigation arose from it, cannot be stated positively, but evidently there was a connection between them, for the

records show that on May 12, 1800, just about a month later, two suits each which Rehiné and Nathans had instituted against one another, were dismissed, each party paying his own costs.

The 13th of November, 1800, was an unlucky day for Daniel Clayton, "a free black man," who had stolen a bag and lot of beeswax, valued at 50 shillings, from the store of Joseph Darmstadt. He received all the law allowed, thirty-nine lashes on his bare back.

The first Jewish alderman, Samuel Myers, Gent., qualified before the court on December 8, 1800.

"Ben" Wolfe, on February 9, 1801, was commissioned captain of a company of militia of the 19th Virginia Regiment, Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

February 8, 1802, Jacob Abrahams received a license to manufacture tobacco for the period of one year. While this is the first record of a license being granted for this purpose, there were others issued prior to this, for shortly afterwards there are several notes of licenses being renewed. On this same day Isaac Emanuel and Solomon Pollin (Pallen?) received licenses as peddlers. It should be noted that though many of the early Jews followed the humble occupation of peddling, nevertheless they must have been men of vigorous intellectuality. As a rule they soon became merchants, often wholesale. Some of the most prominent business and professional men of today are the sons and grandsons of these peddlers, for which they have no cause to be ashamed or to apologize.

In March, 1802, Marcus Elcan and Baruch H. Judah acted as grand jurors. July 12, 1802, an unusual case came to trial—that of B. Wolfe, captain of the 2d Battalion, 19th Regiment vs. Morton. The latter, a private of Wolfe's company, had been given a musket, which he failed to return. Under the Act of Assembly suit was brought and judgment rendered against Morton for the sum of \$15.

December 13, 1802, a petition was brought by William Nice against Solomon Marks for the sum of \$20, for dealing with a slave in violation of the Act of Assembly. The petition was dismissed and the defendant allowed to recover costs from the plaintiff.

Jacob Lyon, licensed as a peddler April 12, 1803, must have prospered from the start, for on June 14, this same year he

secured judgment against Jesse Armstead for 4 pounds, six shillings and three pence.

May 11, 1803, Moses Davis (the court being satisfied of his honesty and good demeanor) was granted a license to stem and manufacture tobacco for one year. He gave bond in the sum of \$2,000 with Joseph Darmstadt security.

August 10, 1803, Israel I. Cohen having died intestate, Joseph Marx and Richard Denny were appointed curators. They and Joseph Darmstadt gave bond for \$16,000.

Moses H. Judah received a license December 12, 1803, to manufacture tobacco for one year. Manuel Judah became his bondsman.

The Jewish citizens continued to maintain their prominence. May 14, 1804, three of them, Jacob I. Cohen, Benjamin Wolfe, and Baruch H. Judah, served on the grand jury, the first-named being foreman. At that time, as today, it was customary to put only leading citizens on this body.

Military honors continued to come to Benjamin Wolfe. June 12, 1804, the Court recommended him to the Governor for the office of major of militia. The appointment was made in accordance, and on June 23d he qualified as such before the Court. This is the highest military title ever held by a Jewish citizen of Richmond, and with a single exception, in the State.

September 10, 1804, Solomon Raphael emancipated his slave Priscilla. There is a tradition to the effect that Jews were not slaveholders. This may have been true at a later day, but not at this time. In one respect there was a difference. Like their masters, slaves owned by Jews seldom got in trouble. The records are full of cases, but few slaves owned by Jews were brought into court.

December 10, 1804, Isaac Delion was licensed as a vendue master, or auctioneer, with Manuel and Baruch Judah as his securities. This shows that they must have been men of considerable wealth, for at this time the security was very large.

Jewish litigants continued to increase. Among the most industrious of these were Joseph and Jacob Abrahams and Hyman Marks. Fortunately the pay of witnesses at this time was very small, only 53 cents a day, but even at that it would seem that this item must have consumed a large part of their income. The two Abrahams in particular showed much energy in this respect.

They sued and were sued, and in the absence of others amused themselves by suing each other. The amount of litigation was very large at this time. Most of it arose from debt, and as there were no cases tried elsewhere, every suit, no matter how trivial, came to trial here, which made a very heavy volume of business, the names of Jewish citizens figuring largely.

On the same day, December 10, 1804, Moses Davis attached the estate of Isaac A. Emanuel, and Simon Block went on his bond.

The first recorded wave of reform struck Richmond in 1805. On March 11th, the grand jury called attention to "numerous violations of the Sunday law by shop-keepers; continual riots and disorder which are the consequence," and recommended that the constables attend to the evil. It then proceeded to present numerous citizens for betting at faro, among them Moses Davis, Zalma Rehiné, and Moses Judah, the last two leaders of the community. In their case the game was a private one, run at the Bell Tavern, a place of fame and renown. There is no mention of punishment in any of these cases, that of Rehiné being dismissed.

Under date of May 14, 1805, occurs an erroneous entry. "On motion of Messrs. Zekial and Solemans, who have paid the tax by law imposed, as hawkers and pedlars, a license is granted them to retail goods, wares and merchandise of foreign growth or manufacture, for the term of twelve months next ensuing." This refers to Ezekiel Solomon, father of Isaac Solomon. Strange to say, it is the only case in the record where "Mr." or its plural is used with reference to pedlers.

June 11, 1805, Simon Solomon was granted a pedler's license.

August 12, 1805, occurred one of the few cases where the slave of a Jewish master was put on trial. Shadrach, the property of Manual Judah, was tried for the heinous offence, considering his "raising," of hog stealing. He was found guilty, and given nine and thirty on the bare back.

The authorities in those days took no part in prejudice for or against Jewish citizens, for on August 13, 1805, it is seen in one of the numerous cases in which Jacob Abrahams was defendant, that the first three jurymen on the list were Solomon Raphael, Solomon Jacobs, and Gershon Judah. They found against Abrahams in the sum of \$237.66.



May 12, 1806, the grand jury sounded another solemn warning against the violation of the Sabbath.

August 12, 1806, the grand jury presented Moses A. Myers for selling spirituous liquors without a license. Joseph Darmstadt came before this same body as a witness against James Boulton, charged with keeping offensive fish and other things in the basement of the house next door to Darmstadt. As if any fish could ever be offensive to so good a Jew as he. This same day Hyman Marks stood trial for trespass, was found guilty and fined one penny. The court, however, ordered Philip Vandine, who instigated the prosecution, to pay Moses Davis, a witness, \$2.65 for attending court five days.

November 11, 1806, the grand jury put in force its previous warnings and brought in a list of presentments containing several hundred names and filling five pages in the record book. The report began "We present Marcus Levi for Sabbath breaking, by dealing with negroes or other persons on Sunday and opening his shop which he keeps in the house at present occupied by him on the main street, near Mrs. Potter's, above the courthouse, for the purpose of vending his goods on Sunday, the 9th of Novr., 1806, contrary to law, on the testimony of Nathl. Holman." This last-named person appeared as complainant in most cases. All told, thirty-one people were prosecuted for this offence, only one other of whom, Reuben Cantor, was a Jew. Levi appeared in court January 12th following. He was fined under the State law ten shillings, \$1.67 and costs. The law of that day made no exemption as to persons conscientiously observing as the Sabbath some other day than Sunday. This change occurred about forty years later. The law as it then stood had been on the statute books over a hundred years. The greater portion of the other cases mentioned in the lengthy report of the grand jury was for unlawful gaming and disorderly houses.

January 13, 1807, Solomon Raphael received a license as a vendue master, with Manuel Judah and Solomon Jacobs sureties.

A larger number of Jewish names are met with in these court books than in any other source. One man in particular stands out in relief, as one of the "Jewish Smiths" who was satisfied with his name. August 13, 1804, a peddler's license issued to "Simon Levycontent." It took the clerk of the court several years to get the name of Solomon Pallen correctly spelt. After



making it Parlin, Perlin and Palen he succeeded. Among the names mentioned not heretofore met with were Isaac Manuel, Block and Seixas, Mordecai Harris, Marcus Leavy, Jacob Moses, Simon Block, Eleazer Cohen, and L. Joseph & Co. All of these occur between 1802 and 1806.

The Richmond solid citizen of former days was much more of a sporting character than at present. March 10, 1807, Abraham Myers, Mordecai Marks, and Moses Davis, were three of the more than 125 persons presented by the grand jury for betting at faro in the Bell Tavern; most appropriately, R. Gamble being foreman of the inquisitorial body.

December 14, 1807, Moses Myers was licensed a vendue master, Joseph Marx going on his bond for \$7,000.

Joseph Darmstadt appears to have been a man of wealth. He acted in numerous fiduciary capacities and as bondsman in scores of others. January 11, 1808, a deed poll of assignment from Michael Grantland to John Marshall, Joseph Darmstadt and others, trustees of the Masonic Society of the city of Richmond, was proved and ordered to record.

The fine of \$20 usually imposed for unlawful gaming did not seem to operate as much of a deterrent, for on March 14, 1808, Augustine Davis, Mordecai Marks and Zalma Rehiné were again presented by the grand jury for betting at faro, this time at the Eagle Tavern. On the same day Hyman Marks, Zalma Rehiné, and Solomon Raphael received summons to appear at the next court and show cause why they should not be fined for failing to appear before the grand jury to give evidence as to persons charged with unlawful gaming.

May 19, 1808, the will of Marcus Elcan was produced in court by Charles J. Macmurdo and Joseph Marx, executors. Moses M. Myers and Samuel Myers testified to the handwriting and signature of the deceased, bond being given in the sum of \$30,000, Moses M. Myers and Samuel Myers becoming sureties for Marx.

The Jewish citizens continued to be prominent in the community. July 15, 1808, Joseph Marx served on the grand jury.

In the latter part of 1808, the store of I. B. Seixas was robbed. Two slaves and a white man stood trial for the crime, none of the three being found guilty, but all of them gave security for their good behavior.

Something of an untoward nature must have transpired, for on September 12, 1809, Moses Davis and Isaac Delion were summoned to appear the next day to show cause why their license to manufacture tobacco should not be revoked. A dismissal of the charge resulted.

November 14, 1809, a license issued to M. and B. Myers to vend goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign growth and manufacture for the term of two years. Bond was given in the sum of \$7,000, with Joseph Marx security.

January 8, 1810, an indenture of bargain and sale between James Lownes and Anne, his wife, to Lazarus Joseph, Samuel Myers, and Manuel Judah, trustees of the Jewish congregation of Richmond, was ordered to be recorded. The property conveyed by this deed consisted of a part of the "Falling Gardens." This resort of olden days began at a high bluff on the east side of Fifteenth Street, near Main and sloped to the creek. The land conveyed began at a point fifty-four feet from the north-east corner of New and Bath streets, running northwards ninety-seven feet to a corner at or near the creek; thence down the meanderings of said creek to a post forty feet, thence to a point on New street, eighty-three feet, more or less, thence forty feet on New Street to the point of beginning. The price paid was \$250.

March 13, 1810, the grand jury presented a considerable part of the male population for gambling and other sport. Over 130 people were indicted for gaming, some of them leading citizens, Mordecai Marx being the only Jew caught on this occasion. The charge against him was that of suffering the game of faro to be exhibited and played in his house on the cross street running from the main street to the lower end of the basin—in all probability Twelfth street. This vicinity seemed to be a favorite one for the devotees of gaming.

March 16, 1810, Solomon Raphael's license was renewed, Solomon Jacobs going on his bond for \$7,000. These two appeared to be close friends, figuring jointly in numerous business transactions.

On the same day the court ordered the Chamberlain to refund \$9 to Simon Block for taxes erroneously collected from him in 1806, and which should have been assessed against Simon Block, of Williamsburg.

April 10, 1810, the will of Henry Marx was proved by the oaths of Manuel Judah and Reuben Cantor, and ordered to probate.

May 14, 1810, Samuel Myers acted as foreman of the grand jury, Solomon Jacobs also serving.

May 18, 1810, Moses Davis was granted a license to manufacture tobacco.

To give an idea of how numerous the Jewish citizens of Richmond figured in various transactions the deed of bargain and sale, ordered to be recorded July 9, 1810, is a fair index. George Marx, Joseph Marx, and Richa, his wife, were of the first part; and the paper was proved by the oaths of M. M. and B. M. Myers.

November 12, 1810, Asher Marx and Catherine Marx conveyed to Joseph and George Marx.

May 15, 1811, a deed of bargain and sale from Lazarus Joseph and Samuel Myers to Manuel Judah was proved by the oaths of Hyman Marks, Moses H. Judah, and I. B. Seixas.

January 13, 1812, Catherine Jacobs was granted letters of administration upon the estate of her late husband, Joseph Jacobs. Mordecai Marks went on her bond for \$8,000, Lazarus Joseph and Hyman Marks being two of the appraisers.

March 9, 1812, Solomon Jacobs emancipated his slave Esther. As a rule both Jews and Christians gave the larger portion of their slaves Biblical names.

June 14, 1813, Benjamin Wolfe was made guardian of Abraham Pollok, orphan of Solomon Pollok.

March 14, 1814, Samuel Myers acted as foreman of the grand jury which recommended the building of a courthouse, jail and safe place for records.

For the first time on June 13, 1814, the proceedings are signed by Solomon Jacobs, Recorder, the senior alderman signed his name acting recorder, which proves that Jacobs was temporarily filling the office of Mayor.

August 9, 1814, the grand jury presented Abram N. Cardoza, for keeping a large quantity of gunpowder in a house of his at the Bowling Green, within the jurisdiction of the court.

March 13, 1815, Harry, a slave of Isaac H. Judah, charged with going at large and hiring himself to Paul Christian, was remanded to jail and Judah summoned to appear the next day

and show cause why he should not be fined for allowing the said slave to go at large and hire himself out. The case was dismissed.

May 8, 1815, Samuel Myers was assigned as guardian to Samuel H. Myers, Gustavus A. Myers, Henry Myers, Rebecca Myers, Elkanah Myers, and Rachel Myers, children of said Samuel Myers, giving bond for \$4,000, with Joseph Marx security.

May 11, 1815, the suit of Simon Abrahams, an infant, by his next friend, against Manuel Judah, for the possession of five slaves, came to trial. The next day Abrahams testified he had attained his majority and asked for a new trial for that reason; the motion being denied on the ground that he had not reached 21 when the suit was brought. One day later it appeared that the next friend had died before the hearing of the suit, so the verdict was set aside.

August 14, 1815, the minutes are again signed by Solomon Jacobs, showing that he was once more acting as Mayor. As evidence of the evenhanded justice dispensed by this court, which knew no one, two days later Jacobs was ordered to pay the costs of a complaint filed by him against another citizen.

The record next discloses a matter which is very rare among the Jewish people in general—a contested will case. On May 15, 1816, the last will and testament of Abraham N. Cardoza, which had previously been offered for probate in Henrico County Superior Court, was presented by Joseph Darmstadt, executor. Moses N. Cardoza opposed its probation. His objection was overruled and the will was ordered to probate, Darmstadt giving bond in the sum of \$30,000. Saturday, May 18, 1816, Moses N. Cardoza contested the will. He lost and the court ordered he pay the costs incurred by Joseph Darmstadt, executor. Cardoza appealed to a higher court, Samuel N. Cardoza going his security.

For the first and only time in the records, "the year of our Lord," appears in the date of the proceedings of July 8, 1816.

July 9, 1816, George Marx gave power of attorney to Joseph Marx.

August 13, 1816, the name of I. B. Kursheedt appears for the first time.

September 9, 1816, George Darmstadt applied for permission for himself and wife Patty to live as free persons within this city. No free negroes were allowed to reside within the limits



of the city without such permission. His petition was granted in view of the "faithful services, honesty and good demeanor" of the pair. This entry is interesting from two standpoints. First, showing the very common custom of negroes taking the family names of their former masters, and attesting to the fact that the whites were always willing to recognize merit in the negroes wherever it existed.

February 25, 1817, Sophia Wolfe qualified as administratrix of the estate of her late husband, Benjamin Wolfe. Manuel Judah became her bondsman in the sum of \$50,000. The court named Isaac Raphael as one of the appraisers. Mrs. Wolfe was also assigned as guardian of her children, Joel, Samuel, James M., Joseph G., Michael, Nathaniel, and Udolpho. In this capacity she gave bond in the sum of \$50,000, with Asa Otis and Manuel Judah securities.

April 5, 1817, for some unexplainable reason, these order books come to an end. The day's record was left unfinished, no signature or explanatory note appended. Recourse is then had to the minute books which are less comprehensive and very meagre.

April 29, 1817, the name of Sol Soher first appears.

May 27, 1817, the estate of Abraham N. Cardoza was placed in the hands of Moses N. Cardoza and Solomon I. Cohen, administrators, their bond being placed at \$30,000.

March 31, 1818, Isaac Raphael, Asa Otis, Solomon Jacobs and Joseph Carter gave bond in the sum of \$30,000 as commissioners under an Act of Assembly of February 25, 1818, entitled "an act authorizing the sale of certain real estate of Benj. Wolfe, deceased, for the purposes therein mentioned." Manuel Judah and Nathaniel Dunlop were the bondsmen.

Charles Z. Abrahams, not heretofore mentioned, appeared as a juryman in May, 1818.

Solomon Jacobs acted as chairman of a committee appointed by the court December 4, 1818, to confer with a like committee from the Common Hall, with reference to the system of jurisprudence of the court which was not equal to the demands made upon it.

Monday, January 31, 1820, the will of Joseph Darmstadt offered for probate, Daniel Call being named as executor. He



gave bond in the sum of \$70,000. The court appointed Joseph Marx one of the appraisers.

August 20, 1820, Mary, a slave hired by Baruch H. Judah, was tried for setting fire to the house of her employer, and acquitted.

April 19, 1821, Joel Wolfe qualified as administrator of the estate of his mother, Sophia Wolfe.

July 18, 1821, James Wolfe, orphan of Benjamin Wolfe, selected Herbert A. Claiborne as his guardian.

August 17, 1821, this entry appears: "The court doth certify that Samuel H. Myers is a man of honest demeanor, that he has resided in this city during the last twelve months, and that he is of the full age of 21 years." While the record does not so state, this certificate was probably presented to one of the higher courts with reference to a qualification as an attorney therein. There were no law examinations at that time, a certificate of good character being one of the prerequisites for admission to the bar.

The community now began to give evidence that it was reaching out towards the professions. August 22, 1821, James M. Wolfe qualified as an attorney by taking the oaths required by law. If not the first Jewish lawyer in Richmond, he was certainly the first of his faith to qualify in this court.

October 18, 1821, Samuel H. Myers, gent., qualified as an attorney, the affix being used to designate such persons as had served in the Council or who were learned in the law. In this particular instance, Myers had been an alderman and a member of the court.

License to keep an ordinary was granted Isaac Joseph, October 16, 1822. The same day the court certified, on the petition of Isaac Lazarus, that he was a man of good character. Issuing these certificates was a very common practice about this time, on some days being granted by the score. In many instances they were obtained by the most prominent citizens. Possibly they were used as a kind of local passport, for one occasion the court certified that its own clerk, was a man of good character, had resided in this city for the past twelve months, and was of the full age of twenty-one years.

Letters of administration on the estate of Marcus Levy were granted Michael H. Cardoza August 21, 1823. Isaac N. Car-

doza went on bond, Solomon Joseph and Jacob Lyon being two of the appraisers.

The court, on April 15, 1824, recommended Samuel H. and Gustavus A. Myers to the Governor as fit persons to be commissioned lieutenant and ensign respectively in the Nineteenth Regiment of militia.

June 18, 1824, the court certified that Gustavus A. Myers, who had resided in this city during the past twelve months was a man of honest demeanor and above the age of twenty-one years.

March 12, 1825, the court had not changed its opinion, for on that day it recommended Myers as a proper person to be commissioned lieutenant in the Nineteenth Regiment of militia.

Under date of April 13, 1825, appears the first instance in which a Jewish resident declared his intention in this court of becoming a citizen of the United States, Wolf B. Pyle, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, being the person in question.

April 14, 1825, Samuel H. Myers was recommended to the Governor as a proper person to be commissioned captain in the Nineteenth Regiment of militia. That same day, Gustavus A. Myers, gent., qualified as an attorney at law, by taking the oaths required. There were now three Jewish lawyers in the city.

An entry of May 16, 1825, is the only one of the kind up to that time which appears in the records concerning a Jewish minor. On that day, the overseers of the poor were authorized to hire out according to law Zipporah Abrahams, "a poor orphan of Jacob Abrahams, deceased, aged 16 years the 25th of March last, until she was 18 years of age."

February 14, 1826, the court assigned Eleazer Block as guardian to Abby, Louisa, Zalma, Rosanna, Rachel, Zipporah, Virginia, Juliana, Frances, and Emeline Block, orphans of Simon Block, Jr., late of Missouri. It is to be presumed that the guardian had to "be shown" which of his charges were which.

Like his illustrious namesake, Gustavus Adolphus Myers, continued to achieve martial fame, for April 13, 1826, the court recommended him to the Governor as a suitable person to be made a captain in the Nineteenth Regiment of militia.

April 26, 1826, the Mayor reported to the court the names of those persons upon whom he had imposed fines since the last term. The first on the list was Simon Solomon, who had

been mulcted to the extent of 83 cents for looking upon the wine when it was red. It must be borne in mind that this was not a heinous offence in those days. Nearly every one drank, and the abstainer was the exception.

The amount of this fine, 83 cents, may excite some thought on the part of the close observer. It was five shillings in Virginia Colonial currency. Although the connection with England had been dissolved more than forty years before, the nomenclature of that country's currency still obtained. In fact, among the older people it was clung to tenaciously up to the time of the present generation. At as recent a date as thirty years ago it was no uncommon thing to hear storekeepers price their wares by it. The Virginia pound was \$3.33 1-3 as opposed to the \$4.84 pound sterling. It possessed one advantage, all amounts used were even fractions of a dollar. A four-pence was  $6\frac{1}{4}$  cents; a sixpence was 8 1-3; but  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents, strange to say, instead of being eightpence was ninepence. Why this discrepancy was never explained. One of the expressions that excited the risibilities of the children was "two and thrupence" (threepence)  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Both systems of currency were found on the law and other books until comparatively recent days.

Matilda Drew, the slave of Abraham Block, must have had a good meal in September, 1826. On the 13th of that month she was before the court on the charge of carrying off two pounds of cheese, valued at 25 cents;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of sugar, valued at 30 cents; one bottle of cordial, \$1; and five tumblers, 37 cents, the goods and chattels of Grace Marx. She was found not guilty. For defending her from the charge of stealing \$1.62 of property the court allowed her counsel \$10.

May 26, 1827, the will of Isaac H. Judah was probated. David Judah, one of the executors, qualified, giving bond in the sum of \$20,000, under the terms of a recently enacted statute of the State, and of the document, without security.

The will of Solomon Jacobs was presented to the court December 4, 1827. The executors named therein were Joseph Marx, Richard Anderson, and William H. Fitzwhylson, who renounced their executorship. The widow, Hetty Jacobs, relinquished her right to administer the estate, and Richard Anderson, became administrator. He gave bond in the sum of \$80,000, with Joseph Marx and William Anderson sureties. Jacob Mordecai, one of

the witnesses to the will, was also made an appraiser, Joseph Marx being assigned as guardian of Miriam, Isabel and Adelaide F. Jacobs, and giving bond of \$50,000.

July 20, 1830, the Mayor reported that he had fined another descendant of the wise man, Isaac Solomon, the regulation amount, 83 cents, for being intoxicated. But there was a compensating feature, for this same day he reported fining nine Christian citizens, ten shillings, \$1.67 each, for violating the Sabbath.

April 23, 1831, the estate of Samuel Myers, Jr., was committed to the sergeant for administration.

June 26, 1831, proved an unlucky day for Sabbath breakers. For that offence Isaac Simon was fined 67 cents, and Lewis Pyle and Aaron Myers \$1.67 each.

October 31, 1831, the court admitted Wolf B. Pyle to full citizenship, he having declared his intention more than five years before, the first Jew to do so in this court, the earlier ones having qualified in the Henrico County and United States courts.

Estates were handled no more expeditiously in those days than at the present time. Although Joseph Darmstadt died in 1820, on December 28, 1832, his executor, Daniel Call, obtained an order from the court appointing a commissioner to settle his accounts as such as far as they had progressed.

Walter Quarles, colored, was found guilty, February 8, 1832, of stealing two silver watches of the value of \$40 each from Myer Angel. He received a sentence of five years' confinement in the public jail and penitentiary house on low and coarse diet, one-tenth part of the time to be spent in solitary confinement.

February 23, 1833, the certificate of qualification of S. S. Myers as a captain of cavalry was received and filed.

The Mayor reported, on November 21, 1834, that he had fined Simon Abrahams \$3.33 for allowing a hired slave to go at large contrary to the Act of Assembly.

On Saturday, May 30, 1831, Myer Ansel, merchant, who was born in the kingdom of Prussia, on August 23, 1806, and who came to this country in 1824, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

The will of Levy I. Myers was admitted to probate December 30, 1835. His widow, Hannah Myers, qualified as executrix,



giving bond in the sum of \$10,000. Jacob A. Levy and Jacob Lyon were two of the appraisers.

Joseph Myers, merchant, born in Bavaria, in 1805, on May 27, 1836, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

On August 20, 1836, the will of Wilhemina Marx was offered for probate. Samuel Marx qualified as executor, giving bond for \$16,000. No larger estate had been left in Richmond to this time, than that of Samuel Myers, whose will was probated this same day. Gustavus A. Myers qualified as executor, giving bond without security for \$354,000, Joseph Marx, Samuel Marx, Jacob Mordecai, and Charles Marx being named as appraisers. Later the same day the court rescinded this order, holding that where real property was included in an estate the bond should be with security. It receded from this position the next day, and re-entered the order.

Emanuel Myers, Isaac Solomon and Jacob Ezekiel paid \$1.67 each on August 27, 1836, for violating the Sabbath.

The will of (Miss) Slowey Hays, sworn to by Moses M. and Gustavus A. Myers, was probated October 28, 1836. The court appointed Gustavus A. Myers administrator, Joseph Marx going security on his bond for \$120,000, this being the largest estate yet left by a woman. Moses M. Myers, Samuel Marx, Jacob Mordecai, and Samuel H. Myers were appointed appraisers.

Three names not met with before appear February 28, 1832, when Charles Z. Abrahams, Louis B. Pyle, and Emanuel Seamon (Semon) were summoned to appear and show cause why they should not be fined for failure to testify as witnesses before the grand jury.

The will of Jacob Mordecai, naming Samuel Mordecai executor, was admitted to probate September 11, 1838, bond in the sum of \$50,000 being given, with Samuel Marx security.

On October 23, 1839, the Recorder reported he had fined thirty-one people \$3.33 each for allowing their slaves to go at large, in violation of the Act of Assembly. Only one Jewish culprit, Rebecca Mordecai, was named.

A deed of marriage settlement was admitted to record November 11, 1839, the parties thereto being Abigail Judah and Ashur Kursheedt of the first part, and Theresa J. Seixas and Alexander Kursheedt of the other. All parties concerned lived



in New York City. The conveyance included real and personal property.

A similar deed or agreement was recorded November 25, 1839, between Rachel Judah of the first, Michael Cardoza of the second, and Isaac G. Seixas, of the third part.

February 13, 1840, Lewis Rosenfeld, born in Uhlfeld, Bavaria, February 5, 1809, and who came to America in August, 1835, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

April 18, this same year, Wolfe Fleishman, born in Bavaria, December 20, 1819, and who came to the United States in 1839, also declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

May 13, 1840, five Jewish residents declared their intention of becoming citizens. All of them had been born in Bavaria. The first two had been fortunate in arriving in this country on July 4, 1837. To accentuate his patriotism, the first named was born on Independence Day, 1813. These were Henry Rosenfeld, Emanuel Rosenfeld, born October 15, 1807; Jacob Gotthold, born October 8, 1810, arrived in the United States October, 1837; Solomon Guggenheimer, born February 18, 1814; arrived August, 1837; Heinrich Rosenheim, born October 29, 1816, came to the United States, September, 1836.

July 13, 1840, the court granted Rebecca Pyle letters of administration on the estate of her late husband, Wolfe B. Pyle. She gave bond in the sum of \$25,000, with Abraham and Jacob A. Levy sureties. Jacob Ezekiel was one of the appraisers.

Two days later the will of Joseph Marx was probated, with Samuel Marx executor. He gave bond in the sum of \$350,000, without security.

Emanuel Semon, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, was admitted to full citizenship, he having filed his intention in Philadelphia more than five years before.

October 19, 1840, Marcus Wyse, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, became a citizen. He had filed his intention in Baltimore, in September, 1836. Isaac Hyneman and Augustus Mailert testified as to his fitness to become a citizen.

Michael Reese, on August 11, 1841, transferred his license to E. Bornstein.

August 8, 1842, Adelaide F. Jacobs, orphan of Solomon Jacobs, chose Hetty Jacobs as her guardian. The court also

assigned the mother in the same capacity to her son, Solomon B. Jacobs.

The number of Jewish arrivals continued to increase, and most of the new-comers at once took steps to become American citizens. (To avoid needless repetition, only the names, date of declaration, occupation, age, and country of nativity will be given.)

#### DECLARED THEIR INTENTION.

July 11, 1843—Israel Saudek, Austria, merchant, 43.

April 11, 1844—Henry Fleishman 21; Samuel Oppenheimer, 33.

April 13, 1844—Abraham Hutzler, Bavaria, 32.

October 14, 1844—Jacob Kirsch, Prussia. He "also took the legal oath for giving assurance of fidelity to this Commonwealth, in order to entitle him to certain rights, privileges, and advantages of a citizen, which are allowed upon taking the said oath, by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia."

December 9, 1844—Jonas Weil, Bavaria.

December 10, 1844—Isaac Backrach, 33, shoemaker; Isaac Weil, 22, both of Bavaria.

April 14, 1845—Joseph Myers; he also took the oath of fidelity to Virginia.

January 12, 1846—Naphtali Hart Stern, Saxony, schoolmaster, 38.

November 11, 1846—Solomon Hyman, England, 23, merchant's clerk.

January 21, 1847—Isaac Rosenthall, Prussia, 26, merchant.

April 20, 1847—Lewis B. Levy, England, watchmaker, 34.

May 13, 1847—Michael Harris, Prussia, 45, storekeeper.

June 13, 1849—Charles Held, Bavaria, 25, shopkeeper.

January 19, 1850—Henry Hyman, England, 42, jeweler; Simon Hellstern, Bavaria, 32, confectioner; Samuel Stern, Wurttemberg, 33, dry goods merchant; Joseph Rosenbaum, Bavaria, 32, merchant; Michael Rosenbaum, Bavaria, 25, merchant.

April 16, 1850—Isaac Rosenfeld, Bavaria, 32, dry goods merchant.

September 10, 1850—Maurice Hutzler, Bavaria, 36, shopkeeper.

On February 12, 1852, occurred an incident unique in the annals of the Court. Sabina Rosenfeld, wife of Henry Rosenfeld, a native of Bavaria, declared her intention of becoming a citizen.

- October 11, 1852—Morris Rosenberg, Prussia, 25.  
 February 17, 1854—Henry Wallerstein, Wurtemberg, 32, merchant.  
 June 16, 1854—Manasse Levi, Wurtemberg, 17, watchmaker.  
 October 14, 1854—Jacob Volasky, Poland, 35, watchmaker.  
 October 18, 1854—Lewis Lichtenstein, Poland, 28, storekeeper.  
 January 12, 1855—Moritz A. Myers, Wurtemberg, 24, merchant; Siemond Hirsh, Hesse Darmstadt, 28, merchant.  
 March 17, 1855—Abraham Grunwald, Frankfort on the Main, 45, merchant; Adolph Lange, Prussia, 25, tailor.  
 April 10, 1855—Henry Myer, Germany.  
 August 24, 1855—S. M. Rosenbaum, Bavaria, 32, storekeeper.  
 March 14, 1856—Israel Meyer, Bavaria, 33, storekeeper.  
 October 20, 1856—Solomon Haunstein, Switzerland, 20, tavern-keeper.  
 September 12, 1857—Jacob Nachmann, Hesse Darmstadt, 28, cabinetmaker.  
 August 3, 1858—Henry E. Lehman, Saxony, 30, surveyor.  
 December 5, 1859—Isaac VanVort, Holland, 22, segar maker.  
 January 28, 1860—Abraham Salomon, Prussia, 35, tailor.  
 February 25, 1860—Marx Meyer, Prussia, 38, tailor.  
 October 9, 1860—Isaac Jacob, Prussia, 28, tailor.  
 December 17, 1867—Emanuel Bear, Bavaria, 50, butcher.  
 December 18, 1867—Adolph Mayer, Hesse Darmstadt, 25, music teacher.  
 January 16, 1868—Samuel Cohen, Prussia, 30, merchant.  
 February 15, 1868—Joseph Feldenheimer, Wurtemberg, 32, storekeeper.  
 March 12, 1868—Asher Simon, Prussia, 27, tailor; Abram Kracker, Prussia, 21, clerk.  
 October 1, 1868—Henry Rosenheim, Bavaria, 23, merchant.  
 September 8, 1869—Aaron Siegfried Bettelheim de Frystadt, Hungary, 36, rabbi; Meyer Sugenheimer, Hesse Darmstadt, 25, minister.

#### ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

- February 15, 1843—Lewis Rosenfeld.  
 June 16, 1843—Emanuel Straus and Joseph Gotthold.  
 July 11, 1843—Henry Rosenfeld.  
 July 13, 1843—Emanuel Rosenfeld.

- October 9, 1843—Augustus Mailert, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany.  
January 13, 1844—Joseph Myers.  
March 12, 1844—Solomon Guggenheimer.  
April 10, 1844—Isaac Rosenheim.  
April 11, 1844—Michael Fanduward.  
April 12, 1844—Heinrich Rosenheim.  
April 18, 1846—Jacob Kirsch.  
March 12, 1847—Morris Rose, Bavaria; he had declared his intention in Mississippi more than two years before.  
April 16, 1847—Samuel Rose, Bavaria, declared his intention in Mississippi; Jonas Weil and Isaac Weil, Bavaria.  
April 21, 1847—M. L. Jacobson, Hamburg; Joseph Goldsmith, Bavaria.  
May 12, 1847—Marcus Rosenthal, Prussia; had declared his intention in New Jersey.  
April 12, 1848—Samson Rosenfeld, Bavaria.  
July 17, 1848—Max Michelbacher, Bavaria; declared his intention in Philadelphia.  
October 19, 1848—Isaac Iseman, Baden, Germany; declared his intention in North Carolina.  
April 17, 1850—Lewis Schweitzer, Henry Saal, Emanuel D. Heller, all of Bavaria.  
October 15, 1851—Davis Strasberger, Prussia.  
October 17, 1851—Heineman Reisner, Austria; Isaac Backrach, Bavaria.  
October 21, 1851—Emanuel Fleisher, Bavaria.  
December 9, 1851—Lewis Hyman, England, 29, jeweler.  
April 13, 1852—A. Hutzler, Bavaria.  
October 13, 1852—Nathan W. Nelson, Prussia.  
October 14, 1852—Abraham Kraker and Elias Markens, Prussia.  
October 21, 1852—Charles Held, Bavaria.  
June 16, 1853—Joseph Rosenbaum, Bavaria.  
January 13, 1855—Selig Fleisher, Bavaria.  
February 12, 1855—Moses Low Straus, Wurtemberg.  
February 15, 1855—Joseph Stern, Wurtemberg.  
March 17, 1855—Levy Epsting, Poland.  
September 15, 1855—Abraham Oppenheimer, Bavaria, 23, store-keeper.  
October 12, 1855—Isaac Leventhal, Bavaria.  
April 15, 1856—Morris Nelson, Prussia.



- October 21, 1856—Lewis Lichtenstein, Poland.  
 June 9, 1857—Frederick Mayer, Germany.  
 August 10, 1857—Siemond Hirsh, Hesse Darmstadt.  
 August 13, 1857—Abraham Grunwald, Frankfort.  
 April 13, 1858—Adolph Lehman and Marcus Harris, Russia;  
     Henry Marx, Prussia.  
 June 17, 1858—Adolphus Kahn, Hesse Cassel, 21, storekeeper;  
     Jacob Peyser, Prussia.  
 February 17, 1859—Moritz A. Myers, Wurtemberg.  
 March 15, 1859—S. M. Rosenbaum, Bavaria.  
 March 16, 1859—Jacob Rice, Bavaria.  
 March 17, 1859—Meyer May, Bavaria.  
 April 20, 1859—Simon Fleischer, Bavaria, about 22, storekeeper.  
 May 14, 1859—Isaac Nordlinger, Wurtemberg, Germany.  
 July 16, 1859—Myer Angel, Baden-Baden.  
 May 14, 1860—David Hirschberg, Hanover, 25, bookkeeper.  
 October 8, 1860—William and Emil Brandt, Saxe-Weimar.  
 October 9, 1869—Jacob May, Jacob Greenabaum, Bavaria.  
 January 16, 1868—David Henschel, Prussia, 35, merchant.  
 January 17, 1868—Joseph Feldenheimer, Wurtemberg, 32, store-  
     keeper; Nathan Goodman, Bavaria, 32, watchmaker.  
 February 15, 1868—Michael Hirsch, Austria, 27, baker; Levi  
     Bendix, Prussia, 38, merchant; M. L. Jacobson, Ham-  
     burg, 25, merchant.  
 March 13, 1868—Isaac VanVort, Holland; Joseph Levy, Eng-  
     land, 31, tobacconist; Abram Kracker, Prussia; Gerson  
     Zander, Prussia, 31, tailor; Emil Salomonsky, Prussia,  
     25, merchant.

Ezekiel Solomon, on May 13, 1844, qualified as administrator of the estate of Simon Solomon, with Jacob A. Levy as surety. Jacob Ezekiel, Isaac Levy, Moses A. Waterman, Aaron Myers, and Abraham Levy were named as appraisers by the Court.

The Court admitted to probate, on April 14, 1845, the will of Henry Myers. Samuel H. Myers and Gustavus A. Myers qualified as executors, each giving bond in the sum of \$40,000 without security. Charles and Samuel Marx acted as appraisers.

April 13, 1846, Rebecca Levy qualified to administer the estate of Hannah Levy. Lyonell Levy, Henry Lyon, A. S. Lyon, and M. Jacobson were made appraisers.



An ordinary license issued to Abraham Smith May 16, 1846.

A novel suit came to trial in this Court March 11, 1847. William Thalheimer sued John Pearce, informer. This was an appeal from the decision of the mayor, who had fined Thalheimer \$20 for selling goods to slaves on the Sabbath Day (Sunday) without consent of the owners. The Court quashed the warrant and gave judgment in favor of the appellant.

July 16, 1847, Isaac Hyneman was authorized to administer the estate of Herman Hyneman. Isaac A. Levy went on the bond and he, with Jacob Ezekiel and Augustus Mailert, acted as appraisers.

Myers Stern qualified August 10, 1847, as administrator of Hartz Stern. Emanuel Rosenfeld became surety on his bond. The appraisers appointed were Ellis Lyons, Max Michelbacher, M. L. Jacobson, Jones Heller, and Joseph Myers.

Benjamin Davis gave bond May 17, 1850, to administer the estate of Isaac A. Levy, Sol Davis being his surety.

As executrix of Emanuel Rosenfeld, late of this city, Babette Rosenfeld, on October 23, 1850, furnished bond in the sum of \$10,000, with Henry and Isaac Rosenfeld security.

The court admitted the will of Jacob Lyon to probate December 3, 1851, his widow, Eliza Lyon, being the executrix. She gave bond in the sum of \$7,000, without security.

H. Newman, on October 11, 1852, transferred his license to G. & H. Wallerstein. L. Fleishman made his over to Wechsler & Cohen.

December 13, 1853, "Babette Rosenfeld, who had been appointed by this Court administratrix of Emanuel Rosenfeld, having married Henry Brown, powers of administratrix having been thereby extinguished, Henry Brown (with Samson Rosenfelds surety) was made administartor." Joseph Myers, Joseph Rosenbaum, and Samuel Rose were appointed appraisers.

With Simon and Moses Fleischer sureties, on October 13, 1858, Babette Fleischer qualified as executrix of Selig Fleischer. She gave bond for \$5,000. The Court appointed Henry Brown, S. Rosenfelds, E. Straus, Isaac Rosenheim, and W. Fleischman appraisers.

On the probation of Emma Marx's will, April 13, 1859,

Samuel Marx, the executor, gave bond for \$52,000. The Court designated Samuel Mordecai one of the appraisers.

April 18, 1859, letters of administration on the estate of her husband, Joseph Myers, were granted Caroline Myers, who was bonded in the sum of \$36,000, with Abraham Hirsh, Michael Rosenbaum, and Joseph Stern sureties. Joseph Stern and Benjamin Davis were among the appraisers appointed. Max and Herman Myers, being over fourteen years of age, in open court chosen Caroline Myers for their guardian. The Court also made the mother guardian of her infant children—Leroy, Bertha, and Clara—in which capacity she gave \$10,000 bond with N. W. Nelson and Joseph Rosenbaum sureties.

October 12, 1859, Meyer May, with M. Swartz security, qualified to administer the estate of Nathan Meyer.

Just twelve days before the Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), July 9, 1861, the Court ordered a new seal, exactly like the old one, at a cost not exceeding \$25. August 13th it paid the bill of Julius Baumgarten, \$25, for making the same.

March 15, 1864—"Nathan Brinn this day produced to the Court satisfactory proof of his being a regularly ordained minister of the Israelitish Church, and entered into bond in \$1500, conditioned according to law, with Levy Abram security, authorizing said Nathan Brinn to celebrate the rites of matrimony in this State."

Meyer Myers, February 13, 1865, presented a certificate of good character and asked that, besides being a merchant he be allowed to sell liquor at retail, not to be drunk at place of sale.

John Proskauer produced a like document March 12, 1866, when he asked permission to sell liquor.

August 12, 1869, Aaron S. Bettelheim, rabbi of a Jewish congregation, received authorization to perform marriage ceremonies in this State. With N. W. Nelson surety, he entered into bond in the sum of \$1500.

M. J. Michelbacher, having been appointed a notary public for the City of Richmond by Gilbert C. Walker, Esquire, Governor of this Commonwealth, on January 11, 1870, took the oaths required by law and gave bond in the sum of \$1,000, with David Mitteldorfer surety.

January 14, 1870, Isaac Hutzler, having been commissioned

a notary for the City of Richmond, entered into bond for \$1,000, with Julius Straus surety.

A. L. Mayer, on January 27, 1870, produced to the Court satisfactory proof of his being the rabbi of a Jewish (!) congregation. Upon his giving bond in the sum of \$1,000, with Henry Wallerstein surety, the tribunal authorized him to perform the rite of matrimony in this State.

## CHAPTER XX.

### THE SUNDAY LAWS.

The Sunday law agitation in Richmond is just one hundred years old. On June 23, 1817,<sup>129</sup> a motion was made and seconded "that the Hall come to the following resolution:"

"Resolved, That leave be given to bring in an ordinance to enforce a due observance of the Sabbath, and the said resolution being read, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the Hall.

"And a committee was appointed of Mr. Coleman, Dr. Adams and Mr. Baker to prepare and bring in the same."

The committee never reported.

The matter cropped up again May 13, 1822,<sup>130</sup> when a number of bakers doing business in the city presented a petition asking the Hall to look into the propriety of an ordinance to prevent "altogether" the sale or delivery of bread on the Sabbath day. The petition was rejected.

On November 14, 1831,<sup>131</sup> the President of the Common Hall presented the memorial of William H. Austin and others, bakers, of this city, representing the grievances acting to their injury, which had grown out of the practice of baking and vending bread on the Sabbath, and requesting that most expedient and effectual remedy might be applied for the prohibition of the practice. This memorial was laid on the table.

The following year the Hall seems to have fallen from grace, for on May 14th<sup>132</sup> it was "Resolved, That the Market Ordinance be and the same is hereby referred to the Committee of Markets, with instructions to report an amendment regulating Sunday markets."

On July 12, 1832,<sup>133</sup> Mr. Boshier, from the Committee on Markets, presented an ordinance to amend an ordinance relating to Sunday markets. It was read a first time, when Mr. Munford moved to postpone indefinitely. This motion failed, and the ordinance was laid on the table.

But the good people were not to be gainsaid. On June 13, 1842,<sup>134</sup> a memorial was presented from William J. Lynham

and others, praying that an ordinance be passed abolishing the Sunday morning markets, and in lieu thereof (should it be thought necessary) the keeping open of the market on Saturday night until 9 o'clock. This was laid on the table.

July 21, 1845, Mr. Crump (William W., afterwards Judge) offered the following resolution in the Common Council:<sup>135</sup>

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to report, by ordinance or otherwise, a more effectual mode to prevent the violation of our laws in relation to preserving the Sabbath, by imposing additional penalties upon those who shall be engaged in their ordinary occupations on that day.

"And a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Crump, Slade and Crane."

At the next meeting of the Council, July 28, 1845,<sup>136</sup> Mr. Crump presented the following report:

"The committee appointed by a resolution of the City Council to enquire into the violation of our laws, in relation to Sabbath breaking, and to report by ordinance or otherwise, or plan for the more effectual suppression of these violations, respectfully submit the following report, and the accompanying ordinance. The evil sought to be remedied is one peculiarly incident to cities, from whose baneful influence our own city has not escaped; but, it has been, as your committee are informed, rapidly increasing of late years in consequence of the addition to our population and the multiplication of shops engaged in traffic. Frequent and serious complaints have been made by our citizens, of the congregation of slaves and others about the places where this illicit trade is carried on: and it has been found that the Act of the General Assembly defining and punishing this offence has been wholly insufficient to suppress it, by reason of the small penalty imposed for infractions of the law. It will be seen where reference to 1st revised code, chap. 141, sec. 5, that the Legislature has clearly and distinctly defined and prescribed this offence; and it will also be observed by comparing it with the subjoined ordinance, that your Committee have adopted literally the definition and phraseology contained in the Act of Assembly,—changing and enlarging only the penalty for its violation. Your Committee may vindicate themselves from the charge of innovation, if indeed it were necessary, by simply referring to the revised code of 1819, where the Legislature have recognized and punished the offence we are now desirous of arresting. But this law has claims to higher antiquity than would be accorded it, by dating its origin from the revised code of 1819. As early as 1705, it found a place upon our Colonial Statute books (see Henning's Stat. at large; vol. 3, p. 361) and was re-enacted in 1733, in 1752, and in 1769. It was adopted into our State code in 1792, and has been re-enacted and affirmed in every subsequent revival of our State laws, at late as 1819, the last revival,—and there remained in the language in which it appears in the annexed ordinance, the law of Virginia.



"Your Committee presumes it will scarcely be required of them to dwell at any length when the power and authority of the Council to enact such an ordinance. The amended charter of the city passed by the Legislature in February, 1842, vests in the Council the amplest power to adopt all laws for the 'good ordering and government' of all persons who reside in the City of Richmond; and 'for the peace, health and safety of said city,' subject only to the restriction imposed by the constitution and laws of this State, requiring that no ordinance 'repugnant' to them, shall be adopted—see Charter, p. 7, sec. 26.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following ordinance differing from the Act of Assembly, only in the penalty imposed; and instead of fixing the fine, as by the Act aforesaid, it is assessed at one dollar and sixty-seven cents, the ordinance provides for a fine not exceeding ten, nor less than five dollars, to be laid at the discretion of the Mayor.

"And the foregoing report, and the ordinance accompanying the same, having been read:

"Ordered that the said report and ordinance be laid on the table."

On this same day<sup>137</sup> a petition was received from John E. Fergusson and others, barbers and hair-dressers, on the subject of the violation of the Sabbath by persons of their occupation. This petition laid on the table.

On August 11, 1845, the Common Hall (Council) of Richmond<sup>138</sup> passed an ordinance in compliance with the report of the committee. In consequence of this new law, several Jewish citizens were fined. A number of articles condemning the ordinance appeared in the papers, some of them written by Christians. The legislation was regarded as an effort pure and simple to force the Christian Sunday down the throats of all, *nolens volens*.

At the meeting of September 8, 1845,<sup>139</sup> on motion of Mr. Joseph Mayo, it was

"Resolved that the ordinance passed 11th August, 1845, entitled 'An ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath breaking,' be referred to a Committee with leave to bring in an ordinance to amend the same." Messrs. Mayo, Chamberlayne and Dove were appointed on this Committee.

On October 13, 1845,<sup>140</sup> "a petition was received from Abram Levy and other Israelites residing within the limits of this city, setting forth the objections entertained by them to the 'ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath breaking, passed 11th of August last; and for relief from its operation.

"And the same being read, on motion of Mr. Lancaster,

"Ordered that the said petition be referred to the select Committee to whom was referred the said ordinance, with leave to report an ordinance amending the same.

"Ordered that Mr. Chamberlayne be excused from serving on the said Committee, whereupon Mr. Crump was appointed to supply the vacancy therein."

The petition is not to be found among the municipal archives. Fortunately, it was published at the time, or, to be exact, a few months later, in the *Occident*.<sup>141</sup>

It is a powerful argument, and even the committee to whom it was referred seemed to think it unanswerable, for they made no effort to reply to it, though its report was drawn by one of the ablest lawyers of that day.

The report of the committee is a revelation in view of the Sunday observance agitation of a year ago (July, 1916). It shows that the Sunday law as originally passed was simply intended to do away with disorder on the streets by negroes, free and slaves. There is a settled principle of law, when construing it, that the circumstances existing at the time of passage must be taken into consideration. This being so, it will be seen that the law was never intended to have the application which it is now attempted to give.

The petition follows:

*"To the Worshipful, the Members of the Common Hall of the City of Richmond:*

"The petition of the subscribers, Israelites, residing within the limits of the City, humbly sheweth:

"That your petitioners are members of a religious community, the object of whose constant endeavor it has always been to demean themselves as order-loving and law-obeying citizens, and they aver, that they may favourably compare with any other portion of the community, in respect to honesty, fair-dealing, and moral deportment. They ascribe this general evidence of good citizenship to the religion which it is their happiness to profess, which has descended to them from a long line of virtuous ancestors, and which in this free State of Virginia, which knows no distinction among its children, secured to them without molestation or hindrance, from any religious or political quarter, by those blessed instruments of freedom of body and of conscience, the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution and Bill of Rights of our venerable Commonwealth. The Israelites in Virginia have been long known for their sterling character; few indeed have been subjected to arrest and trial for any crime; in the prisons and penitentiaries, they

confidently assert, they exhibit but a small portion of their inmates as belonging to their co-religionists. Your petitioners may with pride refer to the names of some of their predecessors who have descended to an honoured grave, some of them in extreme old age, rarely reached except by the pursuit of the strictest temperance and virtue; and they claim that such men as Moses Myers, of Norfolk; Israel and Jacob I. Cohen, Samuel Myers, Jacob Mordecai, Solomon Jacobs, Joseph Marx, Zalma Rehine, Baruch and Manuel Judah\* and many others, have left their examples in many respects as merchants and citizens, to be safely followed by others. In times, too, when the country was in danger from a foreign foe, the Israelites of Richmond snatched up arms at the first alarm, and at the memorable attack on the frigate Chesapeake, they were found foremost amidst those who hastened forward to be ready at the call of their country. They felt themselves blessed that their limbs were free and their hands unshackled to serve the country which looked upon them as children, dear alike with all other persuasions; they were rejoiced, that feeble as might be their aid, small though their numbers were, they could strike at least one blow against the enemy who threatened the peace of their fireside; for the country, too, was theirs—they were part of the legislative power, alike in the eye of the law, not distinguished by any disqualification because of their belief or religious conduct.

“Your petitioners have for their part always entertained the highest affection for the soil of the State, which is theirs, either by birth or adoption, and they mean that—which God in his mercy forefend—the enemy threaten again our beloved country, to be the foremost among its defenders, and to lavish treasure, blood, and counsel, to insure its safety.

“With these feelings animated, your petitioners have perceived, with unfeigned regret, that your honourable body, by its ordinance, entitled ‘An ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking,’ passed August 11, 1845, has endeavoured to abridge their constitutional rights to labour, unobtrusively and within doors, on the first day of the week, called Sunday. The Israelites have no conscientious scruples, which would in any wise make labour on that day appear to them as sinful. They, however, feel bound, by the dictates of their religion, to observe sacred as a day of worship and abstinence from labour the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday; and hence they think that a compulsory rest on the first likewise, would materially injure them in the pursuit of happiness, which is the natural and inalienable right of every man. They are ready to submit to any municipal

---

\* The writer, in thus noting down some of the prominent Israelites of Virginia, by no means has exhausted the number; there have been, it may be freely said, without being invidious, among the Jewish inhabitants of Virginia, more men of sterling character, than among the same number of persons elsewhere. To the above might be added the Rev. Messrs. Judah, Seixas, and Cohen, Marcus Elcan, the Messrs. Block, and others; not to mention those who are still living, the State of Virginia has no truer sons than those of Jewish origin. (Editor of the *Occident*.)

law which looks toward the preservation of the peace, and upholding of the rights of any, even the humblest individual; hence they would not, against the law of this State, though they might question its authority, compel or induce their domestics of another persuasion, to do the usual amount of day's labour on the Sunday, should they deem resting from labour a religious obligation. They do not wish to enter into an inquiry as to the necessity of any Sabbath or day of rest, on moral grounds; they are satisfied that the institution, as revealed in the Bible, is of paramount importance to man to re-invigorate him for renewed toil by a day of calm, of rest, and of reflection; but they contend they are justly entitled to choose for themselves what day they wish to rest, whilst they do not interfere with any other person. The Bible speaks to your petitioners in emphatic terms of a day of rest on the seventh day of every week, and they deem themselves compelled by their understanding of the Scriptures, to hallow this day as a Sabbath, and no other. They themselves ask for no legislative enactment to require others to rest on their Sabbath, and they contend that no class of citizens has a right, on constitutional grounds, to require them to rest on the first or any other day. It is not evidently an observance without which society could not exist: hence they deem that society at large has no concern with the observation of a Sabbath, as is the case with compulsory honesty, the abstinence from homicide and incest, which infraction, if tolerated, would subvert the structure of civil government, by undermining the basis on which society rests for its security. Your petitioners are perfectly well aware that there is a strong tide setting in favour of keeping more strictly than formerly the first day of the week as a Sabbath, and they know that the term 'Lord's Day,' formerly in vogue, has latterly given way in most cases to the Jewish term Sabbath, which signifies rest—by which perversion of terms the heads of the dominant churches have endeavoured to make it appear that their adopted day of rest and worship is indeed the biblically ordained day of rest. Now, your petitioners mean to assert, that even if this assertion were true, and that Sunday-keeping is a portion of the decalogue enactment, it would still be one of those religious observances over which, of right, the civil power in this happy republic has no control any more than over Jewish circumcision, infant baptism of the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, the immersion of adults of the Baptists, or the confession and extreme unction of the Roman Catholic body. The policy of the State of Virginia was never intended to favour any religious dogmas: these were left to individuals to choose at their pleasure; and only by implications against good morals, can any system of worship, even the absurdities of Paganism, be prevented through the legitimate enactments of Legislatures and City Councils.

"If, now, it is in the power of your worshipful body to step aside out of the usual course of conservators of the public peace to enact a compulsory keeping of the Sunday, by declaring it to be the Sabbath; your petitioners see no limits why next you might not deem infant or adult baptism, the confession or extreme unction, the partaking of the



sacrament, or the frequenting of churches, or all of these acts combined, as legitimate subjects of your vigilance, and to enforce them or any one of them, by an imposition of fines and imprisonment. Your petitioners are well aware that no such attempt against the liberty of conscience is dreamt of; but they especially, since they are in the minority, they will admit immensely so, if compared with the Christian population, feel themselves impelled to raise their voice respectfully but solemnly against this first breach of their right by your legislating for a class, not the whole of the community, which you represent. Your petitioners would respectfully call your attention to one fact, that there are many Christians even in Virginia, who conscientiously reject the Sunday, and keep the Jewish Sabbath, as a day of rest. If, therefore, many Christians observe the first day of the week, there are others who attach no sacredness to it: how then can your worshipful body attempt to fix with certainty, the proper day of the Sabbath, upon the mere clamour of those who profess to be the sole expounders of religion? Your petitioners, indeed, do not see how any one can defend, upon the broad ground of equality, under the law, the wholesome condemnation of one portion of the citizens, for differing upon the propriety of resting on any given day. Suppose the Israelites and Seventh-Day Baptists would be the majority in any community in this state, would not the hue and cry of persecution be raised against them, through the whole length and breadth of the land, for compelling Catholics, Episcopalians, and Methodists, to close their places of business and retire from the fields and workshops at sundown on the sixth day of the week? Your petitioners admit that such an act would be an outrage upon the rights of those classes, and with their present mode of thinking, much as they honour the day ordained to them as sacred for their blessed religion, they would raise their voice against those of our fellow-Israelites, who should attempt so to outrage the rights of their Christian neighbors.

"Your petitioners see with sorrow the manifestation of sectarian spirit, which deems it paramount to bring every one to its own mode of thinking. The American United States are the bulwark of liberty, whither the oppressed of all parties have for many years been enabled to come, to be secure against the wiles and tyranny of political and religious oppression. They see, however, with deep regret, that a new spirit is abroad: that the rulers of churches, and their adherents, are not satisfied with the equal portion of liberty which is theirs in common with all other citizens, but must invoke the aid of civil power to enable them to propagate their doctrines and practices. They feel that this is but the beginning of a revolutuion backwards, to abridge the rights of individuals, which have been opened as wide as the gates of mercy, by the sages of the Revolution. They believe that your legislation is in contravention of the Constitution and Bill of Rights of this State, by assigning Sunday-keeping Christians more legal protection than is accorded to Jews and the Seventh-Day Baptists; they therefore feel almost confident, that if an appeal were properly brought before the highest judicial authority of the State, your ordinance would be annulled. But



they love peace, and wish to pursue it in the genuine spirit of their religion; they love their fellow-citizens, and are proud of the good sense of the republic; they believe that freemen, when correctly informed, are always willing to act rightly, and repair any wrong which they have accidentally committed. Your petitioners are therefore anxious to avoid an appeal to the legal tribunals, and they come before your worshipful body as humble petitioners, who crave of your wisdom and sense of justice, not to abridge them in the enjoyment of their religious liberty. They claim to be Israelites from conviction; they claim to remain so unmolested, from the security guaranteed unto them by the fundamental laws of the State, and they appeal to each and all of you, from your own knowledge you have of them, whether they do not deserve, from their uniform good conduct, to be left in undisturbed enjoyment of all the liberties and privileges of freemen, which they have hitherto enjoyed in common with their fellow-citizens.

"Your petitioners wish also to state, that it is not for the sake of any profit Sunday labour might bring them, that they ask for the revocation of the to them obnoxious ordinance; for if this were all, they would cheerfully submit. But it is because it acts as a bounty for other persuasions, as an acknowledgment on the part of the city of a particular system or systems of religion, that they complain; and they sincerely think that any unprejudiced person will come to the same conclusion—that the keeping of the Sunday is no subject for municipal regulation, but ought to be referred to the exclusive action of the various ministers of the gospel, who may, if they can do so, by persuasion, induce every inhabitant of the land to rest on this day. It is indeed an anomaly in a free and equal country, for the ministers just mentioned to invoke the aid of the civil power to enable them to get their day of rest universally respected; and your petitioners hope that your honourable body will clearly distinguish that in granting such a request, you take away by so much as it is granted the rights of those who are entertaining different views with regard to the necessity of keeping another day, or of those who deem it immaterial to keep any day of rest at all. Virginia has always been foremost in the upholding of liberal principles. The resolutions of '98 are justly the boast of our beloved Commonwealth. Your petitioners earnestly call upon your worshipful body to aid them in making a stand against the spirit of sectarian domination, which is now threatened by slow degrees, to foist itself upon our country, and to restore them to the rights they would constitutionally enjoy, were it not for the late ordinance and the old State law, which is a dead letter upon the statute book.

"And your petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray."

This petition was allowed to lay on the table of the committee to which it was referred during the remainder of its existence. On the 13th of July, 1846,<sup>142</sup> the committee of the new Council made a report. Mr. Mayo presented it, as follows:

"The Committee to whom was referred the subject of an ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking, passed the 11th day of August, 1845, with leave to report by ordinance or otherwise, beg leave to report:

"That though the ordinance under consideration may be liable to the construction that some have placed on it, as applying to Sunday as a religious Sabbath, your committee believe that this is a misapprehension of the true meaning of the ordinance; for however unguarded the language used, your committee are of opinion that neither the Legislature or City Council have any power or control over that day as a Sabbath, more than any other day. The government, either State or city, is in nowise responsible for the religion of the community, except so far as they are bound to protect each and every member thereof, peaceably exercising his religious devotion, in such manner as to him shall seem fit, from being disturbed by others. As to what day one should observe as a religious Sabbath, or what he should do on that day, provided his conduct is peaceable, and neither obstructs others in their religious worship, nor disturbs the good order of society, your committee think should be left to man and his Creator, without any other ordinance than the fourth commandment. The power to regulate Sunday or any other day as a religious Sabbath, though far from being conferred on the City Council, is by the plain understanding of the constitution and genius of our government, withheld even from the Legislature, who in fact impliedly permits the dealing with slaves on that day, with the consent of their masters: and if the Council have the power to regulate the conduct of men on Sunday as a religious Sabbath, they have equally the power to establish it as a day of rest altogether. And as the evil which gave rise to the ordinance springs out of the fact that on that day the slaves and free negroes, which constitute a larger portion of our laboring class, are out of employment, and therefore much more liable to commit crime, the argument would tend to abolish the Sabbath as a day of rest altogether. This no citizen, of whatsoever religion, would agree to.

"If it were the intention of the Council to enforce the observance of Sunday as a religious Sabbath, however vain the effort, it would have been more manly, and less liable to misconstruction, at once to have declared that Sunday should be the only religious Sabbath, and then to have ordained, "thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day"; and appointed some officer (if such could be found) competent to have the same fulfilled and observed. But your committee are satisfied that this is a misconstruction of the ordinance. It convicts the Council of doing that which they are bound to prevent, for instead of protecting all in the peaceable enjoyment of their own Sabbath, it hinders a large and respectable portion of our citizens from doing it. Your committee conclude this branch of their report, by expressing their conviction that this dangerous power of meddling with the Sabbath as religious institution, was never designed by a Christian community to be conferred either upon the Legislature or any body corporate which it might create.

"Your committee are well aware that upon the Sabbath, as upon every other day of rest, as they have before remarked, a vicious population of slaves and free negroes are let loose upon the community in idleness; and in the present state of our police, with an almost unlimited scope to indulge their illicit propensities, that adequate means should be adopted by the Council to check them. But your committee are of opinion, that these means should not be in the enactment of ordinances on the subject, but in a more efficient execution of the statute laws of the commonwealth, much more penal and adequate than any other ordinance which can be passed by the Council. The great evil which this ordinance was intended to reach is the illicit traffic on Sunday with slaves and free negroes, as appears by report of the committee who introduced the ordinance; an evil amply provided for by the statute laws of Virginia, as will appear by consulting the edition of Tate's Digest, where they are embodied.

"Your committee are of opinion, that to guard the city from violation of the law from such sources, on Sunday, as well as on every day of rest, or holiday, the city police requires augmentation; and that with such augmentation, if the police efficiently perform the duties prescribed by the acts of Assembly referred to, all will be accomplished that is necessary.

"Although the ordinance now in force finds it precedent in a legislative act, your committee are nevertheless opposed to it, not only as being unnecessary, but because it confers upon the magistrate the arbitrary power of deciding upon the acts of men, not in terms defined and prohibited, but which are made criminal or not, according to the exercise of his discretion, as to what is charitable and what is necessary. Your committee are of opinion that every penal law should clearly, and in terms defined, the act to be done or omitted, that constitutes the crime; so that the citizen upon looking at the statute should see clearly what act it is that he is prohibited from doing or commanded to do. This ordinance, as well as the statute law, upon which it is founded, wants this first element of a penal statute. What a citizen may think a very necessary or a very benevolent, charitable act, and therefore very conscientiously performs it on Sunday, may on Monday morning be considered at the Mayor's Court a very unnecessary act, and one not at all benevolent or charitable, and he thereby be made an unconscious victim to a difference of opinion upon a subject of necessity, charity, or benevolence, between himself and the magistrate. In the opinion of your committee, it would neither be charitable nor benevolent to subject him to any such ordeal; and they conclude with the expression of an opinion, that this ordinance in fact involves in practice all the odious features of an *ex post facto* law, and of constructive crime.

"Your committee, with all becoming respect and reverence as they hope for the Sabbath, as claimed by all religious denominations, whether on the use of one day, or the other, respectfully suggests to the Council that there is no necessity for the continuance of this ordinance; but recommend that the police of the city should be so increased as to

have a special police not for Sunday only, as a day of rest, but for any other holidays upon which the Mayor of the city shall think proper to call them into requisition, and that in aid of the general purpose designated, the High Constable of the city be requested to permit the night-watch and all police officers to qualify as his deputies, for the purpose of aiding more fully in the execution of all the penal laws. It does not occur to your committee that there is any particular act requiring legislation by the Council which is not provided for by legislation of the State; but if there be, the committee respectfully suggests to the Council that the act should be clearly defined by the ordinance prohibiting it.

"Your committee have not thought it proper to go more fully into the reasons which have brought them to the conclusion they have aimed at, which is embodied in the following resolutions:

"1st. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the ordinance in title, 'An ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath-breaking.'

"2d. Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the city day police to the number of ..... for each ward, whose duties shall be performed on Sundays only, unless by order of the Mayor, their services shall be required on any other day of rest or holiday.

"3d. Resolved, That the High Constable of the city be requested to permit the night-watch of the city, as well as all the day police officers who may hereafter be appointed to qualify as his deputies, to aid in the execution of the penal laws of the commonwealth.

"4th. Resolved, That leave be given to bring in an ordinance in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

JOSEPH MAYO,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

"The foregoing report having been read:

"On motion of Mr. Crane, it was laid upon the table and ordered to be published among the proceedings of the Council."

On the 11th of November, 1846,<sup>143</sup> the report of the committee and accompanying resolutions were taken from the table. The first resolution was adopted. On motion of Mr. Mayo, the remaining resolutions were recommitted to the same committee, with leave to report by ordinance or otherwise.

The report of the committee was evidently written by a man of considerable legal attainments, probably Mr. Mayo. At this time he was Commonwealth's Attorney of the city, a fact that gave additional weight to his opinion. For many years he was Mayor of the city. He was well grounded in the law, and his guide for magistrates is still in use in many localities of this State.



January 11, 1847,<sup>144</sup> Mr. Mayo presented from the committee appointed to bring in the same, "An ordinance repealing the ordinance entitled 'An ordinance for the more effectual suppression of Sabbath breaking,' passed the 11th day of August, 1845, and for other purposes." And the same was laid on the table."

On March 8, 1847,<sup>145</sup> the Council ordered that the new ordinance be taken up at next meeting.

This was done March 15th,<sup>146</sup> when it passed. The new ordinance made no reference whatever, outside of the title, to Sabbath breaking—a beautiful example of what is called in these degenerate days, "passing the buck." It simply allowed the Mayor to appoint three new policemen, one for each ward.

The following petition<sup>147</sup> was laid before the Legislature of Virginia, February 10, 1846:

*To the Senate and House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Virginia:*

The petition of the subscribers humbly sheweth:

Your petitioners, belonging to the Jewish persuasion, not deeming in consequence the observance of the first day of the week a religious obligation, did in the year 1837 transact quietly without giving by their conduct any public scandal, their business within doors, whilst they at the same time had abstained from following their usual avocations on the seventh day, this being the day they keep as "*a Sabbath*" in consonance with their then and now conviction. The old State law of 1792 had been so long neglected, so many infractions thereof constantly permitted, and the facts known to the officers of the law, that your petitioners did not believe that they were acting contrary to a law of the land for doing business quietly on the Sunday. They were, however, cited to appear before the Mayor of the City of Richmond and fined in the sum of ten shillings each, which they paid in accordance with the judgment against them. At the time the fine was imposed your petitioners did not pay that strict attention to the nature of the law which they had infringed, but recent circumstances have forcibly led them to consider it utterly objectionable and in direct opposition to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the State of Virginia, of which they are proud to be citizens, and in obedience to the laws of which they are rearing up their children. They as well as others have always understood that that instrument of *equal rights* secures to all the inhabitants a perfect equality in religious no less than civil concerns, and that no *one* had a *right* which is denied to the *other*. If, however, they be compelled by any statute law or City Ordinance to rest on a day which their conscience does not require of them, your petitioners contend that they are less protected by the laws than those



whose convictions lead them to honour the first day of the week. Your petitioners rest on the seventh day, whilst others around them are unmolested in the pursuit of their worldly affairs, hence your petitioners believe that they ought of right not to be molested if *they* labour when other citizens follow the demands of their conscience by abstaining from work. They ask of your honourable bodies no special protection for themselves or their religious opinions, but they deem as citizens of the Commonwealth no one shall have assigned to him or his religion any prerogative which is not accorded to them or their principles. In this State no religious corporation has ever been granted since the connection with the ancient government of Great Britain has been severed, evidently because the State of Virginia would not permit power of any sort to be gradually acquired by the Clergy or lay managers of the various churches and sects in which its citizens are divided.

But your petitioners contend that it would be less dangerous to the liberties or rights of the inhabitants at large to permit churches to exist as powerful aspirations, than to recognize certain dogmas inherent to some inhabitants which the others do not acquiesce in from inward conviction. The keeping of a Sabbath, or weekly day of rest, is, properly speaking, *no moral obligation*; it is in truth *a religious enactment* derived from the Jewish legislation. It is true that it is a portion of the decalogue, but your petitioners have yet to learn that however they esteem as their supreme law the injunction of this original charter of their time honoured faith, they could be empowered by any fair construction of the Constitution of Virginia to invoke the aid of legislation and the courts of law to have due respect to either of the Ten Commandments.

Moreover the Sunday is not, as all confess, the day of the Decalogue, but a substitution of the seventh day, which did not take place till more than three hundred years after the commencement of the Christian era. Moreover it must be known to your assembled wisdom that in Catholic countries and all over the continent of Europe the Sunday is not kept as the Jews keep *their* Sabbath, and that it is chiefly, if not solely, in Great Britain and the United States excepting Louisiana, that any great sacredness is allowed to the day in question. Your petitioners would argue hence, that it cannot be from *moral consideration* that they are to be compelled to abstain from labour on Sunday, but simply from the *conscientious convictions* of a portion of their fellow-citizens, and that hence they would suffer an abridgment of their natural rights if your honourable body do not grant them relief in the premises, by at least so far modifying the State law as regards those whose consciences compel them to rest on the seventh day.

Your petitioners are well aware that the injunction of the law to compel those having authority, as masters of slaves, owners of workshops or others employing labourers, to give those in their employ one day of rest in seven is a wholesome provision, although they would be more pleased could *this one day* be left optional with the masters according to their own convictions. But as the majority honour the first day of

the week, they can see no particular objection either as regards themselves, to acquiesce in the setting apart of the Sunday as the day when servants, apprentices and labourers ought to be left unemployed. But as regards *themselves*, they must consider it intolerable oppression to be compelled to yield to a law which, though enacted by a legal majority of the Legislature, owes its origin more to a thoughtless acquiescence of the members to the usual opinions prevailing around them, than by any well founded agreement this act has with the absolute equality of all the citizens guaranteed by the Constitution. Your petitioners candidly believe that if an objection on the score of the Constitution had been urged at the time the bill respecting the Sabbath was under consideration, it could never have passed the House of Delegates and the Senate, from the known jealousy of the citizens of this State against religious encroachment, come from what quarter it may. Your petitioners are not sufficiently versed in legal technicalities to assert that the general court would have reversed the decision of the Superior Court, by which they were condemned to pay the fine above stated, as there may perhaps be some manner of reconciling the law with the Constitution, although the former be partial in its operations: but they believe in common with many that, if the question were perfectly tested, the decision of the highest tribunal of the State would have secured them the rights of conscience for which they contend.

But your petitioners have not thought proper to enter into an extensive law suit of doubtful issue. They prefer throwing themselves upon the justice and common sense of the representatives of the people, and they ask of you therefore as a matter of right to order the fine of ten shillings, which each of your petitioners have paid under the law of Sabbath Breaking, passed in the year 1792, to be refunded to them. The amount is to them of no moment; they mean to devote it to purposes of charity should it be restored to them; but they contend for the right that is inherent in them as in other citizens and in every member of your honourable bodies, to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience without question or hindrance from any quarter, either civil or religious; and they aver that the keeping of Sabbath is a question solely between them and their God, for which they are answerable to no man, and which of right ought not to be infringed on by either legislative enactment or judicial decision. Your petitioners assure your honourable bodies that they are conscious of the blessings of liberty and equality which they enjoy under the Constitution and laws of the Republic; and it is from this motive solely that they are so anxious to make a stand against encroachments from leaders of religious systems different from theirs, against what they deem, and justly deem, their unalienable personal rights. They aver likewise that the enforcement of the Sunday law must necessarily be accompanied by inquisitorial and prying visits of evil disposed informers, who would enter their domiciles and then report what they had there seen, and they think that it requires no argument to prove that such espionage is not worthy of a free country where the laws should not seek to criminate

persons, but merely punish known crimes. The law, moreover, places your petitioners in a false position. They, for its infringements, are represented as ill disposed to religion! Whereas they have religiously observed the day originally appointed in the decalogue as one of rest and devotion, and they have consequently discharged the full duty which the Bible, their highest religious law, demands of them. They assent that in common with other Israelites they are the firm friends of religion, the staunchest supporters of law and order, and there are no citizens in the whole circumference of the Commonwealth more ready to do all to uphold the liberties and laws of the land than your petitioners and all those who agree with them in opinion. They only ask of your assembled wisdom to pronounce them guiltless, as in truth they are from any wilful infractions of a law of the land, enacted in the usual form, and to pass such an enactment as will forever put it out of the power of persons differing from them to harass them with trials and condemnations for doing that which their consciences do not prohibit them in obedience to a law which only originated in a misapprehension of the rights of many citizens of our beloved Commonwealth.

In conclusion, *your petitioners wish it to be distinctly understood that they ask for no special legislation; they desire no favour for themselves which is denied other citizens; they merely desire that they should be upon the same footing, as Jews, with those who are Christians; they ask for no protection for the seventh day, which they conscientiously believe and can defend by historical data, as being the original Sabbath; but they as freemen respectfully demand that neither shall the Christian Sunday obtain any legal sanction, at least to the degree of inflicting penalties on those whose conscience does not give it any sacredness, and they believe that religion of all sorts will prosper more by being divested of legislative interference, and that the members of each church are the best means each such establishment should look to for its growth and prosperity. It is therefore in the name of liberty, equality, virtue and religion that your petitioners reiterate their prayer that the fine imposed on them, unjustly as they aver, may be remitted, and that the law may be so amended as to exempt Israelites, and those who conscientiously keep the seventh day may not be molested for following their avocations quietly within doors, or in the fields at harvest time, on the first day of the week called Sunday.*

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JACOB A. LEVY,  
JACOB EZEKIEL.

Richmond, February 10, 1846.

The endorsement on the back of this petition was peculiarly inaccurate and unfortunate, reading "The Petition of Jacob A. Levy and Jacob Ezekiel, praying the remission of fines imposed upon them as Jews for violating the Sabbath." Of course, it is manifest that the fine was imposed upon them as violators of the law, irrespective of religious belief.

The above petition was referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice, which evidently pigeonholed it, the Journal of that session making no further reference thereto.

A similar petition<sup>148</sup> was re-introduced March 8, 1848, and referred to the Committee on Claims, the chairman of which asked on March 14th, that his committee be discharged from further consideration thereof.

Radical results were obtained. In the summer of 1849 the Legislature of Virginia met at the Fauquier Sulphur Springs for the purpose of recodifying the laws of the State. Sections 16 and 17 of Chapter 196 of the Revised Statutes of the State at that time read:

"16. If a free person, on a Sabbath day, be found labouring at any trade or calling, or employ his apprentices, servants or slaves in labour or other business, except in household or other work of necessity or charity, he shall forfeit two dollars for each offence; every day any servant, apprentice or slave is so employed, constituting a distinct offence.

"17. No forfeiture shall be incurred, under the preceding section, for the transportation on Sunday of the mail, or of passengers and their baggage."

To this the following amendment was offered and adopted:

"And the said forfeiture shall not be incurred by any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath, and actually refrains from all secular business and labour on that day, provided he does not compel a slave, apprentice, or servant not of his belief, to do secular work or business on Sunday, and does not on that day disturb any other person."

This, with the elimination of the slave feature, is practically the law today.



## CHAPTER XXI.

JACOB EZEKIEL (1812-1899).

Jacob Ezekiel, whose zeal in the Sunday Law agitation met with complete success in 1849—so much so that those who observe the Seventh Day as the Sabbath are permitted even during the present puritanical wave in Virginia, to follow their usual occupations (with slight limitations) on Sunday—became a resident of Richmond in 1834. The following year he married Catherine Myers de Castro.<sup>149</sup> A large family blessed this union; the eminent sculptor, Sir Moses, having been one of them.

The parents of Jacob Ezekiel emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, about 1810.<sup>150</sup> They had four children—Martha, born in Utrecht on July 24, 1809, who married Jacob A. Levy, of Richmond; the second, Jacob, the subject of this chapter; Adeline, who married Isaac Hyneman, of Philadelphia; the fourth died in infancy.

When this couple—Ezekiel Jacob Ezekiel and Hannah Rebecca Israel, his wife—left the shores of Holland, they brought with them Rev. Eleazer Joseph Israel, father of the distaff member. This elderly Israelite possessed ability in Hebrew chirography. A scroll belonging to one of the Quaker City congregations testifies to his skill as a scribe.<sup>151</sup>

On June 28, 1812, about two years after the emigration of the above family to the New World, Jacob Ezekiel first saw the light of day. Before leaving his native city, Philadelphia, he learned the bookbinding trade and worked at it for seven years. Almost immediately upon his arrival in Richmond, he became a power in the affairs of Beth Shalome Congregation. His connection with Jacob Mordecai, the venerable head of the Jewish community, has been noted in a previous chapter.

When President Tyler, in 1841, referred to the American nation as a "Christian people," during the course of his proclamation on the occasion of the death of William Henry Harrison, Ezekiel addressed a letter to the Chief Executive on the impropriety of such a designation, and received the following reply:<sup>152</sup>



“WASHINGTON, *April 19, 1841.*

“SIR: I beg you to be perfectly assured, that in using the language in my recommendation to the people of the United States to observe the 14th of May as a day for religious exercises, in consequence of the bereavement which the country has sustained in the death of the late President, I designed in nothing to exclude any portion of my fellow-citizens from a cordial union in the solemnities of that occasion. In speaking in the first paragraph of the duties of Christian people, I meant in no way to imply that similar duties should not be performed by all mankind. The last paragraph is an invitation to all and excludes the idea of any special invocation. For the people of whom you are one I can feel none other than profound respect.

“The wisdom which flowed from the lips of your prophets has in time past and will continue for all time to come, to be a refreshing fountain of moral instruction to mankind—while Holy records bear witness of Divine favors and protection of the God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob, God of the Christian and Israelite, to his chosen people—may I then hope, Sir, that this explanation will remove all difficulties, and that your voice and the voices of all your brethren will ascend to our Common Father in supplication and prayer on the day I have suggested.

“I tender you assurances of great respect,

“MR. JACOB EZEKIEL.”

“JOHN TYLER.”

Jacob A. Levy, Ezekiel's brother-in-law, assisted him in securing the amendment to the code of the State, which put an end to the persistent practice of arresting Jews who kept their places of business open on Sunday. In 1851 Ezekiel protested against the ratification of a treaty between Switzerland and the United States, on the ground that the former government discriminated against his co-religionists.

As an evidence of his foresight, it is well to call attention to his correspondence with Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, wherein on March 14, 1855, he suggested the establishment of a Zion Collegiate Institute, in Cincinnati, and also a Union of the Israelites of America, in which all could co-operate in matters of religion. He removed to Cincinnati in 1869 and, when such an institution as he dreamed of became a reality, Ezekiel helped to direct its activities until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. He served as secretary of the board of governors of the Hebrew Union College from 1876 to 1896.

His tabloid, nevertheless valuable, history of the Jews of Richmond,<sup>153</sup> is the best known of his numerous writings.<sup>154</sup>

## CHAPTER XXII.

### SIR MOSES EZEKIEL (1844-1917).

Moses J., son of Jacob Ezekiel, was born in Richmond, October 28, 1844. Although an eminent sculptor, not one of his many works can be found among the monuments of his native city. Like another distinguished Virginian, Matthew Fontaine Maury, he enjoys a greater reputation abroad than at home. The State, here and there, has honored itself by going to him, and even then not all of the generosity was on one side; but—sad to relate—Richmond may not be mentioned in the list of those Virginia communities which have testified to an appreciation of his genius.

Young Ezekiel entered the Virginia Military Institute in 1861 and participated with the cadet corps in its service to the South. After the close of the War Between the States, he returned to his studies and graduated from the Lexington school in the class of 1866. He then studied anatomy at the Medical College of Virginia,<sup>155</sup> acquiring knowledge highly useful in his later career. Upon the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian struggle, Ezekiel became special correspondent of the New York Herald. He had an unenviable experience, that of confinement for eight days by the Germans who suspected him as a French spy.<sup>156</sup>

For forty years he was a resident of Rome, where he transformed a portion of the ruins of the Baths of Diocletian into one of the most beautiful studios in Europe.<sup>157</sup> Of his multitude of works reference will be made only to "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," unveiled at Lexington, June 23, 1903. Upon that occasion, New Market Day, John S. Wise delivered a semi-humorous address, from which the following extract (although not entirely bearing on the subject of this chapter, it is difficult to make an excision) is taken:

It so happened that one day in camp I knocked "Big" Evans in the head with a tent peg, for reporting me for noise. Evans was right, but he got the tent peg in the jaw all right, and I got the guard tent. Evans was about six feet two. A fist fight between us to settle our dispute was impracticable, so I challenged him through my friend, "Goat" Chaffin,

for a duel. He said he would fight me the duel if I'd write home and get my father's consent. As the difficulties in the way of that were obvious, the duel failed. I put Evans down for a coward until at New Market he behaved so gallantly that he was made First Sergeant of our company in place of Caball, killed. As the natural outcome of the tent-peg episode, Evans did not see in me very promising material for a Sergeant, when he was recommending the promotions of Corporals, and if somebody else had not been good to me I would not have been a Sergeant at all. As it was, but one Sergeant was below me, and that was Moses, now Sir Moses Ezekiel. Now "Mose" Ezekiel is one of the greatest of living sculptors, but he never could chisel himself into a pretty soldier. His head was as large as a Brownie's, his body thick-set, and his legs were very short. In fact, he looked like a tin soldier that had been broken in the middle and mended with sealing wax. I resented bitterly the fact that of all the Sergeants he was the only one I ranked. The night after promotions were announced we all tramped from Lexington to Balcony Falls, the nearest point to which canal boats could approach, after Hunter's raiders had destroyed the locks. My companion on that tramp was my roommate, cousin, and alter ego, Louis Wise, who is here today, having come all the way from Texas. It is the first time we have met since the ending of the war. "John," said he, in one of our confidences, "do you remember how you that night cursed Ezekiel as the only worse soldier in the Corps?" I do, indeed. I think we did not take ten steps that night without my recording some protest against the indignity. Not that I disliked Ezekiel. On the contrary, he was a good fellow and a bright fellow; but until that day I had thought I was a rattling soldier; thenceforth I proclaimed there was but one worse soldier than myself in the world, and that was Ezekiel. Well, I have forgiven Evans. He is a judge in California now. And now that we have come to unveil Ezekiel's glorious monument, I can say with truth that I am reconciled at last, and that I am even proud to mention the fact that I ranked him."

Well might the speaker be proud to refer to his Jewish fellow-student, for during the memorable fight at New Market, Ezekiel, seeing his friend Cadet Jefferson wounded, bore the youth to the Clinedinst home, where Jefferson died in his comrade's arms at midnight of Tuesday following the battle. Upon the day of the unveiling of "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," Mrs. E. C. Crim, of New Market, who, as Miss Eliza Clinedinst, had helped to nurse Cadet Jefferson, was a guest of honor.<sup>158</sup> Moses Ezekiel could not be present in the flesh, but in spirit he participated in the exercises of the occasion, giving evidence thereof in the appended lines, cabled from Italy:

*"Adsum atque illustris complexus limina portae et memor et fidus gratulor."*

Ezekiel died in Rome, March 27, 1917. His last request was that he be buried among his Confederate comrades in Arlington Cemetery.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

An examination of the records of the courts shows that they were similar in one respect—all of them seemed to have a leaning towards Jewish jurymen.

One of the first entries in the book of the United States District Court which met in Richmond, of date December 17, 1794, is to the effect that Marcus Elcan served on a jury. One year later to the day, December 17, 1795, Isaiah Isaacs, Richmond's first Jewish citizen, is mentioned in the same capacity. June 26th, the next year, 1796, the second oldest Jewish resident, Jacob I. Cohen, is recorded in the same connection. Six months later, December 18th, both Isaacs and Cohen served. The latter acted as jurymen quite frequently.

The first entry in this book in which the name of a Jew appears is that of July 10, 1794, when it is ordered that depositions be taken at the Eagle Tavern on the 19th of that month in a case in which Moses Myers figured as a defendant.

The cause of the United States versus Marcus and Lyon Elcan came to trial Tuesday, December 21, 1797. The government did not appear against Marcus, further proceedings being postponed.

Thursday, March 27, 1798, Moses Myers, consignee of four and a half hogsheads of brandy, lost his case. Permission was granted him to petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, for a reversal of the decision. That official allowed the prayer of the petitioner, but Myers had to pay the costs.

In this court suits are often brought against inanimate objects, such causes being known as libel cases. About this time the government sued a bag of silver money, which Benjamin Davis subsequently claimed.

Samuel Myers, under date of November 23, 1798, is mentioned as a jurymen.

Marcus Levi, a native of Germany, enjoys the unique distinction of having declared his intention before and being ad-



mitted to citizenship by Chief Justice John Marshall. These two events occurred respectively on June 11, 1806, and May 30, 1807, on each occasion the Chief Justice being the only judge sitting. Simon Z. Block, also a native of Germany, became a citizen the same day as Levi. Three days later, June 2, Zalma Rehiné, of the same country, was admitted. Exactly a week after this, the 16th, Jacob Lyon and Mordecai Marks, both of whom had arrived in this country from Posen in the Kingdom of Poland, between January 29, 1795, and June 18, 1798, became American citizens.

Others admitted to citizenship were:

September 4, 1807—Michael Samuel, England.

November 28, 1809—Solomon Emanuel, Dukedom of Anspach; Reuben Cantor, Anhalt Cothen. Both of these made affidavit that they had arrived in America prior to April 14, 1802.

May 24, 1813—Henry Neumann, Spain, declared his intention.

May 25, 1826—Lewis Eisenmann, Bavaria, took out his first papers.

James M. Wolfe, the first Jewish lawyer to qualify in the Hustings Court, enjoyed the same distinction here, under date of May 23, 1823.

Joseph Marx acted as a grand jurymen November 15, 1831.

Aaron Myers served as jurymen May 21, 1833.

Samuel H. Myers qualified to practice in this court February 9, 1842.

June 8, 1842, the account of Isaac Lyon, for printing done by order of the court, amounting to \$54.62½, was ordered paid.

May 24, 1859, Julius Meyer, a native of Germany, and Ash Harris, of Russia, became citizens.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Very few people are aware of the fact that such a tribunal as the Confederate States District Court ever existed. It is a certainty that a still smaller number knows that its record is in Richmond. All of the books and papers of the defunct Confederacy were supposed to have been sent to Washington just after the war for safe keeping. How it happens that this particular one was overlooked is a mystery.

James D. Halyburton, former Judge of the U. S. District Court, was the occupant of the bench, and Loftin N. Ellett, clerk. The first sitting was held June 12, 1861, in the room of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the State Court house, which building stood in the southeastern part of the Capitol grounds, near the Franklin Street gate at Twelfth. The record book contains about 700 large pages, is beautifully written and splendidly preserved.

The first Jewish name mentioned is that of Benjamin Davis, who on March 31, 1862, and frequently thereafter, served as a jurymen. Levi Hexter acted in the same capacity October 30, 1862, as did M. Rosenbaum, January 20, 1863; J. Millhiser, January 26; and A. Hirsh, February 13th. The last three also served on other dates.

Gustavus A. Myers, the first Jewish attorney so to do, qualified to practice in this court August 26, 1861.

The case of the Confederate States against S. Hirsh was called September 15, 1862. It appearing to the court that the defendant owed alien enemies of the country the sum of \$930.70, an order was entered that the debt and interest be sequestered and be paid to the Receiver of the Confederate States of America. A debt of \$718.65, due by Abraham Hirsh, took the same course.

J. & M. Rosenbaum, on October 20, 1863, were ordered to do the same as to a debt of \$1,465.40, owing by them.

September 19, 1864, S. Guggenheimer went bail in the sum of \$2,000 for the appearance of A. Oelsner.

Playing cards must have been very much in demand during hostilities, to judge from the numerous suits instituted in connection with them. Certain it is they brought quite a large price.

December 2, 1864, the case of the Confederate States of America against fifty-three packages of playing cards was called. Leon Goldsmith claimed them as his property. He entered into bond, with Henry Stern as surety, for the amount of \$22,896, double the appraised value, and they were turned over to him. It must be borne in mind that Confederate currency had depreciated greatly at this time, being worth only a few cents on the dollar.

The Confederate States of America against seventeen hundred and twenty-eight packs of playing cards was the style of a suit which came to trial December 12, this same year. Henry Stern claimed the property, and upon his giving bond for \$17,220, with Julius Bear and Henry Hirsh sureties, they were given to him. The docket of the court had a second case of the kind this same day. The Confederate States of America against sixteen packages of playing cards. Upon Julius Bear, the claimant, giving bond for \$5,760, with Henry Stern and Henry Hirsh sureties, the court ordered them delivered to him.

The government continued to pursue the playing cards relentlessly. January 4, 1865, it ordered the "arrest" of fifteen hundred and eighteen packages of playing cards, which was advertised. March 11, 1865, Julius Meyer claimed the "prisoners" as his. Upon his entering into bond for \$21,452, with B. Becher surety, they were released to him.

March 30, 1865, it was "ordered that court be adjourned until Monday morning next at eleven o'clock. To all intents and purposes "Monday morning next" never came. It was that fateful April 3d, which found Richmond devastated and in ashes. Another dream had passed.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### CITY CIRCUIT COURT.

The records of this court are very incomplete, all or the greater part of those prior to the War Between the States having been destroyed in the fire of April, 1865.

December 13, 1860, Dr. Frederick Marx qualified as executor of Samuel Marx, giving bond in the penalty of \$180,000. Gustavus A. Myers and Edward Mayo, the other executors, reserved the liberty to join in said probate if they saw fit.

Jewish jurors serving in this court were: November 1, 1860, S. Hirsh, Isaac Lyon and A. Hutzler; while A. Mailert and Jacob Peyser were on the panel May 1, 1861.

Alfred Moses qualified as curator of the estate of Michael Hart, December 17, 1861.

The court admitted the will of Mrs. Eliza K. Myers to probate January 4, 1862, and appointed E. T. D. Myers administrator, Gustavus A. Myers being his surety.

A peculiar custom existed in this court. Its records having been destroyed, whenever any one could furnish a transcript of a former transaction it would be entered. In two different places there is a statement to the effect that the will of Abraham Levy was probated January 4, 1853, and that the executor, Jacob A. Levy, gave bond for \$41,000.

Similar action was taken with the will of Ezekiel Solomon, probated May 23, 1853.

Many foreign-born Jews were admitted to citizenship in this court.

#### INTENTION DECLARED.

July 3, 1867—H. Schwartz, Hungary.

November 5, 1867—Abraham Levy Mayer, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany.

March 12, 1868—Michael Ellick, Prussia; N. S. Miller, Poland.

#### ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

November 3, 1860—D. Abram, Prussia; Moses Fleischer, Bavaria.

November 5, 1860—M. Kraker, Joseph Kaufman, Prussia.



July 1, 1867—William Flegenheimer, Baden.

February 10, 1868—Louis Ottenheimer, Germany.

March 5, 1868—P. Becher, Prussia.

March 10, 1868—Myer Heller, Gerson Heller, Bavaria; Moses Bottigheimer, Baden.

March 13, 1868—Lewis J. Pepper, Holland; Aaron Kadden, Solomon Hechinger, Germany; Jacob Salomon, N. Greene-wald, A. Simon, Prussia; Leon Kahn, France; E. Bear, Bavaria; H. Schwartz, Hungary.

March 14, 1868—M. Holtz, H. Fisher, A. Hirschberg, Prussia; H. Whitlock, Max Bernstein, Poland; M. Schwabacher, Bavaria.

July 29, 1868, Joseph Kirsh, Henry Wallerstein, and Isaac Hollander were named as trustees to hold, manage and dispose of the property of the Congregation Beth Israel.

The will of Abraham Hirsh was probated November 16, 1868. Eliza Hirsh qualified as executrix, giving bond in the amount of \$24,000, with Sampson Hirsh and Moses Millhiser sureties. The court appointed Isaac Guggenheimer, M. L. Straus, A. Hutzler, L. Levy, and G. Heller appraisers of the estate.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

FROM 1801 TO 1860.

The year 1801, the first of the nineteenth century, found Richmond preparing to take on the growth which, in after years, was to make it the city beautiful. At that time the population was 5,735.

Nothing of transcending importance seems to have occurred about this time. In fact, it was many years afterwards before the papers began to publish what in the present day is accounted as news. Politics and political discussion held the columns to the exclusion of almost everything else. In January, 1802, announcement was made that Dr. Cohen, a physician and surgeon from Hamburg, Germany, had located here. Doctors in that day were far from numerous, and the coming of a new one was considered a matter of importance. No reference to Dr. Cohen is found elsewhere.

About this time Richmond began to show signs of becoming a literary center, the year 1804 witnessing the advent of the first book of Jewish interest published in this city.

"Reason and Faith,—or,—Philosophical Absurdities—Shewing the—Necessity of Revelation—Intended to—Promote Faith among Infidels,—and—the Unbounded Exercise of Humanity among—all Religious Men.—By Rabba Henriquis, Esq.—One of the Sons of Abraham, to his Brethren.

*"Learn to know what answer you would return to the Philosophic Unbeliever.* — TALMUD. — RICHMOND: — Printed by John Dixon. — M.DCCCIV."

This little book<sup>159</sup> comprises 110 pages, not counting the title page, in 12mo. The preface is in itself interesting, and it is transcribed in full, as it is signed by Marcus Levy, who gives himself out as publisher:

### *Preface.*

"The Publisher flatters himself that this small book which he has the honor of presenting to the enlightened citizens of Virginia will be found to contain a complete answer to those chimerical Philosophers who have adopted that nature imposes upon each individual every necessary restraint, and who with rapid strides are travelling on with man to the perfectability of human nature, as they suppose, but which will be found in the end, to be highly calculated to undermine all rational liberty, to

prostrate civil society, and eradicate from the hearts of men a reverence for the Supreme Being and for his distributive justice, which the wisest men among the most polished nations uniformly endeavored to inculcate as the only basis of civil society.

"That the work may prove beneficial to the enquirers after useful knowledge, is the wish of the Publisher.

"Most obedient

"Humble servant,

"MARCUS LEVY."

The name of the author on the title page is a pseudonym. He has been identified as Joshua H. De Cordova, who was Rabbi in Kingston and Spanishtown, Jamaica, West Indies, and who died in October, 1797. He came from Surinam, South America. This book appeared originally in Jamaica, in 1788, and a somewhat different title page is quoted in Dr. Kohut's essay on "Early Jewish Literature in America."<sup>160</sup> The author has written other works of similar contents, refuting Voltairian philosophy, the manuscript of one of which is in the possession of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

On page 95 of this little book, he mentions having written a Hebrew epic poem, in imitation of Job, illustrating the justice of Providence.

Additional interest is given this little volume by reason of its containing the first Hebrew text printed in Richmond. The characters are very crude, and give evidence of having been carved by a novice.

The business men of the early nineteenth century enjoyed life and also observed their religion. There is something luxurious in the idea of a man refraining from his work six days out of ten. But this was the custom, and all seemed to prosper nevertheless.

The *Virginia Argus*, Saturday, September 15, 1804, contained this advertisement:

"L. JOSEPH & Co.

"Return thanks to their friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement they have received, and flatter themselves that by their punctual attention to business, and cheapness of their goods, to merit a continuance.

"They inform their customers and the public, that their store will not be opened on the 20th, 21st, and 22d—and 27th, 28th,

and 29th instant,—it being their uniform practice to do no business on days ordained by the *Mosaic* Law to be holy.”

A petition<sup>161</sup> to Legislature was presented from sundry merchants, mechanics and other inhabitants of the City of Richmond, December, 1804, which sets forth among other things that “The officers of the courts frequently summon more than enough for their juries, and sometimes two of the aforesaid courts sit upon the same day, which, considering the population of the city, falls very heavy on some of the inhabitants, in so much that it frequently happens that retailers of merchandise, and mechanics who employ a number of journeymen, and who depend upon their daily sales for their profits and subsistence, are obliged either to disobey the summons, or to shut up their stores and shops, or to commit the care of their business (and at the most public times too) to boys or inexperienced agents.”

Among others, this petition was signed by Manuel Judah, Mos. A. Myers, B. M. Myers, M. M. Myers, B. H. Judah, Gershon Judah, Solomon Raphael, S. Jacobs, Joseph Joseph, Simon Block, J. H. Judah, Moses H. Judah, Jacob Abraham, B. Abraham.

The year 1807 proved a momentous one. For the first time since the Revolution troops were called out to defend Virginia from invasion. On June 22d occurred the affair of the Leopard and Chesapeake (see the chapter “With the Blues”). Referring to this event in their petition to the Council anent the Sunday laws, nearly forty years later, allusion was made as follows: “In times, too, when the country was in danger from a foreign foe, the Israelites of Richmond snatched up arms at the first alarm, and at the memorable attack on the frigate Chesapeake, they were found foremost amidst those who hastened forward to be ready at the call of their country.” Upon this occasion the soldiers marched from Richmond to Portsmouth and return, a distance of 240 miles. There were five Jews who took part in this campaign, known locally as “the war of 1807.” In 1813, and again in 1814, the Richmond soldiers were called into the national service. There were four and three Jews respectively upon these two occasions in one company alone.

There was presented to the Legislature of Virginia in 1811 a petition<sup>162</sup> from “sundry inhabitants of the City of Richmond,



Town of Manchester and vicinity." It asked the incorporation of a bank in Richmond.

It set forth that Richmond is a much better place for the use of capital than the cities of Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, or the nearby States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where the banking facilities were more elastic. In the above mentioned cities there were millions of banking capital, while in the City of Richmond and Town of Manchester, "dealers and applicants of all descriptions, including country merchants, millers, planters, farmers, &c., are compelled to pass the ordeal, and be squeezed (!) into such a compass, as may be afforded by a banking capital of less than half a million of dollars."

The petition further states that this paucity of capital worked a hardship to the extent of about ten per cent against Richmond shippers, or about one dollar on each barrel of flour, or ten dollars on each hogshhead of tobacco.

Among the signers of this document are Jacob Lyon, Joseph Jacobs, Solomon Marks, L. Joseph, Solomon Raphael, I. B. Seixas, Solomon Jacobs, H. Marks, showing them to be a component part of Richmond's commercial life.

On the night of December 26, 1811, Richmond experienced the most terrible calamity of its history up to that time. This was the burning of the theatre. Richmond had been put to the torch just thirty years before by the traitor Benedict Arnold. On that occasion there had been no loss of life. Peace, in this instance, had its casualties more deadly than those of war. At the playhouse, on the night in question, were many of the highest officers of the State and city. Among those who lost their lives were the Governor, Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter; Cyprian Marks wife of Mordecai Marks; Charlotte Raphael, daughter of Solomon Raphael; Baruch Judah's child, and Adeline Bausman.

On the night of the catastrophe, Gustavus A. Myers, who was ten years of age, was carried out in the arms of his father, Samuel Myers, being followed by Samuel Hays Myers (father of E. T. D. Myers and Mrs. Edward Cohen), and Joseph Myers, afterwards of the Navy, both small boys. Samuel Hays Myers, who was only about twelve years of age, made his way home later, having been separated from the other members of the

family. After taking the other little ones home, the elder Myers returned to the scene and anxiously sought for Samuel, and his relief when the youngster was eventually found safe can be imagined.

On the fly-leaf of an old book of Jewish prayers<sup>163</sup> is inscribed this interesting note:

"Richmond, Dec. 26th, 1811. Joseph and Solomon Joseph entered the Play House on Thursday evening the 26th. The house was on fire and wholly wrapped in flames, and they escaping therefrom will every year fast on that day and have a Frolick<sup>164</sup> rejoicing every year for our happy escape on the 14th of November, in which our Great God miraculously saved us. Joseph and Solomon will go no more to Plays."

Some wag adds in pencil, evidently also an old hand: "until a new Play-house shall be constructed."

This title page possibly possesses a greater historic value than appears upon its face. That the Joseph brothers should observe a fast on the anniversary of their escape is in accord with Jewish custom. But why was November 14th chosen as the day on which they were to "frolick" and give thanks? It is more than probable they had heard of the New England Thanksgiving day and selected November for that reason.

The defence of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, in 1814, caused the writing of our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner," by Francis Scott Key. There were present on that occasion, serving with the American troops, two young men who were born in Richmond, though at the time residents of the Monumental City—Philip I. and Mendes I. Cohen, sons of Israel I. Cohen.

The following year, Benjamin Wolfe, a member of the Common Council, demonstrated that he was interested in the living, as well as the dead. In May, he procured the passage of an ordinance deeding to the Congregation Beth Shalome the eastern half of the present cemetery at the head of North Fifth Street. On July 6th, the ordinance providing for the building of a market house on Sixth Street passed, and he was made one of the commissioners. In just a little more than six months, January 15th of the following year, the market opened for business.

An old promissory note<sup>165</sup> reads as follows:

"RICHMOND, VIRG'A., *July 10, 1815.*

"Received of Mr. I. B. Kursheedt, twenty-five Dollars, which I promise to repay on demand.

"GEORGE BETHUNE ENGLISH."

The maker of this note was a prominent author, Master of Arts, who had distinguished himself by the liberality of his views. His treatise on "The Grounds of Christianity, Examined by Comparing the New Testament with the Old," was published in Boston in 1813, and republished in London in 1852. It is a remarkable inquiry into the truth of the Christian religion, designed to vindicate the Old Testament and incidentally the Jewish religion, and to discredit the divinity of Christ. The book is dedicated "To the intelligent and candid, who are willing to listen to every opinion that is supported by reason and not averse to bringing their own opinions to the test of examination . . . ."

Another early Jewish publication is entitled "Elements of the Jewish Faith, Translated from the Hebrew," printed in Richmond in 5577, which is equivalent to 1817. It is a pamphlet in octavo. The author is not a resident.

In May, 1817, the United States Bank opened a branch in Richmond. This was the first National Bank in Virginia. S. Myers was elected one of the directors.

Among the Jewish residents of Richmond at the end of the second decade of the last century were Abraham Levy, Jacob A. Levy, Simon Block, Benjamin Jewell, Marcus Levy, Solomon Raphael, Mordecai Marks, Solomon Pallen, Israel B. Kursheedt, Myer Angle, Samule Daniels, Isaac Cardoza, Reuben Canter, Isaac Lyon, Jacob Phillips, Myer Ansel, Abraham L. Phillips, Henry L. Phillips, Solomon Marks, Adolph Ancker, Mitchell Ancker, Hart Ancker, Jacob Ancker, Gustavus Ancker, Mr. Norstadlan, Alexander Levy, David Judah, Joseph Jacobs.

An idea of the avocations of some of them may be obtained from the first city directory, printed in 1819. The following names and addresses therefrom will probably prove of interest:

It must be borne in mind that the houses were not numbered at that time, so their distance from the nearest corner is given. The long streets are named by letter, which is their official desig-

nation, by which at the present time all property is listed on the tax books.

D street is Cary; E, Main, F, Franklin; G, Grace; H, Broad; I, Marshall; K, Clay; L, Leigh; and so on.

The abbreviations are: bt, between; d, dwelling; h, house; o, office; b, place of business; n, e, s, w, stand for north, east, south, and west; s for side.

Abrahams, Ch. Z., druggist n s of H bt 4th and 5th and corner of 13th and E.

Anker, Adolph, shoe store s s of E bt 17th and 18th first from 17th st.

Black (Block), Jacob, merchant s s of E bt 15th and 16th sts.

Cardoza, David, n s of I bt 5th and 6th sts.

Cardoza, Michael, shoe and clothing store, s s of E bt 17th and 18th.

Cardoza, Samuel, Bolling Green.

Jacobs, Solomon, d s of G bt 8th and 9th sts., o s s of D bt 12th and 13th sts., second from 12th st.

Joseph, L. & Son, merchants, s s of E bt 14th and 15th sts. and seventh from 14th st.

Judah, Moses H., manufacture tobacco, on the Basin.

Judah, Isaac H., n s of L near Bacon's Branch.

Judah, Manual, merchant, d cor of E and 6th sts.

Judah, B. H.

Kursheedt, J. (I.) B., lottery and exchange office, n s of E bt 14th and 15th sts., third from 15th st.

Lazarus, Isaac, merchant, s s of H bt 5th and 6th sts.

Levi, Marcus, s s of E bt 20th and 21st sts.

Lyon, Jacob, merchant, s s of E bt 15th and 16th sts.

Marx, Joseph, merchant, D cor of 4th and D sts., b s s of E bt 14th and 15th sts. fourth from 14th st.

Marx, Mordica, n s of E bt 14th and 15th sts. sixth from 14th st.

Marks, Solomon, hatter, nr Bacon's Branch.

Myers, Samuel sen., merchant, d cor of H and 13th sts., b e s of 14th bt D and E sts.

Myers, Samuel jun., merchant, s s of E bt 13th and 14th sts., first below United States Bank.

Myers, M. M., cor 5th and K sts.

Mordicai, Samuel, merchant, w s of 13th bt D and E.

Raphael, Solomon, merchant, n s of H bt 1st and 2nd sts., opp Shokoe Tavern.

Raphael, Isaac & Co., merchants, cor H and 3rd sts.

Rehine & Judah, merchants, n s of E bt 15th and 16th sts., fifth from 15th st.

Seixes, Isaac B., n s of E bt 12th and 13th sts.

Soher, Solomon, grocer, cor of H and 8th sts.

Solomon, Simon, merchant, s s of E bt 15th and 16th sts.

Wolf, Joel, merchant, cor of H and 3rd sts.



On December 20, 1820, a petition<sup>166</sup> was presented to the Legislature from "the citizens of Richmond," asking that the law be so changed as to provide that the Mayor of the City be elected by the people instead of the Common Hall, as in the past. Among the signatures appended to this paper are those of Solomon Marks, Solomon Raphael, Jacob Lyon, and Jacob Block.

Like the prayers of the wicked, this petition availed the signers naught, for the old way of electing the Mayor obtained for many decades thereafter.

In 1816, the General Assembly of Virginia, to use the language of a petition<sup>167</sup> presented to that same body December 19, 1821, "with a degree of liberality and regard for Science which must ever be considered praiseworthy," granted James Warrell permission to erect a building on the southeastern part of the public square, to be used as a museum. The petition presented on the date given above states that the structure had been completed and furnished with a suitable collection. Warrell says that when the museum was first opened its novelty attracted numerous visitors, but that owing to "the unprecedented difficulty of the times," the receipts of late had been little more than sufficient to pay the salary of a doorkeeper. He claims that improvements made in the vicinity of his building by the State since its erection, threatened the ultimate safety of his museum and its contents. He sets forth that the building of the structure and the collection of its contents had about reduced him to a financial strait bordering on poverty. He asked that the Legislature appropriate such a sum of money as would be sufficient to put the building in good shape. He prays that "whilst the Legislature is at this time engaged in making such laudable and patriotic exertions for the promotion of Literature, that they will furnish some aid to prevent this, the only institution in Virginia for facilitating the study of Natural History and the Fine Arts, from sinking and perishing."

To prove the truth of his statement as to the small attendance, Warrell accompanied his petition with the following:

"I certify that the visitors at the museum for the present year has been about 1458, & nearly the same number the last year.

"Given under my hand this 19th December 1821.

"B. H. JUDAH, *Keeper of the Virginia Museum.*"

Baruch H. Judah, here mentioned, was born June 21, 1763, and died in Richmond, September 26, 1830.<sup>168</sup>

Mrs. Hillel Judah, supposedly a relative of the above, surviving her husband, died in Richmond, September 1, 1819, aged 77 years.

A petition,<sup>169</sup> presented December 9, 1822, states that in June, 1821, Israel B. Kursheedt, a citizen of Richmond, was fined in the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, for conducting business as a broker without a license. Kursheedt protested against the fine, which had been paid, claiming that he was not a broker, but simply selling the money of other States, his own property, and not receiving a commission. His petition for restitution was rejected.

Some years later David Judah & Co. sued the City of Richmond on a point closely allied to this.

The most distinguished person who visited Richmond in the last century was the Marquis de LaFayette. One of the principal entertainments tendered him was the dinner of the Masonic Fraternity, held in honor of their illustrious brother at the Union Hotel, Saturday afternoon, October 30, 1824,<sup>170</sup> at which Chief Justice Marshall presided. In keeping with the custom of those days, numerous toasts were proposed, among the number being the following:

By Bro. Samuel Myers: The memory of our Right Worshipful Brother Benjamin Franklin, the first Grand Master of the State of Pennsylvania. His steady attachment to virtue and freedom evinced his devotion to the principles of Masonry.

By Bro. J. Mordecai: Our distinguished Brother LaFayette, a Doric pillar of American Independence—may the evening of his eventful life be as tranquil as its morn has been splendid and its meridian glorious.

By Bro. S. Jacobs: The toast of our distinguished guest and revered Brother—Upon the "Question of Masonry, noes, Francis of Austria and Ferdinand of Spain; ayes, Washington and Franklin." Add to the ayes the illustrious name and deeds of LaFayette, and the congregated Tyrants and Potentates of Europe would weigh as a feather in the balance.

By Bro. G. A. Myers: The Genius of Masonry—While she enrolls such names as Washington and LaFayette, where is he who may not be proud to call himself a Brother?

A memorial<sup>171</sup> from citizens of Richmond, favoring the construction by citizens of the south side of James River, of a railroad and canal from the "Great Coal Mines on Falling Creek to the James River above the Great Falls," was presented to the legislature, December 22, 1825. This mine was located in Chesterfield about five miles south of Manchester. It may be of interest to note that the power used on this railroad (tram) was furnished by that reliable animal, the mule. It is of further interest to relate that this then up-to-date method resulted in a dividend of ten per cent, not to be scoffed at even in these days of overhead, efficiency, etc.

Among the signers of this memorial were Samuel H. Myers, J. B. Seixas, David Judah, Solomon Jacobs, and M. Myers.

A number of citizens of Richmond petitioned the Legislature on January 16, 1834,<sup>172</sup> asking that body to take some steps with regard to numerous gambling houses then running in the city. It was set forth that a large number of persons supported themselves entirely by gaming, and that according to a report of a committee appointed at a meeting of citizens held October 28, 1833, it was shown that there were fourteen gambling establishments in the city. The petitioners stated that they felt satisfied that the discussion of the matter at the aforesaid "primary meeting of the people," had been productive of good, but that it was desired that the Legislature take steps to suppress the evil complained of. Two days after the petition was presented, the committee which considered it decided that the prayer of the paper was "reasonable" and ordered that a bill for the suppression of gambling be drawn. This petition is conspicuous by reason of the very large number of signatures attached to it, among them being those of Jacob A. Levy, A. Myers, Abraham Levy, and Isaac A. Levy.

In 1837, Isaac Leiser published his prayer books for services according to the Sephardic ritual. This publication, both pretentious and costly, consisted of a number of volumes. It was sold by subscription, the list of those subscribing being given in the last volume. The Richmond names mentioned are Hart Ancker, Jacob Ancker, Samuel Daniels, Jacob Ezekiel, L. M. Goldsmid, Solomon Hunt, Henry Hyman, Isaac Hyneman, Abraham Levy, Isaac A. Levy, Jacob A. Levy, Joseph Marx, Jacob

Mordecai, Aaron Myers, Jacob Myers, Lewis B. Pyle, W. B. Pyle, Henry Solomon, and Moses A. Waterman.

In 1840 the Jews of Damascus were confronted with false charges of terrible crimes. As a result, a persecution of the most atrocious character followed, which was supposed to have been condoned by if not connived at by the Ottoman Government. The United States and other countries acted promptly, and a cessation of the cruelty complained of followed.

Two meetings relative thereto were held in this country—one at New York and, showing the importance of the Richmond<sup>173</sup> community, the other in this city. The correspondence follows:

“RICHMOND, VA., *September 4, 1840.*

“At a meeting of the Executive and Corresponding Committee of the Israelites of Virginia, a communication was read from our worthy and much esteemed brethren, J. (I.) B. Kursheedt and Theodore Seixas, Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Israelites of New York, relative to a correspondence between them and the Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State, on the subject of our persecuted brethren in the East, whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

“*Resolved*, That a letter be addressed to the President of the United States, expressing the acknowledgments of the Israelites of Virginia in common with their brethren throughout the United States and elsewhere, for the prompt and handsome manner in which he has acted in reference to the persecutions practiced upon our brethren of Damascus.

“And the Rev. A. H. Cohen, G. A. Myers, Samuel H. Myers were appointed a sub-committee to carry the said resolution into effect.

“A. H. COHEN, *Chairman*,

“J. EZEKIEL, *Secretary.*”

---

“RICHMOND, *September 4, 1840.*

“HIS EXCELLENCY MARTIN VANBUREN,  
*President of the United States.*

“SIR:—In performing the duty assigned them under the annexed Resolution, it may well be supposed that it is with sentiments of the highest gratification, that the undersigned, in common with their brethren here and elsewhere, have recognized, in the voluntary act of the Chief Magistrate of this Great Republic, in behalf of the persecuted Jews of the East, an act alike honorable to him as an individual and as a high public functionary, and which assures to us his sympathy in whatever may hereafter be attempted or done toward extending to the ancient race of Israel, wherever dispersed, the civil and religious privileges secured to us by the Constitution of this favored land.



"Accept, Sir, from us and through us from the Israelites here, our heartfelt thanks for what you have done—thanks, which we are sensible can add but little to, but certainly will not subtract from the feelings which your own approving conscience will suggest. We have the honor to be, Sir,

"With great respect, Yours,

"A. H. COHEN,

"SAMUEL MARX,

"G. A. MYERS,

"SAMUEL H. MYERS,  
*Committee."*

About 1840, the Jewish population of Richmond had been increased by the arrival of Elias Mayer, Abraham Seixas, Hyman Seixas, Elias Markens, M. J. Michelbacher, Abraham Hirsh, Aaron Myers, Lewis Pyle, Abraham Pyle, Isaac Schriver, Isaac Rosenheim, Joseph Myers, Moses Waterman, Myer Stern, Joseph Millhiser, William Fleishman, Emanuel Straus, Solomon Hunt, Emanuel Hunt, Henry Hyman, Lewis Hyman, Lazarus Rosenfeld, Lewis Rosenfeld, Emanuel Rosenfeld, Simon Rosenfeld, Isaac Bachrach, Moses Mitteldorfer, Abraham Hutzler, Simon Hutzler, and Augustus Mailert.

The Congregation Beth Shalome being now largely composed of those who were accustomed to and preferred the German ritual, in 1839, a portion of the membership withdrew and formed the "Chebrah Ahabat Israel," which was subsequently merged into the Congregation Beth Ahabah, a full history of which will be found in the chapter under that title.

The Richmond Whig of February 29, 1841, contains a statement signed by James Lyons and George M. Payne, with regard to a misunderstanding which had occurred between Samuel Myers and P. B. Jones, and suggesting what would be an honorable settlement of the same. The two principals, by their signatures, signified their compliance with the finding of their friends.

The majority shareholders of the Marshall Theatre, December 29, 1841,<sup>174</sup> petitioned the Legislature to allow them to incorporate under the style of "The Marshall Theatre Company." The signers of this petition were Richmond's leading and wealthiest citizens, among them being the executor of Chief Justice Marshall; Gustavus A. Myers, executor of Samuel Myers; Joseph Marx, by his attorney, Samuel Marx; Samuel Mordecai, by his attorney, Samuel Marx; and Samuel S. Myers.

The following is extremely interesting, throwing as it does light upon a state of affairs which the present generation finds hard to realize:

*"To the Members of the Legislature of Virginia:—*

"The petitioner, Simon Abrahams, of the City of Richmond, Humbly begs leave to represent That his man Frank, a likely and valuable young negro, was on or about the eighteenth of March, 1841, stabbed and murdered by two sailors, as stated in the newspaper published in the city of Richmond called the "Star," and which is herewith exhibited for the information of your honorable body. Your petitioner is informed that the law of Virginia now in force does not allow any payment to be made to its citizens, who lose their property by the hands of murderers, in the manner stated on their trial. But if his man had committed murder, and was hanged for it, that your petitioner would be entitled to receive payment for a slave of his, who had committed the most cruel and barbarous murder. Your petitioner hopes and believes your honorable body will consider there is more justice and better cause why a man should be paid for his servant, the value of whom he is thus deprived of, than he would be, if his man had killed and taken the life of an innocent man and was hanged for it. Your petitioner has full confidence in your justice, and asks at your hands compensation for the loss of his man,

"And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

"Richmond, 22nd March, 1842.

"SIMON ABRAHAMS."

The forcible argument embraced in the above did not meet the recognition it deserved, the petition <sup>175</sup> being laid on the table.

On May 31, 1843, the Female Orphan Asylum was opened. "Mr. Levy made a liberal donation to the work."<sup>176</sup> This is the only contribution mentioned, with the exception of that of the Richmond Amicable Society.

Among the citizens of Richmond about 1845 were:

Marcus Wise, who occupied the old Hefflen stove dealers' house in Main Street near the St. Charles Hotel (Fifteenth Street, northeast corner).

Myer Stern, son-in-law of Emanuel Hunt, removed to New York City, where he became president of the New York Hebrew Orphan and Benevolent Society and Commissioner of Charities of the City of New York.

Lewis Hyman removed to New York City during the War between the States. He was prominent in the affairs of the

Congregation Shearith Israel, the first in the United States, of which he was eventually elected president.

Ellis Morris became truant officer of the New York public schools.

Eleazer Goldsmit, brother of Mrs. Mailert and Mrs. Schriver, removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he and his sons became very successful business men. In 1905 one of the latter married a daughter of S. A. Winstock, who was president of the Beth Shalom Congregation in the seventies.

Solomon A. Myers contracted with the Confederate government to furnish tents for the soldiers. Joseph Goldsmith was a contractor for side arms.

The war with Mexico in 1847 proved unpopular and there were but few soldiers from Richmond—only three companies, which so far as known contained no Jews.

This is not to be confounded with the Texan or Sam Houston war, waged by the Texans to achieve the independence of their state, the United States refusing to allow it to become a member of the Union before it had won its independence from Mexico. In this war Surgeon General Moses Albert Levy, of Richmond, served with distinction. In his report of the capture of San Antonio, December 15, 1835, Colonel Johnston stated: "Doctors Levy and Pollard deserve my warmest praise for their unremitted attention and assiduity." Surgeon Levy was a brother of Jacob A. and the father of Mrs. Abraham Levy.

Colonel Samuel S. Myers was the pioneer illuminating-gas manufacturer of Richmond. His tobacco factory, where he had a private plant, was at Seventh Street and the Canal. He resided nearby, on the west side of Seventh Street below Cary. On May 7, 1848, when the Second Presbyterian (Dr. Hoge's church) was dedicated, the edifice was lighted with gas from the plant of Colonel Myers, some four blocks away.

On September 20, 1847, Colonel Myers, who was the owner of the theater at Seventh and Broad Streets, applied to and received permission from the Council to lay pipes eighteen inches under the sidewalk to carry gas to the playhouse.

When a committee of three, consisting of two councilmen and a citizen, was appointed by the Council, November 13, 1848, to go North and inspect various gas plants with a view to the erec-

tion of similar works in Richmond, Colonel Myers was made the citizen member of that body.

One of the prominent Jewish citizens of Richmond during the 50's was Elias Markens. An optician by profession he became so absorbed in politics, that his friends suggested that he change his sign to read "E. Markens, Politician," instead of "Optician." He was in close touch with the best minds of Richmond; discussed theological questions with Bishop (Catholic) McGill; was an intimate friend of Judge W. W. Crump, Beverly Tucker; President Fontaine, of the Virginia Central (afterwards Chesapeake and Ohio) Railroad, and others. He lectured at the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, acted as arbiter in many discussions by prominent Richmonders; was frequently consulted by the Rabbis with reference to Talmudic questions and other matters of importance.

It is something of a coincidence that Markens graduated from a college in Germany the identical day upon which Rev. M. J. Michelbacher entered it. They did not meet at that time, but years afterwards became acquainted at the residence of Abraham Hirsh, in Richmond.

An idea of attainments of Markens may be had from the following testimonial given him by N. Beverly Tucker, who was professor of law at William and Mary College from 1834 to 1851:

"Some years ago Mr. Elias Markens was a candidate to fill a vacancy in one of the academic chairs of the College of William and Mary, on which occasion he laid before the officers of the institution testimonials which showed him to be a man of high literary attainments, who had been professor of Oriental Literature in Germany. Having cultivated his acquaintance, I find him to be a gentleman whom I should be glad to introduce to my friends. As such and to all such I introduce him: and also as one, whom to my own great benefit, I have found well skilled in his art as an optician."

Markens married twice, his first wife being Zipporah, daughter of Jacob Lyon, of which union there was no issue. After her death he wedded Rosetta Friedlander Winter, of New York. A beautiful example of marital comity is furnished by this couple. Their first daughter was named for the father's former wife, and their son received the name of the mother's first husband.



Three sons of Markens were born in Richmond—Charles (1853), George Washington (1855), and Henry (1857).

Isaac, the best known of Markens' children, resides in New York, in which city he was born October 9, 1846. He came to Richmond at an early age with his father, and attended the school of Rev. Henry S. Jacobs. He resided here for some years, marrying Rachel, the daughter of Solomon Benjamin of this city. Later, he returned to New York, where in 1888, he published "The Hebrews in America," the first book of its kind, which is a standard authority.

In the winter of 1851-52 the Mutual Aid Society was organized with a membership of nineteen. The purposes of the organization were mutual assistance in case of sickness, burying the dead, and other deeds of charity. The officers were E. Fleischer, president; H. Saal, vice-president; J. Millhiser, financial secretary; H. Brown, recording secretary; N. W. Nelson, treasurer; N. S. Schloss, I. Grunebaum, and Moses Millhiser, trustees.

The jewelry firm of Myers & Jahnke was formed in 1852. Both members of the firm, Solomon Myers and A. Jahnke, came from Petersburg. They put up in front of their store, on Main Street, near Fourteenth, the first public clock erected in Richmond. It had a large bell attached which struck the hours. The neighbors complained to the City Council that the reverberations grated harshly on their ears, thereby causing a nuisance, and asked that it be abated by the removal or suppression of the bell. The Council wisely decided that, if the striking of the bell constituted a nuisance, that the damage done, if any, was more than offset by the convenience to the people all over the city being kept informed of the time.

The following names and addresses, from the directory of 1852, are, to an extent, connecting links between the past and the present. Descendants of the greater portion of these men live in Richmond. While in some instances, sons of some of them are alive, as a rule these men of 1852 are the grandfathers, great grandfathers, and great-great grandfathers of the younger generation of today. (Numbers on Main Street ran east and west from the creek.)

Angel, Meyer, merchant, n s Broad, be 2d and 3d.

Bachrach, Isaac A., shoe maker, s e cor Broad and 5th.

- Bachrach, A. & Brother, dry goods and shoes, s s Franklin, be 17th and 18th.
- Calisher, H., dry goods, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.
- Cohen, A. & Co., clothing, 25 Main.
- Cohen, Lewis, painter with J. Schriver, R. n s Venable, e of 17th.
- Cohen, Samuel, tailor, s s Main be 17th and 18th.
- Daniels, Joseph, salesman with J. A. Levy, 59 Main.
- Davis, Benj., auctioneer, Wall st., under City hotel, R. s s Broad, be 14th and Mayo.
- Davis, Solomon, auct'r with Benj. Davis, R. n s Broad be 12th and College.
- Ezekiel, Henry, salesman with J. A. Levy, 59 Main.
- Ezekiel, Jacob, salesman with A. Mailert, 41 Main, R. w s 17th, be Main and Franklin.
- Fleischer & Brother (E. & S.), clothiers, 5 Main.
- Fleishman, William, dry goods, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.
- Gundersheimer, J., confr. n e cor Broad and Br. av.
- Hayes, Miss Catherine, n s Broad be 12th and College.
- Hayes, Mrs. Rebecca, e s 5th s of Byrd.
- Hecht & Bro., dry goods, e s 17th be Main and Franklin.
- Held, Lewis, dry goods, w s 6th be Broad and Marshall.
- Heller, E. D., dry goods, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.
- Hellstern, S., butcher, New market..
- Hirsch, Sigismund (H. & Boettcher), 179 Broad st.
- Hirschberg, Joseph, coach maker, R. n s Main be 17th and 18th.
- Hirsh, A., dry goods mer. s s Broad, be 6th and 7th.
- Holzinger, E., salesman with L. Hyneman, 98 Main.
- Hunt, Mrs. Solomon, clothing, e s 17th be Franklin and Grace.
- Hunt, Emanuel, clothing, e s 17th be Franklin and Grace.
- Hunt, Mrs. Rachel, clothing, n s Main be 22d and 23d.
- Hutzler, A., dry goods mer., n s Broad, be 2d and 3d.
- Hutzler, A., clothing, s e cor Main and 18th.
- Hutzler, M., confectioner, 115 Broad.
- Hyman, Lewis, watchmaker and jeweler, 133 Main cor 13th.
- Hyman, Henry, watchmaker and jeweler, 96 Main.
- Hyneman, L., clothing store 98 Main.
- Kirch, Jacob, grocer, 168 Broad.
- Levy, A. jr., dry goods, s s Broad be 4th and 5th.
- Levy, Jacob A., dry goods, 59 Main cor 15th, and 15 Main.
- Levy, Ezekiel, salesman with J. A. Levy, at 15 Main.
- Levy, A. sr., with J. A. Levy, at 15 Main.
- Levy, Lewis B. clothing for servants, e s Wall, under City hotel.
- Levy, Abram, clothier, s s Main be 17th and 18th.
- Levy, Ash, trader, e s 18th, be Grace and Broad..
- Lichtenstein, S., tailor, with M. Schultz, 37 Main.
- Lyon, Gustavus, bookbinding, R. s s Franklin be 22d and 23d.
- Lyon, Isaac, printer, 103 Main, up stairs.
- Lyon, Mrs. E., milliner, 123 Main, up stairs.

- Lyons, Asher S. (McDonald & Lyons), R. s s Broad, be 7th and 8th.  
 McDonald & Lyons, regalia and banner manfrs. No. 7 Exchange block,  
 14th st.  
 Maillert, A., dry goods, 41 Main.  
 Marx, Samuel, cashier Bank of Va., R. ad'g bank..  
 Marx, Dr. F., off 189 Main.  
 Michelbacher, Rev'd M., Rabbi Ger. Jewish Synagogue, R. n e cor Broad  
 and 6th.  
 Millhiser, J. & Bro., dry goods, 193 Broad.  
 Mitteldorfer, M., dry goods mer. n e cor Broad and 3d.  
 Moonshine, M., clock maker, n s Main be 22d and 23d.  
 Mordecai, Samuel, com mer, Shockoe w h, R n e cor Franklin and  
 Foushee.  
 Morris, E., clothier s s Main be 17th and 18th.  
 Myers, Joseph, dry goods n s Broad, ab 1st.  
 Myers, Judah, shoe dealer, R s e cor Franklin and 23d.  
 Myers, Joseph, U S Navy, R s s Broad be 12th and 13th.  
 Myers, George R., city penny postman, R n s Clay be Adams and Brook  
 avenue.  
 Myers, Gustavus A., atty, R Gov'r e end of Capitol.  
 Myers, Henry, tailor, s w cor Broad and Jefferson.  
 Myers, Moses, clerk at Va. Bk, R w s 12th be Broad and Marshall.  
 Myers, Solomon, salesman B. Tait, cor Cary and 15th.  
 Nelson, N. W. & Co., mer tailors, 135 Broad.  
 Pepper, L. J., dry goods, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.  
 Philip, Mrs. C., milliner, 33 Main, up stairs.  
 Pike, Moses, clothier, s s Main, be 17th and 18th.  
 Prince, Henry, salesman with J. A. Levy, 59 Main.  
 Reese, Samuel, trader, e s 17th, be Grace and Broad.  
 Reizner, H., shoemaker, n s Marshall, near Br. av.  
 Rose, Samuel, dry goods, n s Broad, be 2d and 3d.  
 Rose, L. & M., dry goods, 203 Broad.  
 Rosenbaum, J. & M., dry goods, n w cor Broad and 6th.  
 Rosenfield, S. & Son, dry goods, e s 17th be Main and Franklin.  
 Rosenfield, Mrs. E., e s 6th, n of Broad.  
 Rosenfield, H. & Bro., dry goods, 173 Broad.  
 Rosenfield, Isaac, dry goods, 173 Broad.  
 Rosenheim, Isaac, dry goods, 127 Broad.  
 Saal, H., clothing, e s 17th, be Franklin and Grace.  
 Schloss, N. S., salesman with Weisenfeld & Co., 88 Main.  
 Schriver, Isaac, painter, n s Main, be 18th and 19th.  
 Schweitzer, H., dry goods, e s 17th st, be Main and Franklin.  
 Semon, E. collector, etc., 43 Main.  
 Shultz, M., clothing, 37 Main.  
 Solomons, Isaac, dry goods, s s Main, be 20th and 21st.  
 Solomons, Simon, dry goods, s s Main, be 20th and 21st.  
 Stern, Joseph, dry goods, n s Broad, be 3d and 4th.  
 Stern, Philip, dry goods, 23 Main.

Stern, Simon, clothing, s s Main, be 17th and 18th.

Strauss, M. L., tailor, s e cor Broad and 6th.

Strauss, E., dry goods and shoes, w s 17th, be Main and Franklin, and cor Franklin and 17th.

Sweitzer, Lewis, shoe dealer, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.

Thalhimer, William, dry goods, e s 17th, be Franklin and Grace.

Wasserman, Isaac, city watchman, s s Main, be 20th and 21st.

Waterman, Moses A., dry goods, e s 17th, be Main and Franklin.

Wilzinski, Samuel, clothier, 11 Main.

Wilzinski, Marx, salesman with E. Morris, s s Main, be 17th and 18th.

When Judah Touro, of New Orleans, died in that city, January 18, 1854, he disposed of one of the largest, if not the largest estate, of any Jew in this country up to that time. There were over fifty items in his will, most of them being \$5,000. His nearest surviving relatives were second cousins, some of whom resided in Richmond. To the Congregation Beth Shalome, of this city, he left \$5,000; to Miss Catharine Hays, \$5,000, but she died two days previous to the drawing of the will, and two weeks before Touro. To the Misses Catherine, Harriet, and Julia Myers, the three daughters of Moses Mears Myers, he left \$7,000, to be divided equally among them. He willed a like amount to the children of Samuel Myers.

A romance attaches to legacy left to Catharine Hays. In their early youth she and Touro were acknowledged lovers, but both, thinking it improper for relatives to intermarry, remained single their entire lives.

In the early 50's, before the days of carriers, Richmond had (like other cities) men who delivered letters, for which they were allowed to collect a fee of two or three cents. One of these, with a route near the old market, was named Myers. It was the height of the small boys' ambition to be allowed to help in these deliveries, which they did occasionally.

The Jewish community grew steadily, so much so, that in three years (1855) these additional names are found in the directory:

Angel, Mord., n s Broad, be 1st and 2d.

Angle, Joseph, s s Duval.

Bachrach, Jacob, s s Main, be 15th and 17th.

Bachrach, J., res n s Franklin, be 17th and 18th.

Becher, P., tailor, 26 Main.

Bottigheimer, Joshua, Cary, be 13th and Virginia.



Cohen & Wolf, clothiers, 11 Main st.  
 Cohen, Valentine, clothier, 194 Broad st.  
 Cohen, Jonas, n s Main, be 17th and 18th.  
 Demelman, J., fancy goods, 18 e Main.  
 Goldsmith, E., dry goods, No. 205 Broad st.  
 Goldsmith, J., confectioner, 300 Broad st.  
 Goodman, A. B., e s 13th, be Main and Cary.  
 Greenbawn, J., clothier, No. 80 Main st.  
 Greentree & Bro., clothiers, No. 88 Main st.  
 Guggenheimer, S., clothier, No. 224 Broad st.  
 Harris, Michael, clothier, s s Main, be 17th and 18th.  
 Harris, Ash, s s Clay, be 2d and 3d.  
 Hart, George (Hart & Moses), res Broad st. opp City Hall.  
 Hart & Moses, dry goods merchants, 63 Main st.  
 Hart, Benj., salesman with Hart & Moses, 63 Main st.  
 Held, Chas., w s 6th, be Broad and Marshall.  
 Heller, S., fruit seller, 119 Broad.  
 Hexter, M. & Son, clothiers, 90, 62, and 16 Main.  
 Hutzler, H., cor Main and 18th.  
 Jacobs, Geo., salesman with J. A. Levy, 75 Main.  
 Jacobs, Henry S., res e s Mayo, be Franklin and Broad.  
 Lichenstein, L., dry goods, s s Franklin, be 17th and 18th.  
 Lipinski, M., confectioner, s w cor Franklin and 13th.  
 Marcus, N., tailor, Main st. be 19th and 20th.  
 Markins, E., optician, 6¼ Main st.  
 Moses, Alfred (Hart & M.), 63 Main.  
 Nelson, Morris, clothier, No. 19 e Main st.  
 Northlinger, Isaac, dry goods and shoes, 17th opp City Market.  
 Oppenheimer, Samuel, tailor, n s Cary nr 13th.  
 Pollock & Schloss, clothiers, 42 Main, under St. Chas. Hotel.  
 Rice & Myers, clothiers, 66 Main.  
 Rice, Isaac, clothier, res 17th be Main and Franklin.  
 Rose, M. W., dry goods, 203 Broad.  
 Rosenberg, Morris, surgeon and barber, Wall st opp St. Chas.  
 Solomon, Ezekiel, clothing, Cary, be 9th and 10th.  
 Strauss, Philip, dry goods, 23 Main.  
 Strauss, J., clothier, 234 Broad.  
 Volasky, Jos., grocery and dry goods, e s Brooke ave, be Marshall and Clay.  
 Volasky, Abraham and Jacob, n s Main, be 20th and 21st.  
 Wechsler, Henry, clothier, n e cor Broad and Fifth.

While the young men of the day had little but hard work, they were ambitious; the first move in this direction of which there is a record being the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association, of which Naphtali Ezekiel was elected president in 1856.

November 24, 1858, a meeting was held in the Beth Ahabah

Synagogue to take appropriate action on the case of Edgar Mortara, who had been forcibly abducted from his parents in Bologna, by order of the Roman Inquisition, it was alleged.

Rev. George Jacobs called the meeting to order, on whose motion Gustavus A. Myers presided. Jacobs was made secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting and gave an outline of the abduction of the child and the reasons of the Pope for refusing to return it to the custody of its parents. He closed by offering preamble and resolutions of some length.

Rev. M. J. Michelbacher seconded the resolutions, and in the course of his remarks alluded to the other wrongs perpetrated on the Jews in European countries.

D. H. London also advocated the passage of the resolutions. A motion to lay on the table until a called meeting, to be held in a few days, failed to carry.

On motion the chairman was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the President of the United States and to the chairman of the meeting held shortly before in Philadelphia.

Richmond Jews were the first to secure representation on the Board of Delegates of American Israelites. November 13, 1859, Rev. George Jacobs and Isaac Schriver were designated as members of the Board by the Congregation Beth Shalome. The meeting of the Board was held in June, 1860, in New York, when S. Wilzinski, of Beth Ahabah, and I. Schriver were made members of the Executive Committee.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—THE BLUES.

Up to a decade or two ago, ask any old resident of Richmond a question the answer to which included a date, and the reply would invariably begin with the statement: "The war has been over ————— years." Often there was no relevancy between the two, but the answer stood, nevertheless. What the war meant to the whole South was epitomized in the devoted city of Richmond, the devotion being divided between those who lived in it and those who offered their lives in its defence. The desire for war was rampant. There is no better way of illustrating the spirit of that day than by telling of one of the most nervous women in Richmond. She was of the disposition that if a nurse kept a child out a few minutes after sundown she would be nearly distracted. This lady was in her husband's store when informed that Virginia had seceded. Her reply astounded all—"Goodness knows it is time." The fire-eaters had done their work well.

The Virginia Convention had been in session for months, its sentiment largely Union. On April 12, 1861, the citizens of Charleston fired on Fort Sumter. A day or two afterwards there convened in Metropolitan Hall, Richmond, what was called "The People's Spontaneous Convention." It demanded that the regular convention pass an ordinance of secession, and issued an ultimatum that this be done by a certain time. Ex-President Tyler was the intermediary between the two bodies. Meanwhile President Lincoln called on Virginia for her quota of troops to quell the rebellion in those Southern States which had seceded. There was no more indecision. On April 17th, Virginia passed an ordinance of secession, and to all intents and purposes, so far as she was concerned, the war was on.

The armories of the various military companies were open day and night and recruiting went on at a furious rate. It is no wonder, considering how many of former generations had sworn fealty to the Blues, that the average Jewish young man

desired to cast his lot with that command. The number of Jewish families in Richmond at that time was not large; yet, first and last, there must have been over thirty of their youth who served in its ranks. This is put down in no spirit of disparagement to the other companies, the Jewish and other members of which did yeoman service.

On April 19th, the Blues met. Before this it had been the custom of the company to have names proposed at one meeting and voted on at the next. War, like necessity, knows no law, and the by-laws being suspended, the following were elected members forthwith: Joseph Levy, Henry Adler, Joseph Schoenthal, Jacob Son, William Lovenstein, and Hugo H. Plaut.

The next day, April 20th, Michael Gunst enlisted.

On April 22d, there being eight vacancies in the ranks, that number of members was elected, Abram Isaacs being one of them.

April 23d, Thomas Lyon enlisted.

The Blues left Richmond April 24, 1861. In the company at that time were: E. J. Levy, fourth sergeant; Henry Adler, Bernard Goldstein, Abraham Isaacs, Thomas W. Lyon, William Lovenstein, Joseph Levy, Lewis A. Myers, Calvin Myers, Hugo H. Plaut, Henry Rosenheim, Jacob S. Semon, Joseph Schoenthal, Jacob Son, Levi Wasserman—fifteen out of a total of ninety-nine.

In a few days, Ezekiel M. Ezekiel, Isaac J. Levy, Emanuel G. Levy and Simon Guggenheim joined the company, which had gone to Fredericksburg.

The following correspondence is interesting at this point:

"HENRICO COUNTY, Nov. 19, 1861.

"SERGEANT E. J. LEVY:—

"SIR:—We the ladies of 'Brook Road Soldiers Aid Society' have unanimously resolved to supply the R. L. I. Blues with gaiters, and hearing you were down, we wish to know how many men there are in your Company in service and (when) you are going up, and if it will be convenient for you to take them with you.

"Yours respectfully,

"SOPHIA V. LOVENSTEIN, Sec'y.

"You can leave an answer at Mrs. Myers, on Seventh street between Clay and Marshall."



"RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 19, 1861.

"TO MISS SOPHIA V. LOVENSTEIN:—

"DEAR MISS:—Your communication has been received. We have eighty-five men on the roll. I have no doubt your gift will be highly appreciated by the Blues. I shall return some time next week. With my kindest regards to yourself and the ladies of your Society, I remain,

"Yours respectfully,

"E. J. LEVY, *O. Sergt.*,

"*R. L. I. Blues.*"

The first time that the Blues were under fire (having been in Western Virginia after being assigned to General Wise's command) was at Roanoke Island, Saturday, February 8, 1862. Says their record: "Soon a ball came from the Yankees, and one of our boys, Mr. L. Wasserman, replied." In this fight Henry Adler was mortally wounded, the first private the Blues had ever lost in action. Captain O. Jennings Wise met his death; Abram Isaacs, Thomas W. Lyon, William Lovenstein, Levi Wasserman and Joseph Levy captured. They were paroled February 21st and exchanged August 15, 1862.

"Private Adler, after suffering very much from his wounds, died at the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, on Monday, March 17, 1862. He was buried on Thursday, 20th, by the Blues, who turned out in a body, together with many honorary members. He was a native of Baltimore, and joined the Blues at the time they first left home, in April, 1861."<sup>177</sup>

"ATTENTION R. L. I. BLUES.

"The members of the R. L. I. Blues on parole are requested to assemble at the Wise Legion office at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) Afternoon, to receive the remains of our late comrade, Henry Adler.

"March 19, 1862."<sup>178</sup>

"R. S. SANXAY."

On July 2, 1862, a collection was taken up among the honorary members and citizens for such of the Blues as were wounded or who had been captured at Roanoke Island. Among the contributors were: Isaac Shriver, \$2.50; Henry Rosenheim, \$5.00; Emanuel Semon, \$5.00; Millhiser & Brother, \$2.50; Isaac Sickles (Sytle?), \$2.50.

The Blues spent the major portion of the remainder of the year '62 in various parts of Virginia. Later they were sent

to Charleston, South Carolina, where the time was spent mostly in camp routine. So irksome became this duty that the place was named by them "Camp Dismal." They returned to Virginia to take part in the defence of Richmond and Petersburg. At the latter place, on June 16, 1864, the Captain having been killed and the First Lieutenant wounded, Lieutenant E. J. Levy became commandant of the company.

"June 14, 1864.—Lieut. E. J. Levy came near being captured with his entire squad; having been ordered to close to the left, he obeyed, but finding no force near, he retreated to the line of the fortifications; had he advanced about fifty yards further to the left than he did, he would have been captured together with his whole squad, as the works were in the possession of the enemy." <sup>179</sup>

"July 30, '64.—Lieut. E. J. Levy, although wounded, refused to leave the field, and is now in command of the company. We have heard this young officer highly praised for his gallant conduct in action. He is a son of Jacob A. Levy, Esq., and has been a member of the company for years." <sup>180</sup>

On August 2, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Isaac J. Levy was hit by a spent ball and slightly wounded. Not quite three weeks later, on the 21st, he was struck by a shell and killed.

#### "FUNERAL NOTICE.

"Killed in front of Petersburg, on Sunday, the 21st August, 1864, Private Isaac J. Levy, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, aged 22 years. His funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Jacob A. Levy, on Broad Street, opposite the African Church, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4:00 o'clock." <sup>181</sup>

From this time forward, nothing of especial Jewish interest transpired. The most hopeful could see that the end was a matter of but a few months. And in April following the remnant of the proud company, defeated but not conquered, succumbed to the weight of overwhelming numbers.

A little over nine months after the surrender, on January 29, 1866, a call was issued for a meeting of the old members of the company at the City Hall. It was responded to with the alacrity for which the Blues are famous. Among those in attendance were: E. J. Levy, Alexander Levy, Ezekiel M. Ezekiel, Thomas

W. Lyon, Moses Buxbaum, and Samuel Bernheim. The last two were not members of the old company. An organization was effected, E. J. Levy being elected first lieutenant and Alexander Levy third corporal.

On May 10, 1866, their second anniversary after the war, the Blues, in citizen's clothes and without arms, marched out to Shockoe Cemetery; to the Jewish Cemetery, where the graves of Privates Adler and Levy were decked with flowers, and then to Hollywood, where similar services were performed.

The Blues had been true to their traditions.

*"Brothers in life, in death they were not divided."*

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE GRAYS.

Another command popular with the Jewish youth was the Richmond Grays, Company G of the 1st Virginia Infantry, but later Company A of the 12th.

While long expected, to show that in the end how suddenly the war came on, just one month before the John Brown raid, in October, 1859, the Grays paid a visit to New York, where they were entertained by the citizen soldiery of that city. With the Grays at that time were Ellis Ellis, Herman Hirsh, Isadore Lovenstein, Ezekiel M. Ezekiel, Philip Whitlock, and Simon Rosenfels.

On the 19th of November following, the command was ordered to Harper's Ferry. John Brown had incited the negroes to insurrection, and, it was rumored, the Abolitionists were about to free the slaves. At Washington word was received of the capture of Brown, and the company returned home.

Later it went to Charlestown upon the occasion of the hanging of Brown. In numerous homes throughout the country are pictures of Brown taking a negro baby from the arms of its mother and kissing it as he ascends the scaffold. Scores of newspapers have published heart-rending accounts of the alleged event. Notwithstanding this, Philip Whitlock says he was within fifty feet of Brown when he was hung, and states positively that not only did the sage of Ossawatimie fail to indulge in the luxury of kissing a negro baby, but that as a matter of fact there was not a colored person in sight.

Whitlock says, there stood near him a young man who, shortly before had joined the company and had been made a non-commissioned officer. As the drop fell he turned very white. When asked the reason for his paleness, he expressed a desire for a "good stiff drink of whiskey." This young man was John Wilkes Booth, who as the murderer of President Lincoln occupied the limelight less than six years later.

Two days after Virginia passed the ordinance of secession



the Grays left for Norfolk, the first company from Richmond to go to the front. All six of the Jewish members were with the company, Ellis having resigned some time before.

In July, 1861, the Grays received their baptism of fire at Manassas. Marx Myers was killed at Second Manassas. At Malvern Hill, Isadore Lovenstein was badly wounded.

No other commands contained as large a number of Jewish youths as the Blues and Grays. The others were distributed throughout the various Richmond companies.

Myer Angle, first president of Beth Ahabah, probably holds the palm of any person in the South, he having had six sons in the Confederate Army. James B., Company D, First Virginia, took part in the immortal charge at Gettysburg, on July 3, 1863. Joseph, in the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, was killed in battle. Meyer enlisted in April, 1861, in Company A, 12th Virginia Infantry, being captured at Sailors' Creek. Montrose, in the Fayette Artillery; B. M., in the Home Guard, and Solomon, with the North Carolina troops. This record of six has never been excelled, so far as known, and has only been equaled in one other family. Three brothers of the Levy family were in the service—Leopold and Samson with the Amelia Troop (G) of the First Virginia Cavalry, and Solomon, who died of wounds, in the 23d Virginia Infantry.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### SOME FUN AND ROMANCE.

For four long years Richmond figured as one of the most popular places in this country. During that time men by the hundred thousand spent all their days and a good portion of their nights trying to gain entrance. And, notwithstanding the vaunted "Southern hospitality," large numbers were engaged in trying to prove that Richmond "was not at home" to strangers, and in anything but a receptive mood.

It is all very well to speak of those four harrowing years in a light vein, particularly for one who had no part in them. But the half that the devoted city and her people, both men and women, suffered has never been told, and, at this late day, probably never will be. The men of Richmond visited the battlefields after each engagement, helped bring in and nurse the wounded, and performed the last sad offices for the dead. The gentle sex—what shall be said of them? They aided the poor, visited and nursed the wounded; many a man in the decades following had the women of Richmond to thank that he still remained in the land of the living. They performed feats of courage and endurance that the average "society" woman of to-day would faint to see and possibly just to hear of. Imagine a girl of fourteen picking larvae out of a wound with a straw! "Some one has to do it," she said.

But all was not sorrow and distress. In 1862 and again in '64 the armies lay near Richmond. It was a poor spirited young man who would not willingly walk eight or ten miles in each direction to see her who was more than dear to him. The soldier boys were true to their faith; a prettier tribute could not be paid them than that of the commandant of the provost guard, who put a detail outside the synagogue on Friday nights and caught, as they came out, those who were absent without leave.

First and last, there were but few of the soldiers in the East who failed to visit Richmond. Of those who did, it was a very

small portion that was not welcomed by some Jewish family. Five houses in particular were the rendezvous of the lads in gray—those of Abraham Hutzler, Jacob A. Levy, Jacob Peyser, Moses Lovenstein, Abraham Smith. A short time ago one of the veterans visited a daughter of the last-named and, if it had not been pathetic, it would have been comical to hear them compare notes how two soldier boys in the stormy days attempted to keep up appearances when visiting at Smith's, by passing the one handkerchief they owned between them back and forth under the table. True, there was much grief, but youth will be served, and there was, also, much fun.

A story bordering on the ludicrous is told of Captain Eugene H. Levy, of Louisiana. Wounded in battle, he was carried to the Louisiana Hospital, in the western part of the city. Being a very handsome man, it is needless to say he did not lack attention. On one occasion several young ladies were visiting him. One of these, Miss Sophia Lovenstein, asked, "Eugene, is there anything special you would like to have?" "Yes," was the reply, "I would like best in the world to have a drink of that splendid buttermilk that you make at your house." As bad luck would have it, the yeast and the buttermilk jars stood next to each other at Lovenstein's. On her next visit to the hospital Miss Sophia, by mistake, took along a nice portion of yeast. She poured out a glass of it, and gave it to Captain Eugene, who drank it with great gusto. "That was fine," he ejaculated, not detecting the mistake. Shortly afterwards he was made violently sick. Captain Levy has many friends in Richmond, where he has visited frequently. He lives in New York.

By the very nature of things, with so much happening, there was a large element of the strange and romantic. Possibly the adventures of Herman J. Myers, of the cavalry, were a little ahead of all the others. Wounded in a fight near Winchester, he was left on the field for dead, his body being laid to one side of the road to keep the horses from trampling it. Giving some sign of life, he was carried to the residence of a fine old Virginia family nearby. There the daughter of the house nursed him back to health and strength. His family had given him up for dead and had gone into black and observed the seven tradi-

tional days of mourning. By fall he was well enough to come home. Under a flag of truce he went as far as Staunton, which was well within the Confederate lines. Stopping at a hotel over night, after so long an absence from home, which he had expected never to see again, it was not strange that he slept but little. Rising before day, he went down to the office, where he met face to face his cousin, Herman Myers, afterwards of Savannah, Ga. The weather being rather cool, the latter had come to recover the "body" and bring it to Richmond for burial. The "remains" had indeed been recovered, but in a very unusual manner. No one except the Government could use the telegraph line at that time, so there was no way to tell the family, all of whom in deep black were down at the depot to meet the body when the train arrived.

Then there was Major Alexander Hart, of the Fifth Louisiana. After the war he married the youngest daughter of Jacob A. Levy, of Richmond, and for many years resided in this city. He died several years ago in Norfolk. In battle he was terribly wounded in one of his legs. So severe was the injury that the surgeon said recovery was impossible, and wanted to take off the limb forthwith. A splendid lady, to whose house he had been carried, begged the surgeon to spare the leg for a few days at least, and she would give the wound her personal attention. So young and handsome a man (a statement to which his wife always subscribed) should not lose a leg. True to her promise, she nursed him back to health, still the happy possessor of two good limbs. The Major always endeavored to visit his friend every year. On one occasion when he was stopping at her house a daughter-in-law complained that there was no ham on the table and started to get some. "No," said the old lady, "there shall be no ham on my table when my 'Jewish son' (as she always lovingly called him) is here."

It was a freak of fate, that Jacob A. Levy, himself a staunch Southerner, with two sons in the Confederate army, one of whom was killed, should have had two nephews in the Northern ranks. Abraham I. Levy, son of Isaac A. Levy, was born in this city, as was also the other, Jacob Ezekiel Hyneman. The former served in a New York regiment and the latter from Pennsylvania, being transferred to the signal corps. About a month



after the evacuation of Richmond, young Hyneman came on a visit to Richmond. He met his uncle on the street and was treated very coolly. Noticing that Levy had a band of black on his sleeve, Hyneman asked him for whom was he in mourning. His uncle told him he had a son killed in front of Petersburg about nine months before. His nephew told him he served in the signal corps and was a non-combatant. He then went to the house to see his aunt. All of the Richmonders of former days who remember Mrs. Levy will recollect that she was one of the mildest of women, almost like a Quakeress. She met her nephew at the door with this salutation: "Oh, Jacob, Jacob, I have made a vow never to touch the hand of a man who wears that uniform; but how can I keep it with my own flesh and blood, my sister's son?" He then went out doors to see one of his cousins, with whom he thought he was in love. As he neared the arbor in which she was, he heard a voice say, "Take off that sword before you come near me." He replied, "The war is over, I guess I can surrender," and unbuckling his belt, threw his sword, revolver, and cartridge box on the ground. The rest of the story is best told in Hyneman's own words. "She introduced me to a young Confederate officer to whom she had been talking: 'This is my traitor cousin, Jacob Hyneman, from Philadelphia.' Edwin (Adjutant Kursheedt, of the Washington Artillery, New Orleans) was in full uniform (mine was in rags). She did not kiss me at first, until Edwin told her to. He said: 'You ought not to call him that—he left Richmond as a little boy.' Of course, she told me he was her affianced, and, of course, I wished him (mentally) somewhere where he would not even require summer clothing. I had an old briar-wood pipe sticking in my cap. Edwin said: 'Comrade, let's smoke a pipe of peace together,' producing his tobacco pouch.

Herman J. Myers, mentioned in the first part of this chapter, had a brother Isadore. Leaving Richmond as a boy, he entered the Federal service under the name of Z. Myers. His first name, Isadore, sounded very much like Izard, the name of the letter Z, hence the change.

Ellis Milton Gotthold, son of the Rev. J. Gotthold, Beth Ahabah's first reader, enlisted under the name of H. H. Ward,

in Battery L, First United States Regular Artillery. Why he changed his name is not known.

The fact that these young men, born in the South, enlisted in the Northern army, is but another proof of the fact that wherever a Jew locates he becomes a citizen in good faith.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence between North and South in war times was a matter of ingenuity and great expense, unless one had sufficient influence to have his mail forwarded under a flag of truce, and even that procedure was one of exceeding slowness and much uncertainty. "Personal" advertisements were a favorite source of communication.

The following are among the hundreds of paid advertisements appearing in the New York *Daily News* of 1864. This was the great medium of correspondence between the two sections. Richmond and other Southern papers copied the *News* advertisements, which paper in return republished those of the Confederate dailies, a sort of news exchange or clearing house.

It has been suggested that some of these communications were in cypher and not what they appeared to be. But color of truth is lacking in this theory by reason of the fact that the advertisements were permitted by both governments to appear uninterruptedly and unmolested.

Additional interest is given them in the New York paper by reason of the fact that it was conducted by Benjamin Wood, a member of Congress and a notorious "Copperhead."

*From New York Daily News, May 16, 1864:*

"To Jacob Guggenheimer or Sylvester Doud, Christiansburg, Va.:

"Dr. G. wishes to know where his folks are. Address him, New York City."

---

*Jan. 4, 1864.*

"Mrs. Guggenheim is informed 'Sidney is beginning to walk and talk.'"

---

"To Sam Guggenheim, Richmond, Va.:

"Tell Leon it was not received, but returned by same conveyance. All well here. "MOSES."

---

"To Saul S. Myers:

"Your Sister Louisa died on the 23d of April.

"S. M. W."

"To Mr. F. H. Guggenheimer, Christiansburg, Va.:

"Dear Brother:—Amelia and the children are well and so is the family. Please let us hear from you through this source.

"S. HOFHEIMER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Richmond Papers please copy.

"Feb. 12."

---

"To Mannheim:

"Ig is at the same place where you last saw him. It will cost \$4,000 to make him leave it. Richmond Enquirer please copy.

"April 15."

---

"Abraham Hirsh, Esq., Richmond:

"Tell mother and Isaac I am well; my love to them, also to Fred Moons, Carry and Cousin Jakob. I am doing business in Wheeling, Va. I am anxious to hear from them.

"HENRY C."

---

*From Richmond Papers:—*

"To A. S. Cohen, New York:

"Has your Uncle Moses and Aunt Anna received the money for the drafts amounting to \$1600? Answer through Norfolk News.

"March 9."

---

"To Mrs. E. Massin, Philadelphia:

"We are well and anxious to hear from you. Answer through Richmond Enquirer. All send their love to you.

"S. H. MYERS."

"February 19."

---

"To A. Leon or any of my relatives:

"Let me hear from you all through Richmond Enquirer, and let me know your address. Have not heard from you since August, 1862. Moons and myself are both well.

"LEWIS LEON."

---

"Died 21st May, 1864, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of Mr. E. (Emanuel) Semon, Sergeant Adolph Rosenthal, aged 24 years, from wound received on the 19th instant at Spotsylvania Court House. The will of God, not ours, be done. May his soul rest in peace."

The original of the first of the three letters which follow is a cherished possession in the family of the recipient:

"HEADQUARTERS, VALLEY MT., August 22, 1861.

"RABBI M. J. MICHELBACHER, *Preacher Hebrew Congregation,  
House of Love, Richmond, Va.*

"REV. SIR: I have just received your letter of the 23d inst., requesting that a furlough from the 2d to the 15th of September be granted to the



soldiers of the Jewish persuasion in the Confederate States Army, that they may participate in the approaching holy services of the synagogue. It would give me great pleasure to comply with a request so earnestly urged by you, and which, I know, would be so highly appreciated by that class of our soldiers. But the necessities of war admit of no relaxation of the efforts requisite for its success, nor can it be known on what day the presence of every man may be required. I feel assured that neither you nor any member of the Jewish congregation would wish to jeopardize a cause you have so much at heart by the withdrawal even for a season of its defenders. I cannot, therefore, grant the general furlough you desire, but must leave it to individuals to make their own applications to their several commanders, in the hope that many will be able to enjoy the privilege you seek for them. Should any be deprived of the opportunity of offering up their prayers according to the rites of their Church, I trust their penitence may nevertheless be accepted by the Most High, and their petitions answered. That your prayers for the success and welfare of our cause may be answered by the Great Ruler of the universe, is my ardent wish.

"I have the honor to be, with high esteem, your ob't servant,

"R. E. LEE, *General Commanding.*"

The next letter<sup>182</sup> evidently refers to some request with reference to Passover. Written as it was, just a month before the battle of Chancellorsville, the intimation contained therein as to active hostilities was more than borne out.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April 2, 1863.*

"M. J. MICHELBACHER, *Minister of Hebrew Congregation,*  
*Richmond, Va.*

"SIR: It will give me pleasure to comply with the request contained in your letter of the 30th ult., as far as the public interest will permit. But I think it more than probable that the army will be engaged in active operations, when, of course, no one would wish to be absent from the ranks, nor could they in that event be spared. The reports from all quarters show that General Hooker's army is prepared to cross the Rappahannock, and only awaits favorable weather and roads.

"The sentence in the case of Isaac Arnold has been suspended, until the decision of the President shall be known. Thanking you very sincerely for your good wishes in behalf of our country, I remain, with great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE."

The third letter<sup>183</sup> is much in line with the first:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *Sept. 20, 1864.*

"REV. M. J. MICHELBACHER, *Richmond, Va.*

"SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., asking that fur-

loughs may be granted to the Israelites in the army, from September 30th to October 11th, to enable them to repair to Richmond to observe the holy days appointed by the Jewish religion.

"It would afford me much pleasure to comply with your request did the interests of the service permit; but it is impossible to grant a general furlough to one class of our soldiers without recognizing the claims of others to a like indulgence. I can only grant furloughs on applications setting forth special grounds for them, or in accordance with the general orders on that subject applicable to all the army alike.

"I will gladly do all in my power to facilitate the observance of the duties of their religion by the Israelites in the army, and will allow them every indulgence consistent with safety and discipline. If their applications be forwarded to me in the usual way, and it appears that they can be spared, I will be glad to approve as many of them as circumstances will permit. Accept my thanks for your kind wishes for myself, and believe me to be,

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE."

When Simon Wolf, in 1895, published his book, "The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen," he printed the following letter, written originally for a Jewish weekly, by Joseph Goldsmith, of Richmond, though through error otherwise signed. It is valuable as giving an official opinion of the large number of Jews in the Confederate Army.

"From the beginning of the late war until its close I was connected with the War and Navy Departments of the Confederate States as a contractor for side arms and accoutrements. In this capacity I became acquainted with the organization and direction of the Army and Navy, and also became well acquainted with the governing officials of the State, War and Navy Departments.

"Shortly before the Fall Festivals of our Jewish observance in 1864, I came to Richmond, Va., and as usual, met my late old friend, the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher. Aftr receiving an assurance of my readiness to aid him in the purpose which he outlined to me, he detailed his request as follows:

"There are right around here and in our other armies many Jewish soldiers who would like to keep Rosh Hashanah, but especially Yom Kippur according to our law and ritual. I am trying to get a furlough for these soldiers over these Holy Days, but do not know how to go about it. Here is a petition to the Secretary of War; you know him well; will you present it, or will you go with me to introduce me, or will you get Mr. Benjamin to recommend it?' I informed Mr. Michelbacher that as far as Mr. Benjamin was concerned it did not come within the scope of his special office; that if his recommendation was needed

I could pledge it, and that the whole matter was for Mr. Seddon to decide. Next morning Mr. Michelbacher and myself went to Mr. Seddon, who received us, as he did all his petitioners, with kindness. He read the petition quietly and talked the matter over with us for some time, even at more length than the pressing duties upon him seemed to warrant. After mature deliberation he spoke about as follows: 'Well, gentlemen, as far as I am concerned I will give my consent, but must refer the matter to the Adjutant and Inspector-General. Whatever he does, I will sanction.' He thereupon wrote his endorsement on the petition, and Mr. Michelbacher and I took it up to General Cooper, who, like Mr. Seddon, received us kindly, and with great interest discussed the proposition with us. He would gladly, he said, grant the furloughs, but, 'gentlemen,' he added, 'look, we have here a roster of all our soldiers, and we know, as far as possible from their names, how many of them belong to your religious denomination, and astonishing as it is that we count about 10,000 to 12,000 Jews who are serving in our Army. Now, should I grant the furloughs you request, you will readily see, that for the time being it would perhaps disintegrate certain commands in the field and might work to a bad effect; besides, the commanders of the different army corps should certainly be consulted. On the whole it would be impracticable, as you, Goldsmith (turning to me), will readily acknowledge. In fact,' he pleasantly added, 'you will admit that if your forefathers had fought Titus on the Sabbath day during the siege of Jerusalem, they most certainly would have beaten him. You see, therefore, I cannot conscientiously grant your request.' So it ended, but we had the satisfaction of having learned that out of the small number of Jews then living in the South, it was believed that over 10,000 were serving in the Confederate Army. Those who would not serve left the country. For many of these latter I myself procured passports and permits, deeming it better that they should leave quietly and unmolested than they should be forced into the ranks where they would have made unwilling defenders of the country.

"I am still a living witness and can, from my own memory, give you many names of gallant Jewish soldiers of the Confederate Army. I had ample opportunity to see and to know. Many a wounded Jew have I met in the hospitals of Richmond and administered to his wants, and many a Jewish soldier have I seen walking on his crutch or having his arm in a sling, travelling to and from his command during the war. And I know further that it was simply a sense of loyalty to their homes and their neighbors that prompted them to fight for the South. If not, they could readily have left this country at any time as well as I myself could have done, had I so chosen. But love for our adopted country kept us here and we offered all we had in its behalf.

"M. GOLDSMITH."

An application of a Jewish soldier for permission to attend certain ceremonies of his synagogue in Richmond<sup>184</sup> was en-

dorsed by his captain: "Disapproved. If such applications were granted, the whole army would turn Jews or shaking Quakers." When the paper came to General Lee he endorsed it: "Approved, and respectfully returned to Captain ——— with the advice that he should always respect the religious views and feelings of others."



## CHAPTER XXXI.

### "THE BRAINS OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Though only a war-time resident of Richmond, Judah P. Benjamin stood head and shoulders above any Jew who ever lived in this city. Holding at various times three of the five Cabinet positions within the gift of the head of the "storm-cradled nation," President Davis was but voicing in a practical manner the sentiment of those who called Benjamin "the brains of the Confederacy." Whenever there was doubt as to what disposition should be made of some matter, it generally resulted in it being sent to Benjamin. It was not unusual for him to remain at his desk from eight o'clock one morning until four the next. The positions held by him in the Cabinet were: Attorney General, February 25 to September 17, 1861; Secretary of War, September 17, 1861, to March 18, 1862; acting Secretary of War, March 18 to 23, 1862; Secretary of State, March 18, 1862, until the end of the war.

Upon the laying of the cornerstone of the Lee Monument, October 27, 1887, the weather was very inclement, so the speaking incident thereto took place that night in the Hall of the House of Delegates in the Capitol building. The speaker of the evening was Colonel Charles Marshall, who, during the war, had been General R. E. Lee's military secretary. Colonel Marshall spoke on some of the secret history of the Confederacy. He told one incident of Benjamin that showed him to be as truly patriotic as any citizen who ever lived on this or any other continent. It concerned his resignation as Secretary of War. Early in '62, General Huger, who was in command of Roanoke Island, then in possession of the Southern forces, made a requisition for powder. It was not sent. A second and third call were likewise ignored, and on February 8th Roanoke Island fell. Huger complained and in compliance with his request a committee of Congress investigated the failure to send powder. When the investigating body met, Benjamin in a very few words told them why it was not sent—there was not any to send, a temporary

shortage of that munition existing. The committee being about to rise, Benjamin asked if it would not have a very harmful effect on the people if the true state of affairs were disclosed. The committee thought it would. The Cabinet official suggested that the report of the committee censure him for not sending the powder. This was done, and to keep up appearances, Benjamin sent in his resignation as Secretary of War. That same day, to the intense disgust of many, the President appointed him Secretary of State, he continuing for five days to act as Assistant Secretary of War. Except to Davis and a few other high officials, the truth of the matter remained secret until 1887. It was his resignation under a cloud that probably caused such a violent dislike in some quarters to Benjamin, a dislike that was only heightened by the promptness with which he was appointed to another portfolio. Colonel Marshall told the writer that he had the incident in a letter from Mr. Benjamin.

Immediately overhead, not fifty feet away, a different tribute had been paid the Jew twenty-four years previous. Shortly before Gettysburg, in the early summer of '63, when the ultimate success of the Confederacy seemed probable, the lower House of Congress was discussing a resolution to remove the Capital to Nashville, Tenn. Henry S. Foote, of that State, in the course of the discussion, remarked that so soon as the independence of the Confederate States was achieved, he proposed to offer an amendment to the Constitution that no Jew be allowed within twelve miles of the Capital. (This of itself amounted to nothing, for Foote was admittedly a "crank," and for a time seemed to be even worse, he having left Richmond clandestinely and gone North. Finally, however, he returned.) When the Congressman from Tennessee made this remark a wave of applause swept the house.

Benjamin left Richmond on that fateful April 2, 1865, going to Danville with President Davis and other officials. He did not at first stop at Major Sutherlin's house with the rest of the party. The late Dr. M. D. Hoge, an admirer of the Secretary, to illustrate the latter's aptness, used to tell this story: On the morning of Sunday, April 9, 1863, the party was at breakfast at Major Sutherlin's. The lady of the house asked Benjamin what church he proposed attending that day. In reply, he in-

quired of her where she expected to attend services. Mrs. Sutherlin said that the party was going to hear Dr. Hoge, who was a Presbyterian. The reverend gentleman would smile at this point, saying he recognized the Secretary's predicament, Cabinet etiquette demanding that he accompany his chief, Davis, who always attended the Episcopal church. Benjamin did not hesitate a second. Quick as a flash he requested: "May I not have the pleasure of escorting you?" which he did.

Benjamin did not return from church with the party, but went to the telegraph office for dispatches. Dr. Hoge says he was sitting in the parlor when the Secretary entered the house, and as he passed the door he nodded to the Doctor to come up to their room. He did so, and was told by the Cabinet official that Lee had surrendered. Dr. Hoge said he did then what he had not done since grown—he laid his head on the pillow on the bed and cried.

That day the entire party left for the South, first by rail, and later by horseback. Midshipman Louis P. Levy, of the Confederate Navy, a mere youth, and a Richmond boy, was of the party. During their ride through the South, Benjamin, rather a short man, rode an extremely tall horse, and notwithstanding the general sadness which hung over the entire country, excited the risibilities of all beholders. He made his way to the coast of Florida and, taking passage in an open boat, succeeded in reaching the West Indies, finally making his way to England. Here he set up the plea that, having been born on English territory, and never having renounced his citizenship, he remained an Englishman. His parents were on their way to New Orleans during the War of 1812 when the ship on which they were was chased by an English vessel. They put in at the Island of St. Croix, and here, on English soil, Judah P. Benjamin was born. His claim of English citizenship being allowed, after a brief probation (to allow him to become familiar with the statute law of Britain) he entered the bar. Shortly afterwards he became a Queen's chancellor, the only person not born in England who ever held that position. This allows the holder to plead before the House of Lords, which is practically the court of last resort.

On one occasion, Benjamin arguing a case before the Lords, had just begun his brief when some one, supposedly Lord Cairns, who always entertained an extreme dislike for him, ejaculated

the single word, "Nonsense!" The Chancellor folded up the brief he had been reading, placed it in his bag and walked out. The Lords did what they had never done before or since. They sent him an apology and asked him to return and finish reading his brief. As he had a right to do, Benjamin had his clerk finish the reading and, incidentally, won his case.

When in compliance with the mandate of his physician, he relinquished the practice of law, he had to return to his various clients over \$100,000 of retainers. In his sixteen years of practice at the English bar he earned over \$720,000.<sup>185</sup> The entire bar of England tendered him a banquet upon his retirement. He died in Paris on May 6, 1884.

The record of Benjamin in this country was truly wonderful. When United States Senator from Louisiana he declined a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States tendered him by President Pierce. He was counsel for the Government in the Lower California land case, for which he received the largest fee paid for legal services in this country up to that time.

Several years ago the Jewish citizens of Richmond, at the request of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, placed a picture of Benjamin in the gallery of that organization. Philip Whitlock made the presentation, and Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch delivered the address on the part of the donors. In the remarks of the latter occurred one sentence that should be reproduced here. "If this man had proven false to his trust the ignominy would have been ours; but as he was a statesman, a patriot and a gentleman, we claim the right to shine in his reflected glory."

There be those who seem to delight in claiming that Benjamin was not a Jew, because he took no prominent part in communal affairs. It must be remembered that he was a very busy man, working often, as has been before remarked, twenty hours a day. No less an authority than the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise told the writer that Benjamin delivered an address in the synagogue in San Francisco on Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement), 1860. It will be also noted that in the letter of Joseph Goldsmith, published elsewhere, that in the fall of '64 when Rev. Michelbacher requested the furloughing of the Jewish soldiers for the holi-



days, the suggestion was made that the petition be taken first to Benjamin. He being Secretary of State at that time, and the petition referring to a matter solely within the province of the War Department, shows that those in charge of the matter considered Benjamin one of them. Again it has been positively stated by the late Ellis Bottigheimer that he had seen Benjamin "called up" to the reading of the Law at Beth Ahabah Synagogue. Laying all this aside, there yet remains the racial aspect that, being the child of Jewish parents, Judah P. Benjamin was, emphatically, a Jew. All his life he had been known as such, though his wife, a devout Catholic, used every effort to have him affiliate with that church. She apparently succeeded, for on his death-bed he received the rites of her religion. This, it is claimed, had no significance whatever, as he was unconscious<sup>186</sup> at the time. As a young man at Yale he possessed a Hebrew Psalter.<sup>187</sup>

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### SOME WAR RESIDENTS.

Among the Jewish residents of Richmond during the war was Julius Baumgarten, who later removed to Washington, D. C., where he died in 1915. He made the seals for the Confederate Treasury and other departments.

Sigismund Moritz was physically unable to serve in the army. He was known as the "Confederate train dispatcher."

William Flegenheimer, a native of Germany, took no mean part in the making of Confederate history. He engrossed the Ordinance of Secession when passed by the Virginia Convention in April, 1861. He wrote the credentials of James M. Mason, minister to England; those of Slidell, minister to France; Rust, to Spain, and Mann, to Cuba. It will be remembered that the forcible seizure of Mason and Slidell from the English vessel *Trent* by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. vessel *San Jacinto*, came near involving the United States in war with England. Flegenheimer opened the books of the Confederate Postoffice Department and signed a large number of notes for the treasurer. He also engrossed the bail-bond of President Jefferson Davis, and as bailiff of the court attended to the signing of that instrument by President Davis and his sureties.

Captain Mark Hofflin, of a North Carolina regiment, who married Mary Myers, one of the daughters of Aaron Myers, of Richmond, told a friend of his that when Kippur (Day of Atonement) services were held in the Valley of Virginia in 1862, Stonewall Jackson was an interested attendant for a few minutes. The General was not invited to be present, but happened to enter the tent where the prayers were being said and, as was customary with him in all matters affecting religion, was an earnest observer.

In the spring of 1864, Lewis Hyman, a jeweler of this city, converted his stock and household goods into gold and started North, with the intention of engaging in business there. He was accompanied by Henry Clay Ezekiel, a youth of seventeen, son of Jacob Ezekiel, of Richmond. Near Strasburg, in the

Valley, they were set upon by a party of civilians and soldiers, and relieved of their entire possessions. At the instance of Jacob Ezekiel, the Confederate Government sent two detectives to the scene to investigate the robbery. While not positively proved, it was generally understood, that Major Gilmor, of the cavalry, connived at and probably benefited by the robbery. Gold was very plentiful in camp for a few days. The newspapers of that day made columns of it; Jones, in his "Rebel War Clerk's Diary," gives about two pages to it, and a similar space is devoted to it in the "Records of the War of the Rebellion," which in turn copied it from the archives of the Army of Northern Virginia. In all of the accounts there seems to be little or no sympathy, and Jones is outspoken in his belief that Hyman got just about what he deserved. But Jones was a genuine Jew-hater, and from his nice bomb-proof job, took every possible and impossible occasion to denounce the Jews in general and Judah P. Benjamin in particular.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of April 3, 1865, the Federal troops entered the city. Weitzel's Corps was in the lead. At the head of the line was Harris's Massachusetts Light Cavalry. William Flegenheimer and Emanuel Semon were standing at the corner of Mayo and Franklin streets watching the soldiers. Both of them had Masonic pins on their vests. Colonel Arthur H. Stevens, commandant of this regiment, rode up to them and asked the location of the Masonic Temple, as he wished to put a special guard there to prevent depredation. The historic building was pointed out to the Colonel, who, true to his word, detailed a number of soldiers for its protection.

It was at this same location, that Madame Louis, a sister of Semon, displayed a small blue banner, on which was a representation of George Washington on horseback, waving a small United States flag. When Libby Prison was sold to Gunter and associates of Chicago, some years ago, they also purchased this little piece of cloth, about four by six inches, as the first United States flag displayed in Richmond after its fall, paying two hundred dollars for it.

John Dove, Grand Secretary of Masons of Virginia, and Isaac Schriver, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the State, together witnessed the entry of the soldiers into Richmond. Their re-

marks concerning the colored troops, who were well to the front of the column, are not to be found in the ritual of either order.

Immediately after the assassination of Lincoln, in April, 1865, Jacob Semon, son of Emanuel Semon, of this city, and a Confederate prisoner of war, on parole in Philadelphia, was there arrested and thrust into prison, owing to his remarkable resemblance to Booth.

"Emanuel B. Hart, former Congressman from New York, was in Richmond at the time of the assassination, having gone there immediately after the evacuation of the city. At Washington, on his return trip, he furnished the press full details of the reception of the news of the assassination in Richmond, which is valuable as showing General Lee's opinion of Lincoln. News of the assassination was first communicated to General Lee by one Suite, a Washington banker, who knew Lee well. Suite repeated to Hart, General Lee's telling him that when he dispossessed himself of the command of the Confederate army he kept in mind Lincoln's benignity and he surrendered as much to the President's goodness as to Grant's artillery. He, Lee, deplored Lincoln's death as much as any man in the North, and believed him to be the epitome of magnanimity and good faith."<sup>188</sup>

Congressman Hart, mentioned above, was the first Jewish civilian to visit Richmond after its fall. He came to see his sister, a resident of this city.

Major S. A. Jonas, a native of Kentucky, who served throughout the War Between the States, was widely known as the author of that beautiful poem written at the Powhatan Hotel, Richmond, Va., a few days after having been paroled as a member of the staff of Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, with Johnston's army, at High Point, near Greensboro, N. C., and first published shortly after the war over the author's signature in the New York Metropolitan Record, headed "Something Too Good to Be Lost." This poem has been published in the "Confederate Veteran" several times, but is given again, as something that cannot be too well known:<sup>189</sup>

"Representing nothing on God's earth now,  
And naught in the waters below it,  
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,  
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.



"Show it to those who will lend an ear  
To the tale that this paper can tell,  
Of liberty born of the patriot's dream,  
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

"Too poor to possess the precious ores  
And too much of a stranger to borrow,  
We issued to-day our promise to pay  
And hopes to redeem on the morrow.

"The days rolled by, and the weeks became years,  
But our coffers were empty still;  
Coin was so rare that the treasur'd quake  
If a dollar should drop in the till.

"But the faith that was in us was strong indeed,  
And our poverty well we discerned,  
And this little check represented the pay  
That our suffering veterans earned.

"We knew it had hardly a value in gold,  
Yet as gold each soldier received it.  
It gazed in our eyes with a promise to pay,  
And each Southern patriot believed it.

"But our boys thought little of price or of pay,  
Or of bills that were overdue;  
We knew if it bought us our bread to-day  
'Twas the best our poor country could do.

"Keep it; it tells all our history o'er,  
From the birth of the dream to its last.  
Modest and born of the angel Hope,  
Like our hope of success, it passed."

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

"When the foe charged on the breastworks,  
With the madness of despair,  
And the bravest souls were tested,  
The little Jew was there.

"When the weary dozed on duty,  
Or the wounded needed care,  
When another shot was called for,  
The little Jew was there.

"With the festering dead around them,  
Shedding poison in the air,  
When the crippled chieftain ordered,  
The little Jew was there."<sup>190</sup>

There existed no occasion to threaten the young or, for that matter, the middle-aged, with the "white feather." None held back nor hesitated. The greatest difficulty lay in keeping young boys from enlisting. More than one lad entered the service surreptitiously only to have his action annulled by his parents. The Jewish youths were no different from the others. Virginia needed them—that was sufficient. In many instances the fathers had been in this country a bare ten years. That made no difference. They were Americans—not by chance, but by choice. The shortness of the allegiance did not affect its sincerity, and there was no scarcity of the Jewish youth offering at the recruiting stations. That they did their duty is a matter of such common note as to excite no comment. Some of them returned, others were brought back "on their shields." That martial section at the Cemetery tells the story more graphically than it can be told here. During the four years about forty soldiers were interred there and elsewhere in the grounds, and that number has been more than doubled in the last fifty years. No mean showing for a city which probably did not contain over a hundred Jewish families.

Half a century is a long time. In fact, more than the average

life of the individual. Those who were alive during those stormy days are now few. Their memories are not of the best, rendering information hard to obtain.

[NOTE.—A close acquaintance of more than forty years with the Jewish people of this city, with a large stock of information gathered in that receptive period—childhood—has enabled the senior compiler of this work to prepare a list of Confederate soldiers from Richmond, as near correct as such could be. There are possibly some errors, but months of hard work have been given to prevent them. In some instances children exhibited a lamentable lack of information with regard to the service of fathers, and wives had no knowledge as to the commands to which their husbands were attached. The list given is undoubtedly the best that has ever been printed, and it is safe to assume that no more complete or accurate one will ever be published. To increase its value as a record, it is divided into four sections. That it may be as complete as possible, there are included Confederate soldiers from other places, who later became citizens of Richmond; those born here who served with the North, and Federals who settled in Richmond after the war.]

---

### *SOLDIERS FROM RICHMOND IN THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE:*

ADLER, HENRY, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
enlisted April, 1861; wounded at Roanoke Island,  
February 8, 1862; died at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., March 17, 1862; buried in Hebrew Cemetery, Richmond; first private of the Blues to be killed in action; born in Baltimore and removed to Richmond very shortly before the war; December 31, 1861, initiated, passed and raised in Richmond Lodge, No. 10, by virtue of a dispensation granted by the Grand Master.

ANGLE, B. M., served in the Home Guard;  
was for many years a member of the Richmond police force. Buried in Hollywood.

ANGLE, JAMES BEALE, Company D, First Virginia Infantry; wounded in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg; was a member of the Richmond police force for many years subsequent to the war, being successively promoted to sergeant and captain, in which latter capacity he frequently acted as chief. Is one of the half dozen Jewish veterans yet alive in Richmond.

ANGLE, JOSEPH, Richmond Light Infantry Blues; killed in battle.

ANGLE, MEYER, Company D, 12th Infantry; enlisted 1861; captured at Sailors' Creek.

ANGLE, MONTROSE, Fayette Artillery.

ASHER, LEWIS, Company H, 1st Virginia Infantry; honorably discharged on account of wounds.

BEAR, ALEXANDER, Lieutenant of D. Company, 46th Virginia Infantry; subsequently surgeon; resided for many years in Norfolk, Neb., but returned to Richmond some years ago.

BENJAMIN, SOLOMON, Home Guard; lived at First and Main; Judah P. Benjamin resided on the same street, near Fourth. Night after night the former was disturbed by messengers with dispatches intended for the latter. The two were not related.

BERNHEIM, SAMUEL, Sergeant Major, City Battalion; removed after the war to Cincinnati, O.

BERNSTEIN, H. N., Company H (Second Grays), First Virginia Infantry; captured.

BERNSTEIN, NATHAN A., 19th Virginia Militia.

BURNSTEIN, M., Company H (Second Grays), 1st Virginia Infantry.

COHEN, DAVID, Richmond Zouaves;



COHEN, ISAAC, Company I, 1st Virginia Infantry;

This is one of the shortest terms of service on record. Young Cohen enlisted one Friday evening; early the next morning his father gathered up his uniform, musket and other accoutrements and returned them to the recruiting officer with the statement that, as his son was only fifteen years of age, his enlistment was not legal. Cohen, who is still living and at the head of one of the largest businesses in Richmond, figures that he was in the service just two hours and a half.

COHEN, MORRIS, Richmond Zouaves;

DAVIS, ANSLEY S., Reserves.

DAVIS, SOLOMON, Company J, 4th Virginia Cavalry, Governor's Mounted Guard.

DREYFUS, LEON, Company A, 10th Virginia Cavalry.

EZEKIEL, EZEKIEL M., Richmond Grays, Company A, 1st Virginia Infantry;

transferred to the Blues, serving until the close of the war; subsequently removed to Springfield, Mass., where he attained some prominence, being nominated by the Democrats of his State for the office of Secretary of State; he died several years since.

EZEKIEL, JACOB, First Virginia Militia.

EZEKIEL, JOSEPH K., Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
transferred to the artillery; killed at Petersburg.

EZEKIEL, MOSES J., Lieutenant Virginia Military Institute Cadet Battalion;

promoted from private; served to the end of the war; was officer of the guard the night General Jackson's body lay in state at Lexington.

EZEKIEL, NAPHTALI, Sergeant, 19th Virginia Militia.

EZEKIEL WALTER, Drummer Boy, 19th Virginia Militia;  
after the war removed to Cincinnati, O.

FLEGENHEIMER, WILLIAM, Orderly Sergeant, Company B, 19th Virginia Militia;

Thomas J. Evans, Colonel.

FRANKENTHALL, SIMON, Company B, First Virginia Infantry; enlisted 1861; honorably discharged on account of disability from wounds.

FRIEDLANDER, A., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

GOLDSTEIN, BERNARD, Richmond Light Infantry Blues; disabled by wounds; honorably discharged.

GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

GUNST, HENRY, Bowling Green Guards, Captain DeJarnette.

GOLDSTEIN, J., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

GUNST, MICHAEL, Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

HARRIS, MOSES, Richmond Zouaves.

HEXTER, LEVI, Home Guard.

HEXTER, SIMEON, Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

HIRSH, HERMAN, 1st Virginia Cavalry; transferred to Richmond Grays; later was killed by a companion while passing through the lines; he was buried in the Hebrew Cemetery, Richmond, and a knife was put in his grave.

HIRSCHBERG, JOSEPH, Company A, 1st Virginia Infantry.

HOLZINGER, E., Company J, 4th Virginia Cavalry, Governor's Mounted Guard; after the close of the war was elected High Constable of the City of Richmond.

HUNT, MICHAEL, Fayette Artillery.

HUTZLER, CHARLES, Fayette Artillery; removed to Washington, D. C., and then to Norfolk, Va., where he died.

HUTZLER, SIGMUND L., Company A, 1st Virginia Infantry.

ISAACS, ABRAHAM, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
wounded at Port Walthall Junction, May 16, 1864;  
is living. "As good a soldier as ever looked down  
a gun barrel" (Tribute from a Christian comrade).  
Served throughout the war.

JACOBS, JOSEPH, Company H, 1st Virginia Infantry (Second  
Grays).

KADDEN, AARON, Company A, 10th Virginia Cavalry;  
resided in Petersburg, Va., after the war.

KAYTON, LOUIS, Company E, 46th Virginia Infantry.

KOPPEL, HERMAN.

KIRSH, JOSEPH, served in Captain Leftwich's Company;  
was born in Alsace (then in France), in 1819; was  
a "Soldier of the Legion"; served seven years in  
Zululand; came to Richmond in 1849.

LEVY, ALEXANDER, Lieutenant, on staff of General Magruder;  
wounded at Big Bethel, May, 1861.

LEVY, ALEXANDER H., Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
served four years; on account of his athletic skill,  
was nicknamed "Mendoza, the Jewish pugilist," who  
about that time was champion of the world; was  
wounded; surrendered at Appomattox. "A good  
soldier," says a Christian comrade.

LEVY, DANIEL.

LEVY, EMANUEL G., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

LEVY, EZEKIEL J., Captain Richmond Light Infantry Blues;

Captain Levy was the ranking Jewish officer to  
enter the Confederate service from the City of  
Richmond. He became a member of the Blues  
September 3, 1855; secretary of the Company Oc-  
tober 1, 1860, tendered his resignation at once,  
which the Company refused to receive. Fourth ser-  
geant, January 14, 1861; appointed third sergeant  
April 26, 1861, by Captain O. Jennings Wise. Cap-  
tain Wise and all officers of company having re-

signed, was elected fourth sergeant May 27, 1862. The paroled prisoners taken at Roanoke Island returning to duty, having been exchanged, on August 22, 1862, was elected second lieutenant. Elected senior second lieutenant at Chaffin's farm, September 1, 1862. Commanded the Company at intervals from this time to June 16, 1864, when captain and first lieutenant being killed and wounded respectively, he assumed command. Wounded on the 16th of June, being the only commissioned officer, he remained on the field until the morning of the 18th, when he went to Petersburg for a short time to have his wound dressed, returning immediately to his command. On July 30, 1864, he commanded his company at the Battle of the Crater, one of the hardest fights in which it ever participated. When the Company was re-organized in 1866, he was elected first lieutenant, Captain C. P. Bigger, his predecessor in the old Company having been elected captain. Resigned his commission January 3, 1872, and became an honorary member, which he remained until his death, April 3, 1908. The Blues attended his funeral on the 5th, the burial being with full military honors. (Compiled from the Blues' Record Book.)

"Write something good about my old Captain, he was so good to me—a mere boy. No matter how nice you make it, it will not be good enough." (Captain George W. Epps, to whose excellent memory is due in great part, the correctness of this list.) May 12, 1863, he was regularly initiated in Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., and on June 17th, without dispensation, was passed and raised, his case being one of "emergency."

LEVY, ISAAC J., Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
slightly wounded before Petersburg, August 2, 1864,  
where he was killed August 21, 1864.

LEVY, JOSEPH, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
wounded at the Howlett House, near Petersburg,



May, 1864, and disabled; removed to Wheeling, W. Va., where he died some years since. His remains were brought to Richmond.

LEVY, LEWIS, 1st Virginia Infantry, Drum Corps.

LEVY, LOUIS P., entered the Confederate States Navy, as midshipman, in 1863, when fifteen years of age;

procured his appointment through the influence of ex-President Tyler and Governor Brown, of Mississippi; was assigned to duty on the gunboat Chicora which was stationed at Richmond and Charleston; accompanied President Davis and his Cabinet as far as Georgia when they went South in April, 1865.

LEVY, MOSES.

LICHTENSTEIN, ISIDORE, Company H (Second Grays), 1st Virginia Infantry.

LICHTENSTEIN, K., Nineteenth Virginia Militia.

LOVENSTEIN, ISADORE, enlisted Company A, 1st Virginia Infantry, April 19, 1861;

wounded at Malvern Hill, July 2, 1862; captured on the retreat to Appomattox; "Proved a gallant soldier." [E. H. Chamberlayne.] Was assistant superintendent of the City Home for some years after the war; subsequently removed to Savannah, Ga., where he died.

LOVENSTEIN, WILLIAM, Richmond Light Infantry Blues; detailed to the Medical Department; after the war elected successively to the Virginia House of Delegates and State Senate; of the latter body he was President *pro tem*, an office only two steps removed from that of governor and the highest office ever held in Virginia by a Jew; presided over the deliberations of the Constitution Grand Lodge, B'nai B'rith, when that body convened in Richmond, in June, 1890.

LYON, THOMAS W., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

MARCUSE, JONAS, served in the Home Guard;  
after the war lived in California, where he was the  
treasurer and largest land holder in Sutter County.  
He returned to Richmond in the early '80's, and in  
1900 was Presidential Elector on the McKinley  
ticket for the Richmond district; died in Richmond  
in 1914.

MAYER, MAX, Company B, 1st Virginia Infantry;  
disabled in action.

MILLHISER, JOSEPH.

MITTELDORFER, CHARLES, Company F, 31st Virginia Infantry;  
only Jew in his company; when his regiment  
marched up the Valley of Virginia, Jewish resi-  
dents appeared at every halt, with food and would  
inquire if there were a Jew in the ranks; being the  
only one, he had quantities of rations to give away  
and was easily the most popular man in his com-  
mand. He was at Harper's Ferry when John  
Brown was captured and later his company was  
at Charlestown at the execution. He had the doubt-  
ful honor of shaking hands with Brown a short  
time before he was hung.

MITTELDORFER, MARX, Fayette Artillery; transferred to the  
Amelia Troop, Company G, 1st Virginia Cavalry;  
served through war and paroled at Appomattox.  
On one occasion, during a battle, a member of the  
company sneeringly remarked that the Jewish sol-  
diers were in the habit of firing and falling back.  
Mitteldorfer replied to this that if his comrade  
really thought that way about it, all he had to do  
was to follow him. Mitteldorfer rode so far to  
the front (needless to say, alone) that his captain  
had to send him word to return to the ranks or  
he might be shot by his comrades. By this act he  
won the soubriquet of "The Fighting Jew." One  
of his most cherished possessions was a pair of  
cavalry boots for which he paid \$1,500 (Confed-  
erate money).

MOSES, JAMES CALHOUN, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
seriously wounded.

MYERS, CALVIN, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
disabled in service.

MYERS, HERMAN J., 1st Virginia Cavalry;  
badly wounded near Winchester and left on field  
for dead.

MYERS, JOSEPH, Commander, United States Navy;  
resigned 1861 to enter Confederate States Navy.  
Midshipman U. S. Navy, December 6, 1814, at the  
age of thirteen; lieutenant, January 13, 1825; com-  
mander, September 13, 1855. Resigned April 22,  
1861. When Commander Myers resigned from the  
old Navy he had been an invalid for thirty-five  
years, yet so intensely Southern was he, that he  
joined the Confederate Navy and actually wore its  
uniform. Of course, he never saw active service  
in it.

MYERS, LEWIS A., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

MYERS, MARX, Richmond Grays;  
killed at the second battle of Manassas; buried in  
the Hebrew Cemetery, Richmond.

MYERS, SOLOMON, 18th Virginia Infantry.

PHILLIPS, SAMSON, Company H, 23d Virginia Infantry.

PLAUT, HUGO H., Richmond Light Infantry Blues;  
resided in New York after the war.

NEWMAN, ISAAC, 59th Virginia Infantry;  
a regiment of scouts; for military reasons, nearly  
every member went under an assumed name, that  
of Newman being "Pigeon." He spent the major  
portion of his time with the Blues and was sup-  
posed by many to be a member of that company.  
After the war he was for many years a clerk in  
the State Treasurer's office; during the latter part  
of his life he affiliated with St. Mark's Episcopal

Church. On May 11, 1874, upon the occasion of the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Blues, ex-Governor Henry A. Wise addressed the various veterans individually. He said: "Newman, your real name was unknown to me during the war. You were known to the whole camp by no other name than that of 'Pigeon'—swift on the wing, steady in your flight, a sober ranger, diligent and trustworthy in all circumstances, and too humane to obey the order to take no prisoners in scouting. I am proud of you as a fellow-citizen as well as a fellow-soldier, and commend you to the favor of all good men and brave."

PYLE, D. HARDY, though born in Richmond, was in Montgomery when the war broke out;

he came to Richmond as a member of the 6th Alabama Infantry; he was badly wounded in one of his heels at Sharpsburg (Antietam) in September, 1862; he was still on crutches at the time of the surrender, and in fact suffered from his wound off and on during the remaining thirty years of his life.

ROSENFELS, SIMON, Richmond Grays;

removed to Chicago after the war and died there.

ROSENHEIM, HENRY, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;

died in New York, in 1915.

SCHOENTHAL, JOSEPH, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;

resided in Baltimore after the war; died in Richmond some years ago while on a visit to his daughter.

SCHRIVER, DAVID, served with the Army of the West;

at the battle of Shiloh he captured a Federal standard after a hand-to-hand fight with the color-bearer.

SCHRIVER, MOSES, Home Guard;

took part in repulsing Dahlgren's raid.



SCHWABACHER, MYER, left Germany to avoid military service and reached Richmond just as the war begun;

voluntarily entered the Confederate service; he will be remembered by the older citizens of Richmond as the Jewish carpenter, probably the first of his faith in Virginia to follow that calling.

SCHWABACHER, S., Company H, 15th Virginia Infantry, and Company A, of the 20th.

SCHWARTZ, SELIGMAN.

SCHWARZ, HERMAN.

SCHWARZ, MYER.

SEMON, JACOB S., Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

SIMON, ISAAC, Richmond Zouaves.

SIMON, NATHAN, Richmond Zouaves.

SMITH, AUGUSTUS, enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1865, upon the last call of the authorities, when the limit was lowered to 16, which was his age; served in Johnston's army.

SMITH, HENRY, Otey Battery;  
killed near Fayette Courthouse, Va., September 10, 1862.

The following letter was written by Captain Otey to the father, informing him of the death of his son:

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA CO., VA., *Sept.* 15, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:

It becomes my very painful duty to announce the death of your son Henry, who was killed in battle on the 10th inst. We had engaged the enemy at short range, and he fell nobly and courageously performing his duty. He was shot in the forehead and lived only a few moments, never speaking after he was shot. I had him properly buried, in a nice coffin, and his grave enclosed and marked.

He was a great pet in the company, and all liked him. He died a noble death and such as any true

patriot might court. I sympathize, my dear sir, with you and your kind lady, and trust that He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will sustain you in this, your great affliction.

I am, sir, very truly,

Your friend,

G. G. OTEY,

*Capt. Otey Bty.*

P. S.—His Bible and effects I will endeavor to have forwarded to you.

G. G. OTEY.

This was probably one of the last, if not the last letter, Captain Otey wrote, for he himself died a few days later from wounds received in battle.

SON, JACOB, Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

SYCLE, SIMON, was in Baltimore, attending school when Virginia seceded;

he returned home and enlisted in Captain Schad's company; being under military age, his father made him return to school; while on his way back, he was arrested as a spy and sent to Point Lookout for about eighteen months; a few days after his release he was re-arrested on the same charge and confined in the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, until the end of the war. Sycle accumulated a number of valuable war relics, among them the die from which Mitchell & Tyler made Confederate military buttons.

THALHIMER, GUSTAVUS, entered the Confederate service when sixteen years of age;

was with McAnerny's Battalion when it helped to repulse Dahlgren's raid.

WASSERMAN, LEVI, Richmond Light Infantry Blues;

was probably the first member of that company to fire a shot in battle; was wounded and captured at Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862; returned to duty after recovery and exchange, and served until the end of the war.

WEINBURG, JONAS, Company B, 1st Virginia Infantry.

WHITLOCK, PHILIP, Richmond Grays;

at the time of the John Brown raid went with his company as far as Washington, where it received orders to return home; was present at the execution of Brown; was disabled in the service April, 1862, and transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

WILZINSKI, L., Company H (Second Grays), First Virginia Infantry.

WOLFE, H., Company B, 1st Virginia Infantry.

---

*CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS FROM ELSEWHERE WHO  
MADE THEIR HOME IN RICHMOND AFTER THE  
WAR.*

BEAR, JOSEPH, enlisted from his home town, Marion, Smythe County, Virginia;

lived in Richmond many years after the cessation of hostilities.

CLARKE, HENRY, 10th South Carolina Infantry;  
since 1909, a resident of Richmond.

COHEN, EDWARD, 3d Battalion Virginia Infantry;

Cohen was a resident of Baltimore, and left that city to cast his fortune with the Confederacy. Ill health prevented his joining the army at once, and for a while he was engaged in the government works in South Carolina and then in the Medical Purveyor's office in Richmond. Later he received a commission as lieutenant in General Joseph E. Johnston's army, and served in the field from 1864 to May, 1865.

DEICHES, WILLIAM, enlisted in the Norfolk Blues;  
was detailed in Richmond the greater part of the war; spent so much time here that he was regarded as a resident of the city.

EICHEL, AARON, enlisted in Company G, 16th Mississippi Infantry, from Port Gibson, Miss.;

was in all the battles in Virginia; detached with Major A. R. Courtney's Battalion of Artillery for about eighteen months, when he was recalled to his regiment; carried dispatches from Major Latimer to Stonewall Jackson the day after the battle of Fredericksburg, a mission of exceeding danger; was known to Stonewall Jackson by name; served to end of war, since which he has resided in Richmond; there were seven Jews in his company and thirty in his regiment. An idea of the personnel of Eichel's company may be gained from the fact that, being composed largely of professional and business men, it had \$100,000 in gold in bank to its credit when it left home.

FALK, EMANUEL, served with the Confederate troops from Louisiana;

took up his residence in Richmond after the war.

HART, ALEXANDER, Major and acting colonel, 5th Louisiana Infantry;

promoted from non-commissioned officer; citizens of New Orleans presented him with sword; wounded at Sharpsburg (Antietam) and again at Gettysburg; lived in Richmond for some years after the war; removed to Staunton, then to Norfolk, in which last-named city he died.

KASMINSKI, JACOB, Marion, Florida, Light Artillery;

for many years after the war lived in Richmond, where he died. He served also in the Crimean War.

LEVIN, S. L., Sumter (S. C.), Guards;

wounded at Secessionville; lived in Richmond after the war.

LEVY, LEOPOLD, Company G, Amelia Troop, 1st Virginia Cavalry;

was in the First Manassas, Winchester and Williamsburg fights; at the first of these he served as special courier on the staff of General J. E. B.



Stuart, carrying dispatches through the thickest of the fight to President Jefferson Davis, who was on the field; in 1863, while on his way to his command, after a brief furlough, he was captured by Stoneman's raiders and taken to Washington, where he was for a long time confined in the Old Capitol Prison; on this trip he was made to ride a bareback horse for four days; this brought on a severe attack of varicose veins, which not only incapacitated him for further service in the army but caused him great suffering the remainder of his life; he died in November, 1897, having been for thirty years one of Richmond's most successful and highly respected business men.

LEVY, SAMPSON, enlisted in the Amelia Troop, Company G, of the 1st Virginia Cavalry;

served through the war, after which he resided in Richmond for some years; removed in turn to Buffalo, N. Y., Titusville, Pa., and Youngstown, O., at which latter place he died.

MOISE, A. WILBORN, came to Richmond with the South Carolina troops;

lived here after the war.

ROSENBERG, MICHAEL, enlisted in the Norfolk Blues;

assigned to special duty in Richmond and spent a great portion of his time here; so much so that he was considered a resident of this city.

ROSENDORF, M. J., 1st South Carolina Cavalry;

took up his residence in Richmond after the cessation of hostilities; for a time was deputy sergeant of the city; removed later to Boston, Mass., where he died in 1915.

WEIL, CHARLES, enlisted at Port Gibson, Miss., in Company G, 16th Mississippi Infantry;

served throughout the war; was made brigade courier by General N. H. Harris, of Mahone's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps; had four horses killed

under him in various fights; at the battle of the Crater, near Petersburg, Generals Lee, A. P. Hill, Mahone and Harris were standing on a breast-work; a volunteer was called for to carry a dispatch to the front, to tell the forces there to hold their ground; Weil responded and carried the message, a feat of great danger, but before doing so insisted that the generals should retire to a position of less danger, where they would not draw the enemy's fire.

In his report of the battle, Brigadier-General N. H. Harris makes this allusion to the occurrence: "I would mention for conspicuous bravery on the field \* \* \* and Courier Charles Weil, the latter of whom deserves great credit for the coolness and intelligence with which he conveyed orders; but when all acted so well, I am sure there were many others deserving mention, but those named were particularly observed."

Major James H. Capers, adjutant of the 12th Mississippi Infantry, remarked several years ago, "Charlie Weil was the bravest soldier I ever knew."

In his official report of the operations in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, General Posey Carnot, commanding the brigade, wrote: "My courier (Weil) also deserves mention."

---

### *BORN IN RICHMOND AND SERVED WITH THE NORTH:*

ETTING, J. MARX, served in the United States Navy; born in Richmond in 1836 entered the Naval Academy in 1851, but did not graduate; he was the descendant of a Revolutionary veteran; he died in Philadelphia in 1916.

GOTTHOLD, ISAAC N., Captain, Company F, 42d New York Infantry;

promoted from lieutenant; son of Beth Ahabah's first reader; was born in Richmond, and after the

war became a prominent actor;<sup>191</sup> died September 12, 1888. His brother, Ellis Milton, was born in Bowling Green, Va. The latter, under the name of H. H. Ward, enlisted in Battery L, First U. S. Artillery, Regulars.

HYNEMAN, JACOB EZEKIEL, Company G, 119th Pennsylvania Infantry;

moved to Philadelphia when about seven years old; enlisted 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, and Mine Run; temporarily assigned to the Signal Corps in 1863; was present at the surrender of General Lee; after the war saw much service with the Pennsylvania National Guard, in quelling riots at Susquehanna Station, Hazelton, Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Wilkesbarre; he raised two companies of militia for this purpose and was made first lieutenant of one of them; appointed aide-de-camp (with the rank of Colonel) on the staff of General William Warner, Commander-in-Chief Grand Army Republic, in 1889; in 1911-12-13 he was elected president of the U. S. Veteran Signal Corps Association.<sup>192</sup>

LEVY, ABRAHAM I., Commissary Sergeant, 132d New York Infantry; ..

he was born in Richmond, being a first cousin of Captain E. J. Levy; he removed to Brazil in 1872 and thence to Buenos Aires, where he died November, 1882.

MYERS, ISADORE, left Richmond when very young, and served in the Northern Army under the name of Z. Myers; returned to Richmond after the war, dying here.

---

### *NORTHERN SOLDIERS WHO SUBSEQUENTLY MADE RICHMOND THEIR HOME.*

HELLER, WILLIAM, Commissary Sergeant, 78th Ohio Infantry; enlisted as private; resided in Richmond many years and died here.

MOHSBERG, AUGUSTUS, served in the Northern Army with the Maryland troops;

resided in Richmond some years after the war.

PROSKAUER, JOHN, served with Siegel's corps;

he had a son, Major Proskauer, of Alabama, in the Confederate service; resided in Richmond for many years after the war, dying here.



## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### THE SOLDIERS' SECTION.

Within the Hebrew Cemetery in Richmond, is a plot of ground of peculiar interest, known as the Soldiers' Section. Therein are buried a number of Jewish Confederate soldiers, who died in or near Richmond. It has been said that this is the only Jewish martial cemetery in the world, a claim which is neither affirmed nor denied. The interments here are those of soldiers coming elsewhere than from Richmond, with the exception of Henry Adler. Adler enlisted from Richmond, but his people lived in Baltimore.

The railing surrounding this enclosure is a work of art, and very appropriate. It was designed by Major William B. Myers, son of Gustavus A. Myers. The posts are furled flags and stacked muskets, surmounted by the flat soldier cap of Confederate days. The railing between the posts is of crossed swords and sabres, hung with wreaths of laurel. Time and again its artistic and emblematic merit and completeness have been commented upon, embracing as it does the insignia of all three arms of the service—muskets for the infantry, sabres for the cavalry and artillery.

The lettering upon the gravestones in this section is becoming badly weatherworn and, in many instances, is scarcely discernible. To the end that the location of the respective graves may be perpetuated, they are given here in regular order with the full inscription upon each stone. In every instance the list begins at the south end of the row and runs toward the north, beginning at the southwest corner of the section.

#### *First Row—*

M. Levy, Mississippi, killed May 31, 1862.

J. Rosenberg, Ga.

Henry Adler, 46th Va.

E. J. Sampson, 4th Texas, killed June 27th, 1862.

G. Wolfe, N. C.

I. Hessberg, Caroline Co.

*Second Row—*

Blank Stone.

Henry Gersberg, Salem, Va., killed June 2, 1864.

T. Foltz, 16th Miss.

I. Cohen, Hampton (S. C.) Legion.

Sam Bear, Ga.

S. Bachrach, Lynchburg, Va.

*Third Row—*

Jonathan Sheur, La.

J. Frank, Ga.

Henry Cohen, S. C., killed June 29, 1864.

Capt. Jacob A. Cohen, Co. A, 10th La., killed at Second Manassas, August 30, 1862; age, 33 years.

M. Aaron, N. C.

A. Lehman, S. C.

*Fourth Row—*

Julius Zark, 7th Louisiana.

A. Heyman, Georgia.

Lieut. W. M. Wolf, Hagood's S. C. Brigade, died May 9, 1864.

Lieut. L. S. Lipman, 5th Louisiana, died May 9, 1863.

Erected by his brothers to the memory of Isaac Seldner, of the 6th Virg. Inf. Reg., born December 23, 1837, killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3rd, 1863. None knew him but to love him.

S. Weiss, Ga.

*Fifth Row—*

H. Jacobs, S. C.

E. B. Miller, died April 6, 1864.

Corpl. G. Eiseman, 12th Miss.

M. Bachrach, Lynchburg, Va.

S. Oury, 16th Miss.; died June 10, 1861.

A. Robinson, 15th Ga., died Jan. 26, 1863.

Soldiers killed in battle and buried elsewhere in the cemetery are Gustavus Kann, 16th Mississippi; Henry Smith, Richmond, Otey Battery; Marx Myers, Richmond Grays; Isaac J. Levy, Richmond Blues, and Captain M. Marcus, 15th Georgia, killed October 13, 1864. Solomon Levy died December 16, 1870, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of McDowell, 1862.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

1866-1917.

The war had ended. A large portion of the devoted city of Richmond had been laid low by the disastrous fire of April 3, 1865. Commerce had been paralyzed; the financial and other institutions were bankrupt. One long sob of grief, and the indomitable will of Richmond's people, male and female, began to assert itself. At first they staggered under the heavy burden, but the rejuvenation was swift, sure and solid. The early seventies witnessed the first strides which culminated in the glorious Richmond of today.

In the midst of the engrossing cares of business, those who had laid down their lives for the Southland were not forgotten.

Early in 1866 the Hebrew Ladies' Memorial Association was formed for the purpose of commemorating the devotion of the fallen heroes and caring for their graves. How well this duty has been performed is attested to by that section consecrated to the Confederate dead.

When the Hollywood Memorial Association was formed, May 5, 1866, the ladies of all religious denominations were elected to office. Miss R. Myers was made a vice-president, and Mrs. C. Cohen one of the general managers.

The Merchants and Mechanics Savings Bank began business in March, 1867, with Gustavus A. Myers, president, and Edward Cohen, cashier.

On the 28th of this month a large meeting of citizens was held in the Beth Ahabah Synagogue for the purpose of taking measures expressive of the indignation of the people of Richmond in regard to the policy of New York insurance companies represented in this city proscribing policy holders of Jewish persuasion. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Mayo, upon whose motion Gustavus A. Myers was called to the chair. General P. T. Moore read letters from A. Stoddard, general agent in New York, to insurance agents in this city and elsewhere, giving instructions against taking risks from Jews.

Thomas J. Evans, W. W. Crump, Abraham Hirsh, George Jacobs and M. Millhiser, a committee appointed by the chair, brought in resolutions denouncing the action of the insurance companies, which resolutions, after discussion, were passed unanimously. Colonel Evans, Judge Crump, John H. Montague, Mayor Joseph Mayo and Rev. Michelbacher were the principal speakers.

The rabbis of Richmond, on October 31, 1867, addressed a circular to their brethren deploring the "increased and increasing violation of the Sabbath day and festivals." In compliance with this a meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, on Broad Street between Ninth and Tenth, on November 10th of that year.

The Rev. M. J. Michelbacher was called to the chair, and addresses were made by Rev. George Jacobs, of Beth Shalome; Rev. J. Wechsler, of Beth Ahabah; Dr. A. L. Mayer, of Beth Israel, and Rev. Nathan Brinn, of Keneseth Israel.

A "roll of honor" was opened, to which a large number of those present subscribed their names, pledging themselves to forever refrain from the transaction of business on the Sabbath and use their efforts to have their co-religionists following their example.

It is worthy of note that the first singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" in Richmond after the war was at the suggestion of Simon Wolf. A German singing of society, of Washington, visited this city as the guests of the Gesang Verein. After a varied program, Wolf took the floor, and asked all present to join in the national air. The request met a very cool reception, but notwithstanding this, the orchestra began to play. At first the Richmonders were silent, but eventually they joined in and sang heartily, the number concluding with three cheers given with a right good will. This was in 1867.

In early days nothing short of the greatest calamity was considered worth noting, but the newspapers were now printing "items" of ordinary interest. Witness the following from the Richmond Dispatch:

Monday, September 6, 1869:

"JEWISH CONFIRMATION.—The interesting ceremony of confirmation according to Jewish usage was performed at the synagogue on Eleventh street, on Saturday morning. The subject of confirmation was Marx Iseman, son of the postmaster at Spotsylvania Courthouse, and Rev. Dr. Bettelheim officiated in a most impressive manner."



Saturday, September 18, 1869:

"THE HEBREW FESTIVAL.—The recent solemn festival of the Israelites was observed strictly by those residing in this city. At the synagogues on Eleventh, Broad, and Mayo streets, regular services were held, and largely attended. At the Eleventh-street synagogue the congregations were so large that sometimes no more seats could be obtained. Rev. Dr. Bettelheim, minister of this congregation, who has recently come in our midst, is a man of marked ability and eloquence, and has already attained great popularity with all classes of our citizens."

Richmond Dispatch, April 13, 1870:

THE VIRGINIA STATE GAZETTE.—This new paper, intended to be the representative of the interests of our German population, has just made its appearance, and is highly creditable to its founders; and from the well-known zeal and ability of its editorial managers, Messrs. Hutzler and Lovenstein, we are satisfied that it will be well conducted and prove a complete success. Our German fellow-citizens are noted for the interest which they take in the events of the day, and for their intellectual character; and there can be no doubt that a paper of such fine promise as an organ of news and a disseminator of literature will be most liberally and cheerfully supported.

On Wednesday, April 27, 1870, occurred the terrible catastrophe, known as the "Capitol Disaster." Henry K. Ellyson had been elected mayor by the people, and George Chahoon claimed the office by virtue of having been appointed thereto by the Federal military authorities. Upon the day in question, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in which tribunal the case was pending, intended to have rendered a decision. As the judges were about to enter, the floor of the court-room collapsed, precipitating many of the spectators to the hall of the House of Delegates below. Among the killed were Ash Levy and John S. Neuman. Mordecai Angle was one of those injured. In this calamity fifty-eight people were killed outright, four died later, and over two hundred were injured.

Rev. George Jacobs, at this time, of Philadelphia, but formerly of Richmond, having been minister of Beth Shalome, was so affected by this calamity that he visited the city for the sole purpose of being with his old friends in their grief.

Cool heads averted what might have been a serious calamity in Beth Shalome Synagogue in 1875. Rev. M. J. Michelbacher was conducting a marriage ceremony, the building being crowded. A young man in the gallery was standing on the back of a bench,

holding on to the plaster paris cornice. A piece of the plaster broke off, throwing his entire weight on the back of the bench which gave way under the sudden strain. Some one called out that the gallery was falling in. A catastrophe of that character at the State Capitol, which had occurred only five years before, was fresh in the minds of all. The entire audience in the gallery rushed down the stairs in an effort to reach the doors. These, unfortunately, opened inwards, and the struggling mass pushing against them, rendered them useless. For a few moments a terrible disaster seemed imminent. Finally, by the combined efforts of the officers of the congregation, Rev. Michelbacher, and others in charge, order was restored and no one injured. An incident connected with this affair demonstrates the force of imagination. A lady in the audience was seemingly badly burned by being thrown against one of the stoves. She was taken home and a doctor called. To all appearances she suffered greatly from her burns. The attending physician and family were somewhat puzzled to see that her clothing and body showed no marks. The mystery was explained the next day when a friend of the family called and after hearing the account of the accident, stated that she also was standing near the stove in question and that there was no fire in it.

A realistic insight into the religious and fraternal side of the community is given in the following, from the Dispatch, of January 1, 1877, forty years ago. Not only are most of the organizations mentioned out of existence, but in many instances the meeting places have ceased to exist. That the majority of those named therein are dead goes without saying.

Beth Ahaba—Eleventh street, near Marshall—Rev. A. Hoffman, minister—Moses Millhiser, president; membership, 100.

Beth Shalom—Mayo street, near Franklin—Rev. Isaac P. Mendes, minister—S. A. Winstock, president; membership, 70.

Kenesseth Israel—Mayo street, near Broad—Rev. M. J. Brill, minister; P. Hirshberg, president; membership, 60.

Hebrew Sunday School at Eleventh Street Synagogue; Dr. A. Hoffman, superintendent; William Lovenstein, assistant superintendent; Isadore Strause, secretary; pupils, 195.

In fraternal orders there are given—

Rimmon Lodge, No. 68, I. O. B. B.—Meeting place, Levy's Hall; B. Samuels, president; Leon Schaap, secretary; membership, 120. Representatives to Grand Lodge: Moses Hutzler, William Lovenstein, and Julius Straus.

Benjamin Lodge, No. 69, I. O. B. B.—Meeting place, Levy's Hall; M. Werner, president; Julius Bear, secretary; membership, about 85. Representatives to the Grand Lodge: Julius Bear, P. Whitlock, and M. L. Jacobson.

Paradise Lodge, No. 223, I. O. B. B.—Meeting place, Concordia Hall; Dr. H. H. Levy, president; Ellis Bottigheimer, vice-president; William Reinheimer, recording secretary; Lazarus Stern, financial secretary; Israel Stern, treasurer; Charles Millhiser, monitor; David Iseman, assistant monitor; Meyer Greentree, inner guard; Philip Bottigheimer, outer guard; membership, 36.

Hillel Lodge, No. 91, Keshet Shel Barzel—Meeting place, Levy's Hall. Edward Cohen, president; Dr. H. H. Levy, vice-president; Abram Gunst, conductor; William Reinheimer, assistant conductor; William Lovenstein, secretary; Julius Straus, financial secretary; E. Allison Ezekiel, treasurer; M. Schwabacher, inside guardian; N. S. Miller, outside guardian; representatives to the Grand Lodge: E. A. Ezekiel, E. J. Levy, D. Rosendorf, and Joseph Cohn; E. J. Levy, A. Gunst, and J. M. Wertheimer, trustees.

Solomon Lodge, No. 18, Free Sons of Israel—Joseph Strause, president; Julius Bear, secretary; membership, about 60.

Friendship Lodge, No. 47, Free Sons of Israel—Meeting place, Rupert's, or Schiller's Hall—Emil Salomonsky, president; Julius Kraker, vice-president; M. Kaufman, treasurer; William Flegenheimer, recording secretary; P. Hirshberg, financial secretary; J. Michaels, outside tiler.

Beneficial societies—

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Association—Mrs. M. Millhiser, president; W. Lovenstein, secretary; membership, 60.

Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society—Mrs. E. Holzinger, president; W. Flegenheimer, secretary.

Hebrew Ladies' Social Circle—Mrs. Fanny Straus, president; Mrs. B. V. Sytle, secretary.

Hebrew Benevolent Society—Abram Levy, president; William Heller, secretary.

On Friday evening, May 4, 1877, a peculiar fatal accident occurred in the residence at Ninth and Marshall Streets, known as the John Marshall House, the chief justice having resided there for about thirty-five years. Miss Rebecca Myers was visiting Mrs. Mattie Paul (William B.) Myers, a relative who occupied the residence when, in descending the stairs, she missed the last step and fell, striking her head against the wall. Although the fall was only a few inches, the neck of the unfortunate lady was broken, she, of course, dying instantly. According to the orthodox custom, it being the Sabbath, the body was placed on a stretcher and carried by hand to her late residence on Broad Street just opposite the Monumental church.

Jacob A. Levy, one of the two signers of the legislative petition with reference to the Sundaw laws, died April 23, 1878. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, May 9, 1804. Like all orthodox Jews of his time, Levy made great financial sacrifices to live in compliance with the tenets of his faith as to the observance of Sabbath and other holy days.

His parents, Abraham and Cornelia Bernard Levy, after leaving Amsterdam, resided in London for a time, where one son, Isaac A., was born in 1816, and died in Richmond at the age of 33, being at the time of his death President of the Congregation Beth Shalome, to which office his brother, Jacob A., succeeded, filling it for the period of eighteen years.

Another son, Dr. Moses Albert, served as surgeon in General Sam Houston's army in the Texan War. He had many adventures and on one occasion, being captured by the Mexicans, escaped by swimming a river.

Abraham Levy, born in Amsterdam in 1769, came to Richmond in 1818. His descendants are therefore among the oldest Jewish families in the city, who have adhered to the faith. For years he was regarded as the leader of the Jewish community, and his name is the only one mentioned in the Council records in connection with the Sunday law petition of 1845. He died in December, 1852.

Jacob A. Levy had a large family. The eldest, Rebecca, married Naphtali Ezekiel; Abraham, his cousin, Rachel C. Levy; Adeline Hyneman, Rev. George Jacobs; Sarah, Edwin I. Kursesheet, adjutant of the Washington Artillery, New Orleans; Lenora, Major Alexander Hart, of the Fifth Louisiana; Ezekiel J., captain of the Richmond Blues, Virginia Davis; Dr. Henry Hyman, Gertrude Hahn, of Philadelphia; Isaac J., a member of the Blues, was killed in front of Petersburg in August, 1864; Rachel C. never married, and Miriam died in her youth.

Dr. Ernest C. Levy, for eleven years chief health officer of Richmond, is the son of Abraham, the younger; Aubrey H. Straus, for a time city bacteriologist, and at present a professor in the Medical College of Virginia; Dr. Gerald A. Ezekiel, and Harold S. Bloomberg, an attorney, and past president of District Grand Lodge No. 5, B'nai B'rith, are great grandsons of Jacob A. Levy.



Herbert Tobias Ezekiel, for nineteen years supervisor of printing and other city contracts, is another grandson. He is past president of Paradise and Rimmon Lodges, B'nai B'rith, and president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. His paternal grandfather, Tobias Ezekiel, for whom he is named, participated with the Blues in the campaign of 1807. The wife of Tobias Ezekiel, Hannah, was a member of the Phillips family, of New York, the progenitor of which came to this country with the first Jewish arrivals about 1652.

An unusual instance of "marital longevity" occurred in the family of Mrs. Jacob A. Levy. Her brother, Jacob Ezekiel, and sister, Mrs. Isaac Hyneman, both celebrated their golden weddings. Her own husband died within a few months of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. There were no other brothers or sisters.

[The senior collaborator of this book, Herbert T. Ezekiel, wishes it to be noted that he disclaims responsibility for the introduction of material, relating to the Levy family in general, and himself, in particular. Consent was obtained to incorporate the data after insistence upon its value by the junior compiler. —GASTON LICHTENSTEIN.]

Jacob A. Levy, though born in Holland, prided himself upon the fact that, for many years, in point of residence, he was the oldest Jewish citizen of Richmond. Upon one occasion, during reconstruction days, he had some business in one of the city courts which necessitated the filing of an affidavit. As a matter of form, the deputy clerk began in the usual way, "What is your name?" although he was perfectly well acquainted with Levy, who drew himself up in amazement and replied: "Don't you know me, sir; you must be a carpet-bagger."

The quiet rejoinder of the deputy was rather disconcerting: "Mr. Levy, I don't believe you were born in this *city*, either."

Edward Cohen, son of Benjamin I., and Kitty (Etting) Cohen, of Baltimore, was born in that city on November 15, 1835.

When about sixteen years of age he entered the commission house of his maternal uncle, Samuel Etting, and later the broker's office of his brother, Israel Cohen. He had begun business on his own account in Baltimore, when the breaking out of the War Between the States caused him to leave the Monumental City

and join the Confederacy. At the end of the war he found himself penniless, but immediately began business in Richmond as a stockbroker, and a little later was instrumental in establishing a savings bank, of which he was for many years cashier. Finally he became president of the City Bank of Richmond, which office he held until his death.

He married in December, 1865, Miss Caroline Myers, of Richmond, sister of Major Edmund T. D. Myers. At that time he was almost unknown, but in the course of a few years became one of the most prominent citizens.

He died after an illness of a few hours, on January 18, 1888.

Cohen was a man of genuine public spirit, but withal rather retiring. At the formation of the Westmoreland Club in 1877, over his protest, he was made its president. He was a great friend of the fire department and always an interested spectator of its active work. Many a little present he handed in an unostentatious manner to a member of the corps, and more than one man was saved from suffering in bitter weather by the kindness of Edward Cohen.

When the first row of modern tenements was being erected in Richmond, at Tenth and Marshall Streets, a severe storm came up one Sunday afternoon, with very heavy rain. Cohen, who happened to be in the vicinity, arrived just in time to prevent the water from setting the lime on fire and destroying the houses. He worked with the firemen and saved the row.

It was through his efforts that the reservation in the old cemetery on Franklin Street was covered with heavy masonry, insuring its preservation for all time.

In June, 1890, the Constitution Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith, the supreme body of this international Order, met in Richmond. The opening session was held at the Exchange Hotel, and those subsequent thereto in the hall of the House of Delegates in the Capitol. District Grand Lodges in this country, Europe and the Orient were represented. Many of the most prominent Jews in America attended the convention, among them Julius Bien, the founder of the Order.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1893, Dr. Kerr, of the First Presbyterian Church, delivered the sermon and assisted in the conduct of religious services at Beth Ahabah Synagogue. This was one

of the first occasions in Richmond when Jews and Christians worshipped together.

During President Cleveland's second term, Samuel Proskauer, of Richmond, was made United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

His service extended into the McKinley administration, which obtained valuable information from him in the Spanish American War. Through his instrumentality, Cervera's fleet was located before coaling at Curacao, West Indies. His commercial reports received wide notice, being copied in American and European papers.<sup>193</sup>

On Thanksgiving Day, 1894, Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of the Second Presbyterian Church, occupied the pulpit of Beth Ahabah, in conjunction with Rabbi Calisch, the congregation being about evenly divided between the membership of the two religious bodies. Rabbi I. Koplowitz, of Keneseth Israel Congregation, offered a prayer.

Paradise Lodge, B'nai B'rith, on Sunday evening, November 23, 1895, began a movement for the Jews of the United States to give tangible evidence of the debt they owe the memory of Thomas Jefferson, as father of religious liberty in this country, and through it, of the world.

Rabbi Calisch, the patron of the measure stated that upon a recent visit to Charlottesville, Dr. Randolph, of the University faculty called upon him, and alluded to the position of Jefferson in drafting the Constitution of the United States. There were four members of the committee engaged in this work. Two of them were firmly of the opinion that Christ should be dominant in the Constitution, and that Christianity should be the test of holding office and citizenship. The third member sided with his companions, though not so strongly, while Jefferson was the only one who opposed it. By dint of persuasive argument, Jefferson succeeded first in winning over the wavering member, and then one of the others. The fourth committeeman brought the matter up in the convention, but Jefferson had won his fight there in advance, and the report as submitted carried. Of this action on the part of Jefferson the Jews are the sole beneficiaries.

The movement gained some headway, but nothing came of it. The plan called for the raising of \$100,000 to be used in

erecting a suitable memorial building or endowing a chair in some institution of learning.

It is probably known to only a few, that the home of this famous friend of the Jews, Jefferson, came near passing into the hands of the Richmond community.

Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, who bought Monticello for ten thousand dollars, several times thereafter offered it to the government and to various patriotic societies, but his price was "too high." When he died, he bequeathed the former estate of Thomas Jefferson to the government of the United States, as a home and school for the children of warrant officers of the navy. Should the government not accept it, Monticello was to be offered to the State of Virginia, and, in case of the latter's refusal, the rabbi and congregation of a synagogue in Richmond<sup>194</sup> were to be the recipients. The United States declined responsibility for its upkeep, and the heirs at law contested the will; neither the State of Virginia nor the Richmond synagogue could be represented in New York, where the legal battle was fought in 1862. Jefferson M. Levy, a nephew, bid the property in, after the court had ordered it sold at auction. He still owns the estate and has, during the past year, offered it to the government for half a million dollars.

Commodore Levy died March 22, 1862, being at the time of his death ranking officer of the navy. He was the author of the law abolishing flogging in the naval service.

December 26, 1895, Post A, Travelers Protective Association, attended services in a body at Beth Ahabah Synagogue. In his sermon, Dr. Calisch made mention of the fact that this was the first instance in which any organization, not composed entirely of Jewish members, had attended services in a body in that house of worship.

For the first time on record in this city, when Lewis Ginter died, October 2, 1897, Jewish charitable institutions were made beneficiaries under the will of a Christian. His bequests were munificent and highly appreciated. It happened that the will was first published in afternoon papers on the Day of Atonement, and the large number who had spent the entire day in the synagogue felt that the era of fraternal sympathy, for which they had so earnestly prayed, was indeed approaching.



The Spanish War (1898) gave little chance for an exhibition of patriotism. Only the regular army and the militia as then constituted were allowed to participate. As a general thing, volunteers were not called for, though in some instances they were allowed to join the various commands to the end that the organizations might be recruited up to their war strength. Whenever this was done the response was immediate and enthusiastic.

Among the Richmond boys who volunteered and saw service were Charles Levy, Walter Schaap, Aaron Stern, Isaac Flegenheimer, William Lovenstein, and L. Bernstein. Levy soon thereafter joined the regular army, and was detailed as orderly to the recruiting officer in Richmond with the rank of sergeant. Eugene C. Pyle, another Richmond boy, served in Company I, of the First Maryland. Michael Gunst, a war member of the Blues, had a son in the Twelfth New York Regiment; William Michael, also a native of this city, was corporal in Company I, Second North Carolina Regiment. Just to show how adaptable the Jew is, four of these were sons of ex-Confederates.

The sixteenth biennial session of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations opened in this city on December 6, 1898. The meetings were held in the hall of the House of Delegates. Some of the most prominent Jews of the United States attended, notably among them the venerable Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, president of the Hebrew Union College.

September 13, 1899, Abraham Greenewald, the oldest member of Beth Ahabah, and also the most aged voter in the city, died.

Soldiers were not the only ones who gave their lives for the general welfare. On May 21, 1900, when only nineteen years of age, David Jacobs died at the residence of his parents in Richmond. A year before while attending the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, young Jacobs, while assisting at the extinguishing of a conflagration at that place, was overcome by the heat. Physicians were unable to be of any benefit, and after lingering about a year, he died. The mayor and Town Council of Blacksburg sent suitable resolutions upon his death.

May 4, 1908, the fifth biennial session of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, began at Beth Ahabah Temple. The meetings lasted for several days and were notable by reason of the attendance of leaders of many Jewish activities.

The corner-stone of John Marshall High School, admittedly one of the model buildings of its kind in the country, was laid September 30, 1908. Charles Hutzler (chairman of the City School Board) presided on this occasion.

June 3, 1911, a very distressing accident occurred. A number of young people were riding in an automobile, when the machine overturned. Mildred G. Calisch, only daughter of the rabbi of Beth Ahabah, was instantly killed, and several others badly injured, all the latter eventually recovering.

One of the most impressive mass meetings ever held in this city took place at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 27, 1916. The gathering was under the auspices of the Jewish War Relief Committee.

An immense audience, of Jews and Christians, attended. It was one of the few occasions upon which Jews had asked assistance of their Christian brethren, and right nobly did the latter respond. After stirring addresses by Henry Carter Stuart, Governor of Virginia; George Ainslie, Mayor of Richmond; Right Reverend Dennis J. O'Connell (Catholic), bishop of the Diocese of Richmond, and others, munificent contributions ranging from \$500.00 down poured in. All present vied with one another in giving liberally, cheerfully and quickly. It was a glorious demonstration of the appreciation which the Jewish community enjoys. All told about \$17,000 was raised.

Many public bequests were made to local and out-of-town charitable institutions, by Solomon W. Fleishman, who died in December, 1916. Among the beneficiaries were the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Beth Ahabah Congregation, and the Hebrew Orphans' Home, Atlanta, Ga.; the Home for Confederate Women, Hebrew Home for Aged and Infirm, Virginia Home for Incurables, Retreat for the Sick, Children's Home Society, Male Orphan Asylum, Sheltering Arms Free Hospital, Richmond Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, Little Sisters of the Poor, Tuberculosis Camp Society, Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association, Belle Bryan Day Nursery, Police Benevolent Association, Firemen's Relief Association, Children's ward Memorial Hospital, Jewish Neighborhood Home; National Jewish Hospital and the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association, of Denver.

Fleishman was born February 17, 1846, at Bestland, in Essex County, Va. His parents removed to Richmond shortly after the War Between the States, and he always considered this city his home. Upon reaching manhood, he removed to Danville, and there successfully conducted for some years a large mercantile business.

Later, when he was about thirty years old, he returned to Richmond, and engaged in business here, retiring shortly before his death.

He was a zealous Mason, being a past master of Roman Eagle Lodge, No. 122, of Danville, and also holding a membership in Metropolitan Lodge, No. 11, of Richmond. He was a prominent figure for a number of years in the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Outstanding in his life was his love for children, and this affection was apparently always reciprocated.

A fitting climax to this chapter, containing as it does, much of fraternal sympathy and benevolence, is the meeting of Sunday, March 25, 1917, held in the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. It was a conference for the purpose of securing for Richmond, proper representation in the congress to be held in Washington, which will consider how the religious and political rights of the Jews in the warring nations of Europe can best be procured. Fifty-six delegates, representing twenty-four communal organizations attended. For the first time regularly elected delegates from all three congregations participated in the same meeting. After an interesting existence of nearly one hundred and fifty years the Jews of Richmond were in full accord with each other and all mankind.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Harry S. Binswanger is an exponent of the progressive business man of Richmond. He is connected with various mercantile organizations and has written trade articles of value. He has served as president both of the Jefferson Club and of Rimmon Lodge, B'nai B'rith.

Harold S. Bloomberg graduated in the law school of Richmond College, in the class of 1900, taking the degree Bachelor of Law, and winning the Edward Thompson Company prize, valued at \$250, for the best thesis submitted in an open contest. Only twenty years of age, at the time of his graduation, the legislature of Virginia passed a special act allowing him to practice law before attaining his majority. He is past president of Rimmon Lodge, B'nai B'rith; past president of District Grand Lodge No. 5, and was the first president of the Middle Atlantic States Federation of the Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations.

Sol L. Bloomberg, father of the above, began his public career as assistant clerk of the Senate of Virginia. In 1902 he led the councilmanic ticket in his ward and subsequently received the unanimous vote of the Common Council for the presidency of that body. This position he held for two years, thus rounding out a decade of continuous service in this branch. During that time he was president of the Board of Public Interests and a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He has been allied with a number of social and fraternal organizations; is past grand regent of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum of Virginia; has served as superintendent of Beth Ahabah Sabbath School, on the Board of Managers of which congregation he is now completing his twenty-first year. Since 1909 he has held the position of treasurer of Beth Ahabah. The Masonic fraternity has bestowed upon him exceptional honor. In addition to being past master of a blue lodge, Sol L.



Bloomberg served as high priest both of Richmond Royal Arch Chapter No. 3, and Temple Chapter No. 32. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Jew who has held the highest office—grand high priest—within the gift of the Royal Arch in Virginia.

Mrs. Zipporah (Samuel) Cohen, daughter of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, for many years has taken a leading part in charitable and uplift work. Since 1880 she has held the position of treasurer of the board of the Richmond Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; has served as president of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association for thirteen years continuously; and first vice-president Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association. She is a tireless and methodical worker, giving freely of her time and private means. Samuel Cohen, her husband, served on the Penitentiary Board, being successively appointed by Governors Mann, and Stuart, and was accounted a leading authority on penology.

Beth Ahabah Congregation in particular, and the community in general, should take pride in the fact that a pupil of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher attained to the chairmanship of the Richmond School Board, and in that capacity supervised the erection of what is admittedly one of the model buildings for educational purposes of the country. If Charles Hutzler had done nothing but superintend the construction of the John Marshall High School, he would have performed a noble life work. He has, however, been active in many directions. He is president of Beth Ahabah Congregation; of Rimmon Lodge, I. O. B. B.; of the Prison Association of Virginia, and of a national bank. While engaged in mercantile pursuits, he was a persistent student and acquired an education such as is gained by few men outside of the higher institutions of learning. Charles Hutzler is an impressive and dignified speaker, and a splendid Hebrew scholar.

Henry S. Hutzler has been president of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm since its inception in 1888. He does much charitable work, especially among the orphans of the city. He is a member of many fraternal and charitable institutions, serving on the boards of a number of them. He is past president of District Grand Lodge No. 5, and Rimmon Lodge, B'nai B'rith; has been secretary of Beth Ahabah, and a member of its board of managers for many years. He enjoys the distinction of having

taken in one evening all three degrees of the blue lodge of Masonry.

Mrs. N. (Janie) Levensohn is president of the Rebekah Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Dr. Ernest C. Levy, in March, 1917, resigned the position of chief health officer of Richmond after a tenure of eleven years. He is regarded as an authority on sanitation and hygiene, and holds office in several societies connected with that work. By his efforts, the standard of the milk supply of the city has been raised to such a point as to attract attention the world over, being regarded as a model. He was professor of histology, pathology, and bacteriology at the Medical College of Virginia for three sessions; as director of the laboratory of the water department, and city bacteriologist, he supervised the installation of the municipal filtering plant.

Dr. Henry H. Levy is the dean of the Jewish practicing physicians of Richmond, having graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1871. For more than twenty years he filled various chairs at his alma mater, being now emeritus professor of the practice of medicine. Entering the profession at a time when the payment of a young doctor was the exception, he gave medical services running into the tens of thousands of dollars, on occasion supplementing free attendance with his private means. Dr. Levy is one of a family of physicians—the nephew of a surgeon, and the uncle of two medical men.

Milton E. Marcuse serves on the directorate of a number of manufacturing concerns, some of which are national in their scope. In addition, he is connected with the management of many eleemosynary institutions. By appointment of Governors Montague and Swanson he served two terms as president of the Board of Pardons of Virginia.

Moses May has taken a prominent part in the affairs of Beth Ahabah for some years.

Few men have rendered more valuable services to the community than Lewis Z. Morris. He is eminently a self-made man. An ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce; president of the Savings Bank of Richmond; president of the Police Benevolent Association; chairman of the Finance Committee of

the Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia, and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors, Medical College of Virginia, besides holding many positions of minor importance. He is a tireless and energetic worker and a recognized force in affairs financial. When the University College of Medicine was burned in 1910, for a while much doubt existed if sufficient funds could be obtained for its rebuilding. Doubt gave way to partial despair, the outlook being very dark. L. Z. Morris saved the day with that practical encouragement he knows so well how to give. He insisted that the necessary amount of money could be had and demonstrated his faith by making a liberal contribution, the initial one. Later this institution consolidated with the Medical College of Virginia and the combined schools stand today in the forefront of American medical universities.

It is given few men to fill two professions. Leon M. Nelson, after graduating from the Hebrew Union College, was chosen by the congregation of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, as the occupant of its pulpit. Spending several years in the ministry, he decided to forsake the calling for that jealous mistress, the law. While rabbi, he attended Columbia. Relinquishing his charge, he continued his legal studies at the University of Virginia, where he was very popular. Nelson is in truth a "re-formed" rabbi.

Dr. Mark W. Peyser does not advocate rotation in office. For a quarter of a century he has been elected annually secretary of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and Surgery. For a number of years he has filled the office of treasurer of the Medical Society of Virginia. He lectured for seven years at the University College of Medicine. Dr. Peyser has contributed to medical journals; he was for a time associate editor of the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly, and is author of a work entitled "Manual of Physics of Philosophy."

One of Richmond's prominent adopted citizens is Emanuel Raab, who has rendered valuable service on the directorate of a number of institutions. In addition to giving his time, he has manifested his liberality on many occasions.

Samuel Steiner has been on the Board of Visitors of the Virginia State School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children,

at Newport News, since July 1, 1910; being twice appointed by Governor Mann, and re-appointed by Governor Stuart for a term ending in 1920.

Aubrey H. Straus, former city bacteriologist, now fills two chairs at the Medical College of Virginia—bacteriology and preventive medicine.

Henry S. Wallerstein, one of the most progressive and liberal citizens, has done many generous acts, among them being the endowment of a scholarship at Richmond College.

In mental equipment, Leon Wallerstein is second to no citizen of Richmond. He combines with a pleasing personality an impressiveness of great weight. He has presided at numerous meetings of importance and has a most thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure. He was a civilian member of a composite committee, of councilmen and citizens, to recommend changes in the charter of the city. A competent critic says that the most valuable suggestions made were those offered by him. While connected with many institutions, his notable work is that in connection with the Credit Men's Association.

One of the most lovable and charitable persons in the city is "Uncle Phil" Whitlock, as both young and old take delight in calling him. Unusually successful in business, he has proved himself a believer in the good old tenet that wealth is a trust to be used for the general welfare. So numerous have been his munificent gifts that it would be difficult to enumerate them. During the War Between the States he served with the Richmond Grays. A statement made by him, in the chapter on that company, is considered a valuable contribution to history. He enjoys the distinction of being a past president of two B'nai B'rith lodges—Benjamin and Rimmon; also, past high priest of two Royal Arch Chapters, Nos. 3 and 32.

As an evidence of the avidity with which the members of the Jewish community are turning from mercantile pursuits to the professions, it is pleasant to name the following:

*Lawyers*—Alfred E. Cohen, Jacob S. Cohn, Melvin Flegenheimer (also United States Commissioner); Samuel H. Gellman, Irvin S. Goldbarth, Edwin M. Heller, Alvin B. Hutzler (who is master of kadosh, Dalcho Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite), Alfred



J. Kirsh, Benjamin Lovenstein, Morris L. Masinter, Irving I. May, Isador Shapiro, Morton L. Wallerstein (formerly connected with the office of the attorney-general; more recently with the State Tax Board, for which he prepared a comprehensive and authoritative compendium of the tax laws of Virginia).

*Physicians* — Joseph Bear, Harold F. Calisch, Harry Bear (president of the Richmond Dental Society), Gerald A. Ezekiel, Lazarus Karp, Charles A. Labenberg, Henry S. Stern (city medical inspector), Moses C. Sycle, A. I. Weinstein.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### THE KEILEY INCIDENT.

One of the few international cases in which a citizen of Richmond has figured was that in 1885 of Anthony M. Keiley. He had been in the Confederate army as lieutenant of a Petersburg company. After the war he edited the Index-Appeal in his home city. Shortly after this he removed to Richmond, where, June 5, 1871, he became mayor, serving for five years, at the expiration of which he was elected city attorney, from which position he resigned in 1885.

When Cleveland became President in 1885, one of his first acts was to appoint Keiley minister to Italy, which country declined to receive him, as being *persona non grata*. After this declination, Keiley received the appointment of minister to Austria-Hungary. This country also refused him, plainly stating that it objected to him on the ground of his wife being a Jewess. Mrs. Keiley, nee Rebecca Davis, was a daughter of George Davis, formerly of Petersburg, but later of Richmond, and the sister of Mrs. E. J. Levy, Mrs. Alfred Moses, and Mark and Goodman Davis, of Richmond, all of whom are now dead. Why Keiley did not go to Italy is probably best told in his own words in a letter to Secretary of State Bayard, April 18, 1885:

"At the request of the bishop of this diocese, a public meeting of Catholics was held in the church of his parish January 12, 1871. This was, of course, solely with reference to the occupation of Rome, and the consequent dethronement of the Pope as a civil sovereign, and, in common with the Catholics of America, quite generally at that time, I regarded the deprivation of the civil powers of the Pope as an unwarranted invasion, and so said. As to my remarks, they were delivered impromptu, and I have taken the pains to ascertain whether they were reported stenographically, and find they were not. After an interval of more than fourteen years I cannot, of course, say whether, or in what degree, they were correctly reported; doubtless they were substantially. The resolutions were prepared by the bishop, and the scope of them is fully expressed in the first, which is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Catholic clergy and laity of Richmond, confident that their course will be endorsed by the entire diocese, protest against the invasion and spoliation of the states of the church by King Victor

Emmanuel as a crime against solemn treaties and against the independence of the head of the church on earth, which must always be imperiled while he is the subject of any temporal prince or government.'"

"I was chairman of the committee, and accept, of course, full responsibility for them."

On April 28, 1885, Keiley sent his resignation to Cleveland, which was accepted.

After this rejection by Italy, the President appointed Keiley minister to Austria-Hungary, and he at once embarked for Vienna. On May 27, 1885, two days after he had left for his post, Secretary of State Bayard sent him the following telegram, through the United States minister to France:

"Mr. McLane is directed to communicate to Mr. Keiley that two days after the latter had sailed for his post the Austrian minister in Washington had asked that the new minister's departure be delayed until the Austrian Government had announced its acceptance of the appointment. It was stated that Mr. Keiley's position at Vienna would be difficult, if not impossible, in consequence of the fact that his wife was a Jewess. Mr. Bayard had replied to the minister that Mr. Keiley had already sailed, and that the United States could not constitutionally admit, consider, or discuss any supposed disqualification of its officers based on religion. It was also denied that the consent of a foreign country was a condition precedent to appointment. The Austrian minister communicated Mr. Bayard's note to his government, and nothing further had been heard from him. It was not understood that the Austrian Government distinctly refused to receive Mr. Keiley for the reasons stated, but it holds out the threat of social ostracism, which would make the position of the minister painful and perhaps untenable. The full correspondence is forwarded by the mail of this date, and it is preferred that Mr. Keiley should see it before going to Vienna."

The correspondence dragged its length along, with much diplomatic fencing on the part of Austria. The stand of the American Government was a high and positive one. Austria tried, to an extent, to repudiate its first statement as to the cause of the object to Cleveland's appointee. Minister Francis, who was to have been supplanted by Keiley, handled the matter for this country in a very skillful manner. In a letter of June 17th, to Secretary of State Bayard, he said among other things as coming from the Austrian foreign office that "The alleged fact that his wife is a Jewess did not influence the judgment of His Majesty's Government in the premises, for Austria is tolerant and liberal in respect of religious matters; but it cannot prescribe society usage, which might be unpleasant in that regard."

In his letter of August 31, 1885, the Secretary of State, writing to Lee, charge d'affairs in Vienna, Minister Francis having left, had this to say:

"It is a cause of astonishment that in an era of advanced civilization, in which musty prejudice and illiberal discrimination among religious sects and races of mankind are giving such gratifying proofs of their rapid extinction, when throughout the wide world the death of the venerable and philanthropic Montefiore is so generally mourned, when the council of highest rank and most exclusive privilege of the British Empire is glad to enroll in its peerage a member of the noted house of Rothschild, that from so enlightened a government as that of Austria-Hungary should proceed the declaration that 'proximate Semitic descent' will be sufficient to proscribe individuals of admittedly blameless and virtuous personality from appearing at that court clothed in the representative character of a friendly power."

The Austrian Government attempted to justify its attitude as one taken for the good of Keiley. Among other things enumerated by its representatives were these: "The position of a foreign envoy, wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage, would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna." "The new minister will find himself in a most painful position upon his arrival in Vienna."

Keiley on his part accepted the situation very gracefully. Summing up the matter at length in a communication to Secretary of State Bayard, of date New York, September 1, 1885, he writes:

"But the great objection, maintained throughout, repeated in every communication, varied in expression as if to present it in every form of offence, is the proclamation that no matter what his character, qualification, or public services, no American citizen of Hebrew race or creed, and no American citizen of whatever race who commits the crime, in Austria's eyes, of marrying a Hebrew wife, shall be received in diplomatic circles in Vienna, or permitted to represent the interests of the United States at the Austrian court.

"That is to say, Austria claims the right (1) to prescribe a religious test for office in the United States; (2) to determine what creed shall constitute the disqualification."

On May 18, 1885, in writing to Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian minister located in Washington, Bayard had this to say: "The case we are now considering is that of an envoy of the United States, unquestionably fitted, morally and intellectually, and who has been duly accredited to a friendly government, towards which



he is thoroughly well affected; who in accordance with the laws of this country, has long since contracted and has maintained an honorable marriage, and whose presence near the foreign government in question is objected to by its agent on the sole ground that his wedded wife is alleged to entertain a religious faith which is held by very many of the most honored and valued citizens of the United States."

The outcome of the matter was that Austria finally came out flatly and refused Keiley on the ground that his presence in Vienna would be objectionable to and an unfriendly act toward a friendly power, Italy, which had already rejected him.

After this Keiley was made a judge of the International Court at Cairo, Egypt, a position which he held until January 30, 1905, when, while on a visit to Paris, he was run over by an automobile from which injuries he died.

A story of peculiar interest, in view of subsequent events is told of Keiley. Before his engagement to Miss Davis, marriage with whom caused his rejection by Austria, he was betrothed to a young lady of his own faith in Richmond. He jilted her, and so much to heart did she take it, that she determined to become a nun. A short time before she was to make the vows of renunciation, a Jewish lady of Richmond, Mrs. Abraham Hutzler, persuaded her not to take the veil, as she knew of a nice young man of the young lady's own (Catholic) faith who would be glad to marry her. The young lady accepted Mrs. Hutzler's advice, married the young man and lived a happy life.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### MRS. ABRAHAM HYAM COHEN.

Under the title of "Henry Luria, or the Little Jewish Convert," Mrs. Cohen, in 1860,<sup>195</sup> published her memoirs. Her maiden name was Picken, and her life seems to have had its very beginning in romance, she being born aboard ship six weeks out from England, the voyage to America consuming nine weeks and three days. Though her father was a Presbyterian minister, the widow affiliated after his death with the Episcopal Church, the future Mrs. Cohen being reared in that faith. Her first meeting with Cohen took place in Philadelphia, in January, 1806. Visiting at the house of a mutual friend the "Jewish priest's son" was announced. The young man seems to have been smitten on sight, for he asked permission to visit the young lady, whom he managed to rob of one of her "flaxen ringlets," while helping her adjust her wraps.

The courtship progressed apace, and before long the young couple were engaged.

"About this time," writes Mrs. Cohen, "his father heard of the affair, and called his son before the elders of the church, to answer such questions as might be put to him. At first he was very indignant, and refused to answer, thinking it premature on the part of his father, who had not even hinted the matter to him, therefore declined entering into the discussion; but this would not satisfy his father, who fell into a violent paroxysm of anger, agitation, and nervous excitement, and the elders advised him to do or say something to satisfy his father, who was an old man, in feeble health, rapidly sinking into his grave, a perfect devotee to his religion, and looking forward to his only son to represent him when he was no more. Oh! it must have been a deeply affecting and trying scene on both sides—he feeling in honor bound to fulfill his pledge to me, and the elders with his father, extorting a promise, a binding *oath*, at that altar before which he bowed, to marry none but a Jewess." The young woman noticed the great anguish of spirit under which

her affianced labored, and offered to release him from his promise of marriage. This he refused, but on his part, "portrayed in glowing colors the beauties of the Jewish religion, as handed down in the laws of Moses," and finally she consented to embrace that faith, which she did prior to her marriage. The authoress admits that the more she saw of the Jewish rites the more she admired them. She also alluded to the delicacy of the "elders" upon the occasion of her taking the vows of Judaism, they making no reference to the past. She tells of her instruction, during her thirty days of probation, in the "rites and ceremonies of the Jewish household duties. \* \* \* None live better than the Jewish people; with all their restrictions in regard to diet, they make the most of such as is allowed them, and dress their food in a superior style to the Americans in general, and certainly do excel as regards health and cleanliness." Mrs. Cohen describes very prettily and accurately the Friday evening customs. "The marriage was solemnized on the 28th of May, 1806, in Philadelphia, with all the beauty and solemnity of the Jewish ceremonial."

In 1821, Mrs. Cohen had a very serious spell of sickness, being confined to her bed seven weeks. The physician noticed that there was something preying on her mind, and advised her husband to call in a consultant. From a little before this time, she had evidently begun to regret having embraced Judaism. Brooding over this obsession made it worse, and there is no doubt that it must have eventually diseased her mind.

In 1828, Cohen accepted a call to the pulpit of Beth Shalome Congregation, of this "beautiful picturesque" city. Shortly after this, the son, Henry Luria, became fatally ill, but before his demise wished to become a Christian and begged his mother to follow his example. At his death-bed Mrs. Cohen saw mysterious and miraculous manifestations which strengthened her determination to abjure her adopted faith. Her husband refused to accede to this, and finally, in 1831, they separated. Cohen died in 1841. His wife endeavored to reach him before his death, but arrived too late. The Congregation Beth Shalome erected a tomb stone to his memory, the inscription on which is entirely in Hebrew. One of the phrases is of surpassing beauty—"The good and evil he received in love."

Mrs. Cohen describes accurately and impressively the ceremonial incident to her induction into the Jewish Church.

"A beautiful spot had been selected, some two or three miles from the city (Philadelphia), where a natural stream flowed towards the east. \* \* \* And here a nice little bath-room had been built over this beautiful stream, with a flight of steps to descend. I was clad in a robe of spotless white, and closely veiled; then, with my female attendant, a Jewess, conducted to this place for baptism (sic). On entering, she closed the door, and assisted me to disrobe. I then descended the steps, until the crystal waters flowed around my shoulders, and sporting with my curls, which were unbound. A signal was then given by her, in Hebrew, and responded to from without. I was then pressed under the water, and allowed to rise. This was repeated three times, with responses from without. She then assisted me to rise from the water, and robed me, the elders on the outside chanting their Hebrew hymn."



## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Loge Francaise (now Fraternal Lodge), A. F. & A. M., has had a very large Jewish membership, in recent years. This organization received its charter and was dedicated August 23, 1850. Among the members as of that date were James Beale, Virginian; I. Rosenfeldt, German; E. Semon, Hollander. June 11, 1852, Rev. M. J. Michelbacher was elected chaplain, and Emanuel Semon steward and tiler.

Richmond Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., to which frequent reference has heretofore been made, is one of the oldest in the State, having been chartered December 28, 1780. Here are a few incidents from its record book, not elsewhere chronicled:

June 6, 1843.—Henry Myers elected master.

October 4, 1849.—Buried Samuel H. Myers, who was one of the brightest and most upright of Masons.

June 5, 1865.—Rev. George Jacobs elected master. Served for two terms.

August 1, 1871.—Emanuel Semon died in Philadelphia. Nos. 10, 14, 53, and 25 contributed a joint fund and erected a cenotaph to his memory in the Masonic section in Hollywood, this city.

November 10, 1894.—This very pretty resolution was passed upon the death of Abraham Levy:

*"Resolved, That his name be inscribed upon a page of our records, seeing which every Mason will call to mind the many deeds of charity, the numberless acts of kindness, the unselfish character of a brother who was justly entitled to have written of him 'one who loved his fellow-man.' It is doubtful if Richmond ever had a more charitable citizen, or one more beloved by those who knew him, than Abram Levy."*

Appended to "An Historical Account of the Ten Tribes Settled Beyond the River Sambatyon, in the East \* \* \* translated \* \* \* and compiled by the Rev. Dr. M. Edrehi, native of Morocco \* \* \*" (London: Philadelphia: Reprinted for his son, Isaac Edrehi. 5613 [1853].) is a long subscription list,

giving names of those who purchased copies of the American edition, from every part of the Union. The Virginia list aggregates 116 names, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Richmond, Petersburg, and other places, and that of Jacob Ezekiel is the only Jewish one among them. The governor of Virginia was also a subscriber.

An interesting summary of the History of the Jews in Richmond appears in a curious work of travels, entitled "*Reise in den Oestlichen Staaten der Union und San Francisco*," by J. J. Benjamin, II, published at Hanover in 1862. It is in Volume I, pages 346-348.

A popular personage among the Jews of Richmond, though himself not one of them, was Dr. James Beale. His wife, Isabella Pallen, a Jewess, attended Beth Shalome Synagogue. Her name appears more than once as a special contributor to the Beth Ahabah Congregation. Mrs. Beale was a sister of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher's first wife, and upon the death of that lady, adopted her daughter, prominent in Richmond society for years. Miss Mary Bella Beale married "Jack" Brainard, and is now a resident of the state of Washington. Dr. Beale was very popular with all, especially the young people. Dr. C. W. P. Brock told the story that when a boy, Beale's father one day put him in front of his store to see that no one carried off any of the merchandise without paying. Shortly after Chief Justice Marshall came along, and hearing a terrible hubbub inquired its cause. The old gentleman told Judge Marshall that he had put young Jim to watch the store and instead of doing as told, he had, as usual, gone to reading and some marauder had made off with a lot of goods. He went on to explain that Jim was entirely too fond of books. This appealed to the chief justice, and he insisted on having the youth educated at his expense. Dr. Beale was a very entertaining and congenial man. He lived on Ninth street just opposite to where the Henry Clay statue stands in the Capitol grounds, his being one of the last of the old-style mansions in that section, with winding stairs, and mantels, the shelves of which were at least six feet above the floor. A favorite joke of his, when introduced to some new acquaintance, consisted of inviting him to spend a social evening and rest his feet on the mantel while he smoked. Dr. Beale was

one of the leading practitioners of his day, and the third grand master of the Odd Fellows of Virginia, having been elected in July, 1838. He died in 1890, and is interred in St. John's cemetery.

Lawrence ("Lonny") Myers, a son of Solomon H. Myers, of Richmond, and a graduate of the first class of the Richmond High School, was for several years the champion short distance runner of the United States and England. He died from an affection brought on by the strenuous exercise.

Monroe Rosenfeld, brother of Sidney (son of Henry and Sabine Rosenfeld), a Richmond boy, wrote that popular sentimental song of a generation ago, "See That My Grave's Kept Green." The youth of the present day have no conception of what a popular song meant at that time. When one happened to strike the fancy of the public it was sung from daylight to midnight, at home, on the streets, in the theatres and every place imaginable and unimaginable. The present day ragtime holds no comparison with it.

## CHAPTER XL.

### EDUCATIONAL.

If the Jewish citizens of Richmond have been better friends to any one thing than another, it is the cause of education. Coming to this country strangers, their first endeavor was to make a living and they succeeded. Next came the synagogue and here again they accomplished what they endeavored. Parallel with religion went education and an unvariable qualification of an applicant for the pulpit was that he should be what the name rabbi implied—a teacher.

The first Jewish school of which there is a record is that of Congregation Beth Ahabah, under the leadership of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher. There were but few of what is now the older generation who did not first or last come under his tutelage. This school came into existence in 1846, its institution being largely in response to the following prospectus, which was signed by thirty-three persons:

“A number of German Israelites, residing in Richmond, see with deep sorrow that the education of their children is partially neglected, that the religion of their forefathers is not taught to them in a manner to inculcate into their tender hearts the moral and religious feelings, and that they become not sufficiently acquainted with the history of their ancestors and the significance of their religious ceremonies;

“They are besides desirous, that their children should obtain a grammatical knowledge of the German language, which at present they only learn by routine and without principles;

“They further think it highly important to obtain the services of a Reader, who by his learning and moral principles, will command the esteem of the congregation, whose lectures will be lessons of morality to the young and old;

“They therefore resolve to unite all their energies, and besides ask the good will of all in favor with their views, in order to raise a sum sufficient to obtain the services of a Reader, who shall also be a teacher to their children in the elementary branches of an English education, in the German language, and the religion of their fathers. The compensation ought to be commensurate with the task, and it is to be hoped that every member will act according to the importance of the cause. The contributions are set down per annum, but will be collected three-monthly.”



The response to this call, made in January, was extremely satisfactory, and in May of that year, 1846, Michelbacher came from Philadelphia. By September, 1847, the school had seventy pupils. Writing of it in the *Occident* of that date, Rev. Isaac Leiser said that there were 140 German-Jewish families in Richmond. This is evidently incorrect, for it is exceedingly doubtful if there were over 100 families connected with both congregations.

The school flourished for many years, turning out men who would have been a credit to any community. It is worthy of note that one of Michelbacher's pupils, Joseph Fels, a native of Virginia, in after years became an international personage by reason of his advocacy of the single tax and his practical solution of social and economic problems. He attended the Richmond school during the session of '65-'66.

As an indication of the progressiveness of this school, the following advertisement<sup>196</sup> is of interest:

RICHMOND GERMAN, HEBREW, AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—This first-class school, under the auspices of the "Congregation Beth Ahaba," will commence its session on WEDNESDAY the 8th instant. It will be under the control of Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, late of Philadelphia, at present Rabbi of the above congregation, assisted by a competent corps of teachers—among them Mr. William Y. Sheppard, Jr., a native of this city, and Miss Lucy King, so long and favorably known as principal of a first-class female school. The terms of the school will be very moderate, it being the object of the founders of the institution only to realize a sufficient amount to defray expenses. As only a limited number of scholars will be taken, we advise all to make early application.

Beth Ahabah Congregation, upon the institution of the public schools, in 1871, turned its class-rooms over to the City of Richmond, rent free, and the first group of schools in the city was located in the basement of the synagogue. Michelbacher continued to teach for awhile after the city took charge.

The school was not the only form of education toward which the community directed its energy. On February 24, 1845, the Auxiliary American Jewish Publication Society of Virginia organized with sixty-two members, Simon Rosenfeld being the secretary.

On its part, Congregation Beth Shalome did not neglect the education of its youth. The first recorded effort in that direction is the Hebrew and English Institute, the trustees of which held

their annual meeting on the evening of January 7, 1850, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Gustavus A. Myers; vice-president, Isaac Schriver; recording secretary, Jacob Ezekiel; financial secretary, Naphtali Ezekiel; treasurer, Benjamin Davis. The institute had been opened January 2d with about thirty pupils, under the charge of Rev. Julius Eckman, the small attendance being due to the fact that a large portion of the children had been entered at other schools for the current session. The price of tuition was low; for Hebrew, English and other branches, \$14.00; for Hebrew, French, German, or Latin, each, \$10.00.

This congregation made its next educational effort under the direction of Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, in 1854. His school attained a high state of excellence and at one time the sons of several members of Beth Ahabah attended it. Jacobs' school, at first located at Mayo and Ross, later moved opposite the synagogue. He maintained strict discipline, and in addition to the ordinary branches of learning, instructed his pupils in the religious ritual as to responses and the like.

When Congregation Beth Israel organized in 1866, it had a well managed school under the charge of its rabbi, Dr. Mayer, a good teacher.

The Old Dominion Debating Society was instituted in the summer of 1856, with Charles Mitteldorfer secretary. The debating societies of those days played no unimportant part in the education of the young men. A sketch of the Jefferson Literary Society, formed in 1868, will be given elsewhere.

In the first annual report of the State Board of Public Education, of date December 1, 1871, signed by Governor Gilbert C. Walker, as president of the board, three pages are devoted to the subject of "Hebrew Education." The superintendent, Dr. Ruffner, explains he dwelt at such length upon the subject by reason of the fact that his communication with numerous rabbis had shown him what a friend to education the Jew is.

The first clerk and supervisor of the City School Board was Alfred Moses. There were Jewish teachers from the first session. Today there are a number of Jewish instructors in the public schools. These women are performing a noble service, far beyond the compensation received. Prominently among them are Rachel

Van Vort (sister of Rosa Van Vort, who has acted as superintendent of two of Richmond's leading hospitals), Florence Bloomberg, author of a German grammar, and Sadie Engelberg.

Not only to their own schools, but to the cause of education in general, have the Jews of Richmond contributed. More than one scholarship has been endowed by them at Richmond College, an institution under the control of the Baptists of Virginia.

August 2, 1878, Michael Reese, a former Richmonder, died in San Francisco, Cal., leaving a very large estate. Among his bequests was one for \$3,000 to the City of Richmond, the interest to be used for purchasing books for indigent pupils in the public schools. Reese exercised foresight, as it is now the custom in nearly all large cities to furnish pupils with text books. He also left \$200,000 to the City of Chicago for the founding and upkeep of the Michael Reese Hospital.

Another legacy, though not for educational purposes, was from A. B. Goodman, for many years a business man in this city. By his will of April 7, 1885, he bequeathed \$1,000 to the city, the interest to be expended for the benefit of the poor of the city. This fund is religiously set aside and each year the proceeds are spent in a manner that seems best to those in charge of the trust.

It is worthy of more than passing note that the only two bequests made the City of Richmond in the past fifty years were from Jews.

The following is from the Richmond Dispatch of May 10, 1866:

"The Literary Society of Washington College, at Lexington, has sent forth an appeal for financial aid to restore the library of that institution, which was burned by the Federal troops when they made that famous raid on Lexington. Moses Loeb, of the firm of Loeb Brothers, starts the Richmond list of subscribers to the fund with a cash contribution of \$50.00 May many others go and do likewise."

It would seem that a favorite method resorted to for the upkeep of schools in the middle of the last century was the giving of social entertainments.

On February 10, 1847, the first Hebrew School Fund Ball took place at the City Hotel, recently erected by Benjamin Davis.

There were only one hundred tickets issued, the price being \$5.00 each. Prior to the entertainment the committee in charge thanked Miss Emma Mordecai, superintendent of the school, for the disinterested and untiring perseverance evinced by her in sustaining the school and the cause of religious education, and earnestly solicited that she honor the ball by her presence, a private invitation being inclosed with the resolution.

One of the most fashionable entertainments given in Richmond during the middle of the last century was at the Exchange Hotel, on the evening of February 7, 1849, in aid of the Hebrew and English Institute of the City of Richmond, an organization chartered by the legislature April 4, 1848.

The following paragraph, descriptive of the event is from the Richmond Enquirer: "Every portion of the room sparkled with flashes from the eyes of Gentile and Hebrew beauties; the gay quadrille and graceful waltz kept time to the fine music of the Armory Band till 'the small hours awout the twa;' everybody seemed bright and happy. The room, with its floor richly decorated by Mr. Clarke, and the corridors were ornamented with United States flags and evergreens, and the supper, artistically arranged, was worthy of the taste and skill of Mr. Boyden and the Exchange. We were happy to see the governor and the two speakers of the General Assembly mingling freely in the gay throng."

The following gentlemen acted as managers of the ball. It will be noted that the style of olden days of applying the title "Esq." to lawyers only, and not indiscriminately, was adhered to:

Gustavus A. Myers, Esq., Doct. F. Marx, C. W. Purcell, Lewis Hyman, Henry L. Brooke, Esq., Wm. W. Crump, Esq., C. A. M'Evoy, Doct. James Beale, Naphtali Ezekiel, Augustus Mailert, James H. Grant, James Lyons, Esq., John S. Caskie, Esq., John N. Vanlew, Isaac Lyon, Richard O. Haskins, Doct. J. H. Conway, Solomon Myers, Jacob A. Levy, Robert C. Stanard, Esq., Edward Pincus, Joseph Allen, Doct. C. B. Gibson, Gen. Wm. Lambert, Morris W. Rose, Wm. F. Ritchie, Jacob Ezekiel, Robert H. Gallaher, Poitiaux Robinson, Isaac Hyneman, and George Lyon.

In summing up, a member of the organization mentions that the proceeds of the entertainment were not as large as on former occasions, but intimates that there was more style.



In April, 1843, Rev. Isaac Leeser, formerly of Richmond, but then of Philadelphia, began the publication of the *Occident*, the first Jewish periodical in this country. It appeared monthly, and to those who knew Leeser, even by reputation, it is needless to say it was not only dignified, but from the literary standpoint, excellent. He gives as his Richmond subscribers in July of that year Samuel P. Ancker, Mrs. James Beale, Jacob Ezekiel, Miss C. Hays, Solomon Hunt, Henry Hyman, Isaac A. Levy, Jacob A. Levy, Rev. Ellis Lyons, A. Mailert, Miss E. Mordecai, Miss Emma Marx, Mrs. S. Myers, Mrs. Caroline Phillips, and James P. Sutton. In January following, these were added to the list—Jacob Gotthold, Isaac Hyneman, N. K. Rosenfeld, D. L. Smith, M. M. Wise.

The Jewish community of Richmond has always been consistent supporters of the religious press. But undoubtedly some of the most prominent and wealthiest citizens were done an injustice in 1857, when a leading Jewish paper felt called upon to publish the following: "It is our painful duty to call thus on the following gentlemen to pay their arrears, as they have left their respective localities without sending us a notice, or have otherwise not settled their accounts." Here follow fifty-one names, and to show the importance of Richmond, thirty of them were residents of this city. But one of those in the above list is in the second one, nearly all of whom were men of substance and probity, and would certainly have paid an honest debt if properly approached.

Appealing to them as among the best of educational features, the Richmond Library Association attained popularity with the Jews of Richmond from its inception. B. H. Judah acted as librarian as early as 1829, and Gustavus A. Myers became its second vice-president in 1841.

The newer congregations, Keneseth Israel, and Sir Moses Montefiore, have not lagged in the matter of schools, both of them having nicely-conducted Hebrew and religious schools.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association, an organization of only a few years' growth, also conducts a Hebrew and religious school at its home on North Eighth Street.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### BENEFICIAL, CHARITABLE, FRATERNAL.

Rev. M. J. Michelbacher organized the Ladies' Hebrew Association in 1849, "for the purpose of drawing into closer relationship the Jewish women of our community."<sup>197</sup> It was known as "The Ladies' Chebrah," its first president being Mrs. Fannie (Emanuel) Straus. Sick benefits were paid to members and care bestowed upon them when ill. During the War Between the States "the funds on hand were used exclusively for caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. And many a dying soldier, far from mother, wife, sister or friend, has with his last breath breathed a prayer for this organization, composed of mothers and grandmothers of you who are here."

After the cessation of hostilities it was re-organized as the Ladies' Hebrew Beneficial Association, with Mrs. Isabella Rosenbaum, president, and continued the policy of paying benefits to its members. In January, 1890, the society eliminated the beneficial feature and changed its name to the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association. Since that time its funds have been used exclusively for charity.

About two hundred members are now in the association. Officers for 1917 are: Mrs. Samuel Cohen, president; Mrs. Samuel Bendheim, vice-president; Mrs. Sadie W. Block, secretary; Mrs. Moses May, treasurer.

The Jefferson Club is an evolution of many societies of former days,<sup>198</sup> oldest among them being the Old Dominion Debating Society formed August 31, 1856, with Simon Rosenfels, president; Charles Mitteldorfer, vice-president; Julius Straus, secretary; James B. Angle, treasurer, and Isadore Lovenstein, librarian. Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, Isaac Leeser, and Gustavus A. Myers were prominent among the honorary members. A few years later a younger set organized the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Foremost among these were Simon Bachrach, Solomon W. Fleishman, and Henry Smith.

The Jefferson Literary Association came into existence in 1867. Two years later the Richmond Social Circle disbanded, after placing its funds and archives at the disposal of the former. As a compliment the name was changed to the Jefferson Literary and Social Circle. July 7, 1872, the Richmond Junior Literary Society effected an organization with the following officers: Isaac Held, president; Simon S. Whitlock, vice-president; Isaac Thalhimer, secretary, and H. H. Meyer, treasurer. In a few years this association disbanded and joined the Jefferson Literary and Social Circle in a body.

August 18, 1872, is the date of birth of the Mendelssohn Literary Association, with Henry S. Hutzler, president, and Moses May, secretary. Joseph L. Levy, Charles Straus, Moses Whitlock, Philip Millhiser, and Joseph Wallerstein, were among its members. Other societies were the Washington Literary Association, and the Montefiore Literary Association, whose members joined the Jefferson as they became of the required age for affiliation.

February 13, 1872, the Mercantile Club organized with Myer Heller, president; Isaac Hollander, vice-president, and Gustavus Thalhimer, secretary and treasurer. In 1892, the Jefferson Literary and Social Circle became a tenant of the Mercantile Club. October 20, 1895, the two organizations merged as the Jefferson Club, the election of officers resulting in the choice of the following: Philip Whitlock, president; I. H. Kaufman, vice-president; Ellis Bottigheimer, secretary; Joseph L. Levy, financial secretary; Sol. L. Bloomberg, treasurer; Moses S. Block, librarian.

July 13, 1897, a majority of the members of the Dixie Social Circle made application and were admitted to membership. The Jefferson Club remained at 808 E. Marshall until its building was condemned by the city as a portion of the site of the John Marshall High School. It then rented temporary quarters at 400 E. Clay Street until its present handsome home, at Allen Avenue and Grace, was completed in 1910. At present the officers are: William H. Schwarzschild, president; W. B. Nelson, vice-president; Ralph J. Levy, secretary; Moses May, treasurer.

The women, not to be outdone by the men, have literary societies of their own. The P. L. A. (Progressive Literary Association), as it is familiarly known, organized in 1888. Its

first officers were: Mrs. E. A. Ezekiel, president; Miss Sarah M. Straus (now Mrs. Joseph M. Rosenbaum), secretary, and Mrs. Morton B. Rosenbaum, critic. The Thirteen Class and As You Like It Club are also composed of women.

Rimmon Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the oldest fraternal body in the city, received its charter in October, 1865. Benjamin Lodge, now out of existence, was chartered one day later. District Grand Lodge, No. 5, to which the local organization owns allegiance, has signally honored its Richmond subordinate, electing six of its members to the highest office within its gift. These are Moses Hutzler, William Lovenstein, Julius Straus, Henry S. Hutzler, Harold S. Bloomberg, and Edwin L. Levy, incumbent. In addition, Joseph L. Levy, father of the last named, for many years held the position of secretary of the Grand Lodge, not only making a model officer, but practically saving the district during the trying days which attended the abolition of the endowment feature. Officers of Rimmon Lodge for 1917 are: Charles Hutzler, president; Gaston Lichtenstein, vice-president; Edwin L. Levy, secretary; Simon Bowman, assistant monitor, and Herbert T. Ezekiel, treasurer.

An institution, which does much good in a quiet way, is the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm. Organized in 1888, it elected Henry S. Hutzler, who suggested the idea, its president and has been wise enough to keep him in that position continuously. Other officers are: Philip Whitlock, vice-president; Moses Thalhimer, secretary; Julius C. Lewit, treasurer. The present day policy of many institutions of placing its beneficiaries with different families has been followed.

Splendid work is that done by the Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society, which came into being in 1897. Mrs. J. M. Berman is president, and Mrs. H. Passamaneck, secretary, has served as such for eighteen years.

Had William Shakespeare heard of the Hebrew Free Loan Association and Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society, he would never have written the Merchant of Venice, with its portrayal of Shylock, the greedy and grasping Jew. As its name indicates, this is an amalgamation of two institutions. Worthy applicants in need receive loans, to be repaid in small amounts without interest. Seekers for employment are given food and shelter



without charge. During each year hundreds become the beneficiaries of this truly Jewish-spirited organization. Officers: A. Kaminsky, president; L. Sonnenberg, vice-president, and M. Solomon, secretary.

Richmond Section, Council of Jewish Women, dates its formation from January 25, 1905. The original roll contained forty-one names. At the initial election of officers Mrs. Edward N. Calisch was chosen president; Miss Florence Thalheimer, vice-president; Miss Kate Binswanger, secretary; and Mrs. Julius Edel, treasurer.

Numerous activities claim the attention of the various committees. Among these may be mentioned a religious school under the supervision of Miss Sara Bottigheimer, at the Sir Moses Montefiore Synagogue, and the Neighborhood House, at 19th and Broad. This latter is the seat of the Council's most vigorous and concentrated work. Interesting programs are arranged and executed each week day. These range from sewing school to dancing class, and include pleasure, manual training, dramatic art, literary and other pursuits.

The officers are: Honorary president, Mrs. Edward N. Calisch; president, Mrs. H. J. Myers, Jr.; first vice-president, Mrs. E. A. Ezekiel; second vice-president, Mrs. Leon Wallerstein; recording secretary, Miss Rebecca S. Whitlock; corresponding secretary, Mrs. David Wallerstein; treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Bendheim.

A Junior Section of the Council has done commendable work. This organization furnishes a great part of the teaching staff of the religious school. During the fall of 1912, a delegation of Richmonders went to Norfolk, Virginia, and organized a Junior Section. Henry S. Wallerstein, Jr., is president, and Edith Lindeman, secretary.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association is comparatively new. Beginning very modestly, it has become a power in the community. Its Hebrew school deserves special mention. Activities of various kinds are encouraged, among them debates, musical entertainments, and athletic contests. It has the largest membership of any Jewish organization in the city. Officers: president, Herbert T. Ezekiel; first vice-president, Morris R. Greenspon;

second vice-president, Dr. Joseph Bear; secretary, Morton L. Wallerstein; treasurer, Jacob Lovenstein.

The Ladies' Auxiliary forms a valuable adjunct to the main body, rendering such assistance as can be best given by the deft and willing hands of woman. It contributed moral and financial support when it was most needed. Its efficient president, Mrs. Benjamin Lovenstein, is ably assisted by Mrs. Nathan Kessler, vice-president; Miss Dora Vitsky, secretary; and Miss Anna Forman, corresponding secretary and treasurer.

Other Jewish organizations in the city are:

*Richmond Lodge, No. 261, Order B'rith Abraham*—President, Abram Cohn; secretary, S. I. Hirschberg.

*Pride of Richmond Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order B'rith Sholem*—President, M. Siegel; secretary, I. Goldstein.

*Relief Lodge, No. 205, I. O. B. S.*—President, L. Welder; secretary, S. Auerbach.

*Richmond Zionist Society*—President, Jacob Cohen; secretary, Miss Selma Sonnenberg.

*Suburban Club*—President, I. J. Marcuse; secretary, Ralph J. Levy.

Naturalization League; Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Workman's Circle, Branch No. 120; Workman's Club, No. 536; Ladies' Educational League of Workman's Club, Branch No. 591; Jewish Branch Socialist Party, No. 2, complete the list.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### CONGREGATION BETH SHALOME.

If not the impossible, it is attempting something closely allied to it, to endeavor to write the history of an organization which founded over one hundred and twenty-five years ago has no records prior to 1856, the earlier ones having been destroyed in the fire of April, 1865.

So far as known, no attempt has been made to compile a history of Beth Shalome, the sixth oldest congregation in the United States. Due to a dearth of material upon which to build, necessarily there will have to be some surmise, though all such will be avoided as far as possible.

The date of organization is commonly placed at 1791. That this is an error admits of no argument, for upon the occasion of General George Washington's inauguration as first President, in April, 1790, the Jewish congregations of the United States (among them Richmond) felt called upon to express congratulations and assurances of support.<sup>199</sup> Shearith Israel, of New York, being the oldest organization, had been expected to formulate the joint address on their behalf. Being under the impression that the consolidated arrangement had been abandoned (for formality and slowness marked the relations between the congregations of that day), the community at Newport, R. I., sent an individual address, on August 17, 1790. Mickve Israel, of Philadelphia, was about to act independently, when the board of the New York Congregation requested Manuel Josephson, head of the Philadelphia body, to act, letters of authorization from the congregations in Richmond and Charleston having arrived in the meantime.

The letter, sent to Philadelphia by special messenger, is as follows:

"NEW YORK, *November 25, 1790.*

"SIR:—Mr. Moses laid before the board of trustees a paragraph of your letter respecting the address. The congregation will take it kind not alone to include them, but our brethren of Charleston and Richmond, who have authorized us to comprehend them in paying our respects

to our worthy President. Our congregation would be highly pleased to have their intentions mentioned, and the reasons why he was not addressed by us we waited the authority of including all our brethren on the continent—the corresponding with them and their answers delayed our intentions until just previous to his departure (the President's, from New York, to Philadelphia, the new capitol), the present appearing a most favorable time are happy in uniting with your congregation for this purpose. The letters from South Carolina and Virginia will be forwarded by this conveyance for your inspection.

"Please accept our best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your congregation.

"By order of the trustees.

"SOLOMON SIMSON, *President*.

"TO MR. MANUEL JOSEPHSON,

"Parnas of K. K. M. Israel,

"The Congregation of &c., in Phila."

"The address of the Hebrew congregations in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Richmond, and Charleston, to the President of the United States:

"SIR:—It is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character and person every political and religious denomination of men, and in this will the Hebrew congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow-citizens.

"We have hitherto been prevented by various circumstances peculiar to our situation from adding our congratulations to those which the rest of America has offered on your elevation to the chair of the Federal government. Deign then, illustrious sir, to accept this our homage.

"The wonders which the Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers have taught us to observe the greatness of His wisdom and His might through the events of the late glorious revolution; and, while we humble ourselves at His footstool in thanksgiving and praise for the blessing of His deliverance, we acknowledge you, the leader of American armies, as His chosen and beloved servant. But not to your sword alone is present happiness to be ascribed; that, indeed, opened the way to the reign of freedom, but never was it perfectly secure until your hand gave birth to the Federal constitution and you renounced the joys of retirement to seal by your administration in peace what you had achieved in war.

"To the eternal God, who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayers the care of thy precious life; and when, full of years, thou shalt be gathered unto thy people, 'thy righteousness shall go before thee,' and we shall remember, amidst our regret, that the Lord hath set apart the godly for Himself,' whilst thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.



"MANUEL JOSEPHSON.

"For and in behalf and under the authority of the several congregations aforesaid.

"Philadelphia, December 13, 1790."

To which the following reply was made:

"Answer—To the Hebrew congregations in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Charleston, and Richmond:

"GENTLEMEN:—The liberality of sentiment toward each other, which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, stands unparalleled in the history of nations.

"The affection of such a people is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation, and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address again excite my gratitude and receive my warmest acknowledgment.

"The power and goodness of the Almighty, so strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution, and His kind interposition in our behalf, have been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In war He directed the sword, and in peace He has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions and a sense of duty I owe to my country.

"And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

"May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me, rest upon your congregations.

"G. WASHINGTON."

The year 1791 is that in which the transfer of the ground to be used as a cemetery on Franklin Street, near Twenty-first, took place. The tone of the letter with regard to the Washington address does not sound as if it were a new congregation. The exact date of formation may be reached in one way, by an examination of the contents of the cornerston, if any there be, of the old synagogue on Mayo Street, near Franklin.

A few years before Beth Shalome went out of existence, it sold the building to the Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation, who in turn conveyed it to a manufacturer. In making the sale, the Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation reserved the cornerstone. [At a meeting of this body (April, 1916), by a unanimous vote the trustees were authorized to transfer the stone to the senior collaborator of this volume. The present owners of the

building were kind enough to give permission for the removal of the stone, though the deed only provided for its delivery in the event of tearing down. A search of the records of the three Masonic lodges in Richmond a hundred years ago fails to show that any of them laid such a cornerstone. The grand lodge archives contain nothing with reference thereto, it being thought possible that a president of the congregation having been grand master of Virginia a few years before (1810) the stone might have been laid by the grand lodge itself as a compliment. In addition to which, Masonic testimony is to the effect that, at that time, it was not customary to place anything in a cornerstone except a silver plate containing a Latin proclamation. So the idea of looking for the stone, promising, as it did, considerable outlay with little hope of tangible results, was abandoned.]

The lot on which the old synagogue stands was purchased by Beth Shalome in 1818. For a long time there existed much doubt as to the date of the erection of the building. Isaac Leeser, who officiated in its pulpit, though coming to Richmond only two years after its consecration, seemed in doubt as to when the structure was erected. In writing of the death of Israel B. Kursheedt, he simply states it occurred during the ministry of the latter, 1812-1824.

Fortunately there exists the manuscript<sup>200</sup> of a sermon delivered upon the occasion of the consecration "by a member of the congregation, Jacob Mordecai, Esq.," which sets all doubt at rest by mentioning the date as being the last day of Ellul, September 15, 1822. As this service took place on the last day of the year, it can be readily imagined that the holidays following must have been of more than ordinary significance. The manuscript in question consists of thirty-nine pages and is remarkable for the purity of its diction.

A common error is corrected by the statement that the founders of Beth Shalome were not all Spanish and Portuguese Jews. They were largely Dutch, German, and of German descent, the Minhag (ritual) used being the Sephardic, as opposed to the German or Ashkenazic. It was the service, not the members, that was Spanish and Portuguese. A resolution adopted by the board of Beth Shalome at so late a date as September 28, 1856, provided that a notice in the lobby and gallery, with reference to seats for the ladies, be posted in both German and English.

The congregation first worshiped in a room of a three-story brick building on the west side of Nineteenth Street, between Franklin and Grace, in which one of the members resided. This was purchased about seventy years ago by Abraham Levy, the elder, and used by him as a residence.

The first synagogue, a small brick building, stood on the west side of Nineteenth Street, just below Main, in the rear of the Union Hotel. While excavating for this building, a portion of the synagogue was undermined, necessitating its abandonment. The hotel subsequently became a seminary, and it savors just a little of poetic justice that this building in turn should a few years since have been purchased by a Jewish capitalist, who razed it to the ground and built stores upon the site.

A pamphlet printed by Isaac Lyon for the congregation in 1856, names the following as its founders:

Jacob Mordecai, Joseph Darmstadt, Isaac H. Judah, Samuel Alexander, Joseph Marx, Isaac Mordecai, Gershom Judah, Lyon Hart, Myer M. Cohen, Aaron Henry, Baruch Judah, Benjamin Wolfe, John Tobias, Jacob I. Cohen, Isaiah Isaacs, Manuel Judah, Aaron N. Cardoza, Israel Cohen, David Isaacs, Benjamin Solomons, Zalma Rehiné, Mordecai M. Mordecai, Asher Marx, Benjamin Myers, Abraham Myers, Marcus Elcan, Mordecai Myers, Samuel Mordecai.

Marcus Elcan was the first president of the congregation and Isaac H. Judah probably its first reader. This assumption is based on the fact that an old prayer-book,<sup>201</sup> contains an inscription on the first blank page, which says it was "Presented to Isaac H. Judah, Richmond, September 11, 1797." Above the name of the owner of the book, which also appears in several places in the body of the volume, is traced that of Myer M. Cohen, in the same hand. This edition prepared by Isaac Pinto, was the first English Jewish prayer-book printed in America. It appears rather peculiar to find in a prayer-book printed in this country a petition for the king, invoking the blessing and protection of God for "our most gracious sovereign lord, King George, our gracious Queen Charlotte, their royal highnesses, George, Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the royal family."

Isaac H. Judah, the reader above referred to was one of the

early masters of Richmond Lodge, No. 10. His sister, Rachel, married Zalma Rehiné. He was a man of substance; left a considerable estate, his will occupying several pages in the records. His brothers were Manuel and Baruch H.

The next occupant of the pulpit would seem to have been Isaac B. Seixas. "While resident in Richmond, Mr. Wythe took up the study of Hebrew, pursuing it closely with grammar and dictionary, and once a week a Jewish rabbi by the name of Seixas attended him to see how he progressed and to give him advice.<sup>202</sup> As Wythe died in 1806, this seems to place Seixas second.

Israel B. Kursheedt appears to have been the third reader of the congregation, being its leader from 1812 to 1824. He took a prominent part in the building of the synagogue on Mayo Street, near Franklin. His name, originally Israel Bear,<sup>203</sup> he added that of Kursheedt, after the town of Kursheidt, where he resided in Germany. This practice of assuming names of places was not uncommon in that day. He brought his family from New York to Richmond by land, but shipped his Hebrew library and Masonic insignia by water, the vessel being captured by the English and carried to the Bermudas. Some years afterwards Kursheedt's property was returned to him, through the good offices of some Masonic brother, he always claimed, but whether Jew or Christian he did not know.

When the meeting with regard to the persecutions of the Jews of Damascus took place in New York, in 1840, Kursheedt presided. He died in the latter city, April 30, 1852. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Dr. Gershom Mendes Seixas, of New York City.

Between 1820 and 1830, two people, one of whom afterwards became a prominent figure in American Israel, acted as readers, neither of them being an actual occupant of the pulpit. One of these was Solomon Jacobs, recorder of the city, president of the congregation, and the grand master of Masons before referred to. The other, Isaac Leaser.

In the year 1834,<sup>204</sup> the following, with their families, composed the congregation: Samuel Myers, Jacob Mordecai, Gustavus A. Myers, Samuel H. Myers, Henry Myers, Joseph Marx, Samuel, Frederick and Charles Marx, Jacob Lyon and his son



Isaac, Abraham Levy and his sons, Jacob A. and Isaac A., Henry Solomons, Myer Angel, Joseph Myers, Jacob Block, and his son, Eleazar, Solomon Pallen, Manuel Judah, Rev. Abraham H. Cohen, Israel Saudek, Levy J. and Emanuel J. Myers, Henry J. Calisher, Emanuel Semon, Dr. James Beale, Aaron Myers, Ezekiel Solomons and his son, Isaac, Moses M. Myers, Wolf Pyle, Lewis Pyle, Misses Emma and Wilhemina Marx, Mrs. Baruch Judah, Mrs. Caroline Philip, Misses Sallie and Rebecca Myers, Mrs. Solomon Jacobs, Misses Catherine and Slowey Hays, Misses Ella, Rebecca, and Rachel Myers, Misses Catherine, Julia and Harriet Myers.

A short time after this a number of members withdrew to form the Congregation Beth Ahabah, in order that they might participate in services conducted according to the German ritual with which they were familiar.

The oldest records of the Congregation Beth Shalome extant are two marriage registers, the first of which begins in 1839. All of the persons mentioned therein were not members of that congregation, in many instances being affiliated with Beth Ahabah. These certificates are not signed by both contracting parties, but by the groom alone, the witnesses and the officiating minister. The first marriage recorded is that of M. Harris. Then follow the certificates of Samson Rosenfeld, Moses Lazarus Jacobson, Abraham Hutzler, Elias Markens, Moses Untermeyer, Moritz Hutzler, Simon Rosenfeld, Isaac S. Cohen, Abraham Hirsh, Augustus Mailert, Emanuel Kursheedt, Asher S. Lyons, Henry Rosenham, Myer A. Levy, Jacques J. Lyons, Abraham Smith, Moses Wolfe, Myer Myers, Wm. Thalheimer, Henry Hyman, Isaac A. Isaacs, Benjamin Davis, Mark Blitz, Naphtali Ezekiel, Joseph A. Hirschberg, Solomon Hyman, Henry J. Calisher, Solomon Benjamin, D. Epstein, Abraham Levy, Jr., Morris Nelson, Jacob Lyon, Abraham Lyon, Moritz Lipinski, Henry Green, L. Abrams, M. David, Edwin W. Moise, Lewis Hyman, George Isaacs, I. Appel, Mandel Kempner, George Jacobs, Alfred Moses, Joseph S. Cohen, Leon Schaap, Joseph Cohn, Levi J. Workum, Mark Cohen, St. C. Mark, Simon Guggenheimer, Samuel A. Winstock, Philip Whitlock, Samson Pike, Samuel Bernheim, D. H. Pyle, M. Hofflin, Edward Cohen, Joseph Semon, Abraham Samuels, Edwin I. Kursheedt, Alexander Hart, John Proskauer,

S. M. Levin, Ezekiel J. Levy, Lewis Rosenthal, Moses E. Myers, Abraham Harris, Herman Schwarz, Solomon Wise, Isaac Markens, Charles Hutzler, Herman Schwarzschild, Michael Lichtenstein, Edwin A. Ezekiel, the last being of date October 6, 1880.

Rev. Abraham Hyam Cohen probably succeeded Kursheedt. In the foot-note to "The Jews and the Mosaic Law," written in Richmond in 1829, Isaac Leeser speaks of Cohen as the "late reader of Beth Shalome." In an article on Jacob Mordecai, written by Jacob Ezekiel,<sup>205</sup> he says that Mordecai, who was president of the congregation in 1834, "also acted as reader until Mr. Cohen came." From this it will be seen that Mr. Cohen served the congregation at two different periods. This is proved by his name being attached to marriage certificates in 1839 and '40. He died in Richmond, February, 1841.

He was the son of Rev. Jacob Raphael Cohen, a native of Gibraltar, who officiated in the Synagogue Mickveh Israel, Philadelphia, and died in 1811.

Cohen was succeeded by Rev. Jacques J. Lyons, who remained in Richmond until 1839, when he accepted a pulpit in New York. He returned to Richmond in February, 1841, to officiate at the marriage of Asher S. Lyons, of Philadelphia, to Mary Anne Lyon, daughter of Jacob Lyon, of Richmond. This marriage certificate states that Lyons was minister of the Congregation Shearith Israel (New York).

Rev. Jacques Lyons was followed by Rev. A. H. Cohen, who served a second term in 1839 and '40. A brother of Rev. Jacques Lyons, Rev. Ellis Lyons, was the next incumbent of the pulpit, beginning his pastorate with the New Year in 1841, and serving until 1848.

He was noted for the sweetness of his voice. He and his brother were natives of Surinam. In 1842, Rev. Jacques Lyons married in New York. His brother, Ellis, officiated, and the marriage certificate is witnessed by E. L. Lazarus, parnas (president) of Congregation Shearith Israel, and N. S. Philips, its secretary.

Rev. H. Stern, of whom no other mention is made, delivered a sermon on the "Passover," at Beth Shalome Synagogue, on April 12, 1846. He was simply a visitor, not an occupant of the pulpit.

In September, 1849,<sup>206</sup> the congregation was without a reader, but announcement is made that the services of Rev. Julius Eckman, of Portsmouth, England, had been secured.

The first full list of officers of the congregation extant is that of those elected on September 9, 1849. The former president, Isaac A. Levy, died September 4th, five days preceding, and resolutions appropriate are published. He was succeeded by his brother, Jacob A. Levy, the others officers being Isaac Schriver, treasurer; Jacob Ezekiel, secretary; Ellis Morris, hattan torah (bridegroom of the Law to whom the last portion of Deuteronomy is read on Simchas Torah [rejoicing of the Law] and Naphtali Ezekiel, hattan Berashith (bridegroom of the first Sabbath, to whom the first section in Genesis is read).

Eckman, though a man of genius, seems to have been rather erratic, and did not tarry long in Richmond, going from this city to Charleston, S. C. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first Jewish minister to have opened the Virginia House of Delegates with prayer. When the Virginia State Convention of 1829-30 met, under the presidency of ex-President James Monroe, to revise the State constitution, the clergy of the various Christian denominations were invited to open the daily sittings with prayer. Rev. Abraham Hyam Cohen, minister of Beth Shalome, was aroused to action and had the rights of the Jews respected. It was in pursuance of this policy that, in 1849, Eckman was asked to open the proceedings. Such was the beauty of his prayer, that a motion was adopted to have it spread upon the journal of the House. This was, indeed, a compliment, for it must be remembered that, up to 1867, the constitution of the State forbade a minister being a member of the Virginia Legislature.

On Sunday, May 18, 1851, Rev. Jacob De Solla Mendes, of Philadelphia, was elected to the ministry of the congregation. He evidently filled a long-felt want, for almost upon his arrival there were four marriages in rapid succession.

In the election of officers in 1852 no great changes were made. Augustus Mailert became treasurer; there is a decided difference in the board, composed of the following, in addition to the officers: Benjamin Davis, Ellis Morris, William Thalheimer, Henry J. Calisher, Lewis Hyman, and N. Ezekiel. At this meet-

ing, the Hebrew Beneficial Society, composed of members of the congregation, also elected officers: Isaac Schriver, president; Ellis Morris, vice-president; Augustus Mailert, treasurer; Mark Wilzinski, secretary; Jacob Ezekiel, Henry J. Calisher, Abram Levy, Jr., trustees.

In January, 1853, the congregation again found itself without a minister, and on August 31st of that year, Rev. M. Rubinson received an appointment as reader, teacher and lecturer. Announcing his election, the Occident further states: "He discoursed last Sabbath on 'The Functions of a Minister in Israel,' to a full and delighted congregation."

Two months later, in October, the statement is made that "Rev. Dr. Rubinson has left the position to which he was lately elected; no doubt he has satisfied himself that the ministry does not suit his peculiar bent of mind. The congregation are very anxious to secure the services of a capable man," etc.

The election of Rev. Henry S. Jacobs is announced in February, 1854. He had been the head of the English and German congregation, in Kingston, Jamaica. Under date of December 23, 1853, an address signed by 127 members of that body, expressing love and admiration, and wishing him happiness in his new home, was tendered him. Jacobs brought to Richmond with him his wife and mother, the former having been Miss Julia Duke.

[At this point the existing record book of the congregation begins. The notes from it will be full. Beth Shalome was very dear to the writer of this. Five generations of his family worshipped in its precincts, and it is to be hoped that his pride in it is pardonable. Should this narrative prove tiresome to any, he simply asks that reader to skip these pages in sympathy, not impatience.]

On September 28, 1856, Jacob Ezekiel resigned as secretary of the congregation, a position which he had held for more than twenty years. George Jacobs succeeded him.

At the meeting of February 1, 1857, the president stated that in consequence of the general rise in the cost of every necessary of life (how up-to-date) the minister's salary proved inadequate. One week later, the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for an increase, reported that it had raised \$119.50,



and that Mark Davis, of Petersburg, had obtained \$70.00 in that city. According the salary was raised to \$1,200, and on July 13th, following, to \$1,400.

In August, 1857, Henry S. Jacobs was elected minister of the Charleston, S. C., congregation.

On January 12, 1858, George Jacobs, brother of Henry S., became reader of the congregation at a salary of \$500 per annum, this being increased September, 1862, to \$600. It is needless to say, that he did not give his entire time to the office, but engaged in mercantile pursuits. He studied steadily, and before long became well equipped for the ministry.

A special meeting of the Congregation was held November 13, 1862, to consider the request of the combined congregations of New York to join in the formation of a Board of Deputies. The body agreed to the request. George Jacobs and Isaac Schriver were chosen representatives.

The Board of the Congregation did a patriotic act September 3, 1863, when it instructed the treasurer to invest all surplus funds in Confederate bonds. Being two months after Gettysburg, all level-headed persons were convinced by this time that the war must end in disaster to the South.

On this same date a communication received from H. P. Cohn, J. Peyser, L. Epstein, Jacob David, and J. David, asked the loan of a scroll of the Law for the coming holidays, and enclosed \$100 to pay for its use. They declined the offer and returned the money.

A special meeting of the congregation held October 21, 1863, considered a communication from the Congregation Beth Ahabah, requesting co-operation with them in calling on the Israelites of the city, to take into consideration the condition of the poor and to find means for alleviating their suffering, and also to "consider such other matters as may be brought before the meeting to vindicate our character as Jews and good citizens, which has been repeatedly and grossly assailed in public prints, etc." Isaac Schriver, Jacob Ezekiel, and George Jacobs were appointed a committee to recommend action on this communication. They reported as follows, their recommendation being unanimously adopted:

"That as citizens of Richmond, we will join cheerfully in any

endeavor to ameliorate the condition of the poor of the city, but think it inadvisable to take any distinct action as a religious body, unless an appeal is made to congregations of all denominations.

"That whenever such appeal is made on behalf of the poor, this congregation will co-operate cheerfully with the other Jewish congregations of Richmond, in raising contributions from the Israelites of this city for the purpose of carrying out such charitable design.

"That while this meeting denounces the unfounded aspersions made against the Israelites of this city, and feels satisfied that the acts of our co-religionists can well bear the test of comparison with those of any other denomination in this community for patriotism, charity, or freedom from selfishness; yet think the best and most dignified course to be adopted, will be to treat them with silent contempt, confident that the enlightened and unprejudiced do not join in this unjust crusade against our people.

"That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the K. K. 'Beth Ahaba.'"

At a meeting of the congregation, December 29, 1863, George Jacobs stated that he had been called upon by Judge Swan and the Hon. Mr. Heiskell, members of Congress, asking his aid as the officiating minister of the congregation, in raising a contribution on behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Confederacy, to be tendered them as a New Year gift, on the 1st day of January, 1864, and also requesting the ladies of the congregation to visit the hospitals on that day. Jacobs said that the Rev. Michelbacher had expressed his willingness to co-operate with him, so as to raise *one* fund from the Israelites of Richmond. George Jacobs and Lewis Hyman were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions.

January 31, 1864, found the congregation in splendid financial condition. The treasurer received instructions to anticipate the payment of all salaries due in April and once again the congregation evidenced its patriotism by authorizing the purchase of Confederate bonds with the balance of the funds. There were investments at this time of \$7,800. On this date the committee which had acted in conjunction with a similar one from Beth

Ahabah, reported that it had collected the sum of \$2,003, which had been handed over to Messrs. Swan and Heiskell. The correspondence incident to this occasion appeared in a city paper.

An evidence of the scope of congregations of former days, on September 25, 1864, the president was authorized at any time to draw an order on the treasurer, not exceeding fifty dollars, for such case of charity as he might deem worthy. An idea of the depreciated value of Confederate money may be had from the action of the congregation on this same date in appropriating \$150 to pay for the matzos given to a family last Pesach (Passover) and making them a donation of \$200 for the coming holidays.

Before June 11, 1865, the end had come, and on that day, the congregation passed a resolution to pay the officers the same salaries as in 1860. On this date it resolved to ask contributions for repairs to be made at the cemetery, irrespective of congregations. The custom prevailed of doing everything by contribution, and frequent calls were made upon the members. A resolution passed this same day fined all absentees from Board or congregation meetings twenty-five cents for each offence.

At the meeting of October 8, 1865, S. A. Winstock, E. Goldsmit, and I. Schriver were appointed a committee to act in conjunction with similar bodies from Congregations Beth Ahabah and Keneseth Israel, to make a united effort for the relief of the Jews in Palestine. On December 17, 1865, a reply received from Beth Ahabah stated that congregation, having received a letter from the Executive Committee in New York, would forward its contributions direct.

It appearing at the meeting of January 14, 1866, that the congregation had for years no trustees to hold its property, it adopted a resolution asking the City Circuit Court to appoint the following: Jacob A. Levy, Jacob Ezekiel, Isaac Schriver, William Thalheimer, Julius Kraker, Samuel A. Winstock, and Eleazar Goldsmit.

The Board on March 18, 1866, thanked Beth Ahabah for the courtesy extended the members during the time the synagogue was closed for repairs, and inviting the officers and members of Beth Ahabah to attend the re-opening services. Mrs. Sol. Davis, Miss Rebecca Myers, and Miss Sarah I. Levy, were

appointed an auxiliary committee to help raise funds for defraying the cost of improvements.

The rededication with appropriate ceremonies, too place March 28, 1866, Rev. Jacobs being assisted by Rev. M. J. Michlbacher, of Beth Ahabah.

April 15, 1866, resolutions received from Congregation House of Israel, under date of April 8, thanked Beth Shalome for the loan of a Sepher Torah during the Passover holidays. The signatures appended thereto are those of Charles Rohr, president, and William Flegenheimer, secretary.

On August 17, 1866, the president of Beth Shalome issued a lengthy address to his "Brethren of the House of Israel," in which he asked that all contributors to the congregation attend a meeting to be held in the near future to consider a number of matters of vital interest. This gathering took place August 21. Gustavus A. Myers was elected chairman, and E. J. Levy secretary. A letter read from the minister, Rev. George Jacobs, stated that he had been offered the ministry of the congregation at Savannah, Georgia, with a salary of \$3,000 per year and perquisites amounting to \$1,000. In order that Jacobs might be retained in Richmond, a committee was forthwith appointed to solicit subscriptions from those present, and the following annual contributions were pledged:

Sol Davis, \$100; Geo. Davis, \$100; Jacob Ezekiel, \$100; Jacob A. Levy, \$100; E. J. Levy, \$100; Wm. Thalheimer, \$75; L. Bowman, \$50; N. Ezekiel, \$50; I. Schriver, \$50; S. A. Winstock, \$50; Sol A. Myers, \$50; G. A. Myers, \$50; Hardy Pyle, \$25; S. Benjamin, \$25; M. L. Jacobson, \$25; Samuel Bernheim, \$25; M. Nelson, \$20; M. Moonshine, \$15. The above subscriptions were in many instances increased and others were obtained by the committee.

For the first time in its history, at its meeting of September 2, 1866, the congregation legislated with regard to some set amount of payment. An amendment offered provided that members should contribute not less than twenty dollars per annum.

A meeting of members and seatholders assembled June 18, 1867, Gustavus A. Myers presiding at request of the president. The chairman stated that its object was to unite as far as possible all the Israelites of Richmond. Jacob Ezekiel, Isaac Schriver,



and Lewis Bowman were appointed a committee to formulate business, after which it adjourned until Tuesday, July 25, when it again elected G. A. Myers, chairman. E. J. Levy acted as secretary. The officers and members of the Congregation Keneseth Israel were present by invitation, for mutual conference, the following communication having been received from them:

"At a meeting of our congregation, held the 10th instant, we came to the conclusion to consolidate with your respective congregation. Please take notice thereof and call a general meeting to adopt such rules as the members agree upon without delay." This was signed by J. Stroock, secretary *pro tem* of Keneseth Israel. The meeting ordered that a committee of twelve, six from each congregation, be appointed by the respective presidents to prepare business for a future meeting.

The chairman named the following:

Keneseth Israel—Philip Whitlock, Jacob Stroock, A. Hirschberg, Rev. Nathan Brinn, Myer Cohen, Daniel Abram.

Beth Shalome—Rev. George Jacobs, L. Bowman, J. Ezekiel, I. Schriver, Edward Cohen, S. A. Winstock.

The chairman was added to the committee.

After the joint meeting Beth Shalome convened, with G. A. Myers in the chair. A motion carried that the committee from the congregation be instructed to vote against any change in the pronunciation of the Hebrew language as then used in that synagogue. The vote on this resulted: Ayes—Ed. Cohen, J. Ezekiel, H. Pyle, I. Schriver, A. Moses, J. A. Levy, M. Moonshine, N. Ezekiel, M. Nelson, G. A. Myers—10; noes—H. J. Calisher, J. Cohn, S. A. Winstock, L. Bowman, Wm. Thalheimer, Gus Thalheimer, H. Harris, J. Kraker—8.

On a reconsideration, the meeting adopted a substitute, instructing the committee if possible to retain the Portuguese pronunciation of the Hebrew in the synagogue service.

On July 31st, a communication from Keneseth Israel, stated that congregation was ready and willing to consolidate, provided its Minhag and dialect were adopted. On motion of Edward Cohen the meeting declared the plan inadmissible and decided that further steps toward consolidation should be abandoned.

September 22, 1867, Jacob A. Levy, who had been president for eighteen years, declined re-election, and L. Bowman elected

in his stead. The other officers were Jacob Ezekiel, vice-president; Jacob A. Levy, treasurer, and Edward Cohen, secretary. Board of Managers—S. A. Winstock, I. Schriver, H. J. Calisher, Wm. Thalheimer, M. Moonshine.

November 7, 1867, a meeting of the Board convened in the office of the secretary, Edward Cohen, who received instructions to proceed to Baltimore for the purpose of borrowing \$2,500 on securities owned by the congregation.

November 11th the secretary reported that the Baltimore financiers would not lend \$2,500 on the securities (\$5,000) alone, but in addition wanted a deed of trust on the synagogue, and that the interest would be one and a half per cent. per month. A committee headed by George Davis succeeded in borrowing \$2,700 on the securities alone in Richmond, at the rate of one and one-quarter per cent. per month.

February 4, 1868, the death of Rev. Isaac Leeser, was reported to the congregation. A committee appointed prepared suitable resolutions, which were adopted. After the meeting adjourned, evening services were held and memorial prayers said.

The following extract from the minutes of August 29, 1868, is probably unique in the history of Jewish congregations, the two mentioned being negroes: "Lorenzo Jones and George Page being in nomination, and Lorenzo Jones having received a majority was declared appointed to act in such capacity." (Assistant to the sexton.)

A committee appointed at the same meeting waited on the minister to inform him as to his salary for the ensuing year and to request him to form a choir under his management.

September 8th, by resolution, the custom of "calling up" to the reading of the Law by name was discontinued and the system of using numbered cards substituted.

Under date of Cincinnati, January 19, 1869, Jacob Ezekiel submitted his resignation as a member of the congregation, with which he had been associated as secretary, vice-president, member of the Board and Burying Ground Committee for nearly thirty-five years. Suitable resolutions, thanking him for services rendered, were adopted.

February 10, 1869, at which time the letter above referred to was laid before the Board, it adopted a resolution "that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Rev. A. S. Bettelheim for his services in delivering his discourse at this synagogue on Sunday last."

To show there is no new thing under the sun, at the meeting of the Board, February 21, 1869, M. L. Jacobson presented a letter of complaint against the keeper of the cemetery, charging him with "insolence and conduct unbecoming."

February 28, 1869, L. Bowman resigned as president and received a resolution of thanks for services rendered. At this same meeting a letter from the minister stated that he had been elected to the vacancy in the Beth El Emeth Congregation, Philadelphia, occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. Leeser. He tendered his resignation, which was received, and resolutions expressive of the appreciation of his long and faithful services adopted.

Isaac Markens tells of a pathetic incident that occurred at Beth Shalome Synagogue a short while before Rev. George Jacobs left Richmond to accept a pulpit in Philadelphia. Markens and his companion, Gustavus Thalhimer, entered the place of worship on a Friday evening, to find the reader intoning the service to empty benches. Without interrupting the services the minister turned far enough around to see who his auditors were and continued in due form with a congregation of two. How different from the middle fifties, when the congregation was so large that the same narrator tells, the smaller boys had to sit on the projection of the Tebah (platform on which the reading desk stood in the middle of the synagogue), there being no unoccupied seats elsewhere.

Joseph Cohn received the appointment of reader on March 7, 1869. He had frequently acted in that capacity during previous vacancies. Cohn was well versed in rabbinical lore, a Hebrew scholar, and a real father in Israel. Tender and sincere, no one ever heard him speak ill of a fellow being, his patriarchal appearance being indicative of the man. He was lovingly called by those who knew him best "Frommer Cohn," and there was nothing of levity in the name. From this time on, with the exception of two periods, one of them very short, he officiated

until the dissolution of the congregation. On this same date E. J. Levy was elected president. S. A. Winstock was elected president September 7, 1873.

In December, 1873, Rev. Isaac P. Mendes received the appointment of minister.

January 8, 1874, Alfred Moses offered a resolution (adopted), that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of selling the synagogue on Mayo Street and building in some more suitable location. Alfred Moses, Abram Harris, and Edward Cohen were appointed.

May 25, 1875, the ladies of the congregation sent to the Board a communication, asking among other things, that the Sabbath services be shortened; that something be done towards harmonizing the voices in the singing and responses; and that the seating of the sexes apart, having been originally adopted in accordance with the usages of Eastern countries, that it might be well to again defer to the customs of the country in which they lived and sit together. The ladies maintained that nothing of essentially Jewish importance was involved in any of these innovations. They closed with the very politic statement that they understood that the Board contemplated attempting the building of a new synagogue in a more appropriæ location, and promised their co-operation. The signers of this document were Miss Rebecca Myers, Miss Ella Myers, Miss Julia Myers, Miss Harriet Myers, Mrs. G. Davis, Mrs. A. Moses, Mrs. Frances Levy, Mrs. Edward Cohen, Mrs. A. Levy, Miss M. Levy, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. Adeline Brauer, Mrs. E. J. Levy. The Board approved each article of this petition, and appointed a committee consisting of S. A. Winstock, A. Harris, and A. Moses, to confer with the Rev. Mendes as to the best means of carrying them into effect. There were progressives in those days. Subsequently the committee reported adversely on the changes.

May 23, 1875, the Committee on New Synagogue reported that in response to their advertisement, eight suitable lots had been brought to their attention. Edward Cohen offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the Board that a new synagogue be built uptown, and that a committee of three be appointed, with authority to select and purchase a lot for the purpose. Alfred Moses, Edward Cohen, and A. Harris were named as the committee.



September 12, 1875, M. L. Jacobson and E. J. Levy, were appointed to receive subscriptions for the Sir Moses Montefiore Memorial, in consonance with a circular received from Lewis Emanuel, solicitor and secretary, London. Through the efforts of Rev. Mendes, \$77 was raised for this fund.

A special meeting of the congregation and contributors, held October 3, 1875, heard the report of the Building Committee, a lot on the east side of Third Street between Main and Cary, 50x100 feet, at a cost of \$5,200, being recommended. Committees of members and ladies were appointed to raise funds. Resolutions of thanks were tendered Rev. Mendes, Mrs. Frances Levy, and the youths composing the choir.

June 14, 1877, Rev. I. P. Mendes, the last minister of Beth Shalome, resigned his charge, to accept the more lucrative one of Mickveh Israel, of Savannah, Ga. Mendes was a man of lovable disposition, gentle as a woman, but firm as adamant in battling for the right as he saw it. In Savannah, he formed hosts of friends, and being greatly beloved, became a force for much good. To the day of his death he consistently opposed radical reform. Twenty-five years ago, he showed with pride, his speech in opposition to the removal of hats in the synagogue, a fight which he had recently won. Though a reactionary, Isaac P. Mendes was a gentleman and a scholar, and many a tear dropped unbidden from the eyes of friends in Richmond when word was received that he whose hand and voice had so often been raised to help his fellowman had been stricken with that most terrible of afflictions—blindness. He did not long survive the loss of his sight and died in Savannah in 1904.

At the meeting at which Rev. Mendes submitted his resignation, a committee of five was appointed to confer with a like number from Beth Ahabah with a view to consolidating the two congregations. The following composed the committee: Edward Cohen, N. Ezekiel, Alfred Moses, E. J. Levy, and Abram Harris. On its part Beth Ahabah appointed a committee with the following members: M. Millhiser, chairman, Wm. Lovenstein, M. L. Straus, Julius Straus, L. Levy, and Wm. Fleishman, a meeting of the joint body being held June 17, 1877, with all the members present. Moses Millhiser was elected chairman and E. J. Levy secretary. Some slight changes in the plan sub-

mitted by the representatives of Beth Shalome were made without contest. June 26, 1877, Beth Shalome received a reply from Beth Ahabah. It set forth that at a meeting of the latter several suggestions, amendments and resolutions had been offered and that a committee, with William Lovenstein, as chairman, had been appointed to wait upon Beth Shalome in person. The last named refused to recede from its plan as offered, which represented its unanimous sentiment, but expressed a willingness to treat at any time.

The idea of building a new synagogue or consolidating with Beth Ahabah finally came to naught. On January 15, 1878, a motion adopted declared it inexpedient to consolidate.

A communication received March 7th, from Beth Ahabah, invited the members of Beth Shalome to worship with the former, the synagogue of the latter having been closed. The invitation was cordially accepted.

For awhile the synagogue remained unopened. On April 23, 1878, Jacob A. Levy, who for more than fifty years had been a member of the congregation, the greater part of which he spent in various official capacities, was gathered to his fathers. His funeral took place on Thursday, April 25th. The procession passed each of the three synagogues. At the request of his widow, services at Beth Shalome were resumed. That fall the Rev. J. H. M. Chumaceiro, of Augusta, Ga., officiated for the holidays.

From this time Joseph Cohn acted as reader.

No meetings were held between October 17, 1878, and January 13, 1884, when the congregation met at the residence of its secretary, Edward Cohen. After this two years elapsed with no meetings.

The congregation ran itself very smoothly. Services were held every Sabbath and on holidays, the attendance at the former being fair and at the latter good. In fact so good, that the Board had to call attention to the fact that some who attended had put themselves on the free-list.

April 27, 1891, the members authorized the sale of its synagogue to the Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation, at a price of \$3,000. After this services were held at Lee Camp Hall, on Broad Street near Seventh, and later in the new hall between Fifth and Sixth.

October 12, 1898, a communication received from Beth Ahabah stated that a committee had been appointed to confer with a similar one from Beth Shalome, with reference to a consolidation of the two congregations. The former was composed of Messrs. Julius Straus, Charles Hutzler, L. Z. Morris, S. L. Bloomberg, and Charles Straus. The chairman appointed a committee consisting of N. Ezekiel, Joseph Cohn, E. J. Levy, Dr. H. H. Levy, and H. T. Ezekiel to meet the above.

November 6, 1898, the last meeting of the Congregation Beth Shalome was held. Herbert T. Ezekiel presided and E. J. Levy acted as secretary.

E. J. Levy, Dr. E. C. Levy, and J. L. Ezekiel were authorized to purchase a lot in the Hebrew Cemetery and donate the same to Joseph Cohn, as a token of appreciation of the services rendered by him as reader, this being in compliance with the views of the last reader.

The Megillah (Hebrew scroll of the Book of Esther) was presented to N. S. Miller in recognition of his faithful performance of duty as Shamas (sexton), the other movable property of the congregation being placed in the hands of E. J. Levy, and J. L. Ezekiel, as custodians.

A motion adopted instructed S. L. Bloomberg, trustee, to convey to the Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation the synagogue on Mayo Street near Franklin, Beth Shalome to pay the cost of conveyance, and that such unpaid notes as were outstanding should be presented to Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation as a gift.

The terms of consolidation, as recommended by the joint committee were read. These provided:

1st. That the members of Beth Shalome, Joseph Cohn, Dr. H. H. Levy, Jacob L. Ezekiel, N. Ezekiel, Herbert T. Ezekiel, M. Nelson, M. Holz, H. Volaski, N. S. Miller, E. J. Levy, Dr. Ernest C. Levy, and I. Van Vort, be elected to life membership in Congregation Beth Ahabah, free of initiation fees and membership dues, except as hereinafter provided: namely, that two seats in the gallery will be assigned to each of the above-named free of charge during life.

2nd. That Mrs. R. C. Levy and Miss R. C. Levy be granted privileges given to widows of deceased members of by K. K. Beth Ahabah.

3rd. Should other seats be desired by the parties named in section 1, they will be placed on same terms as other members of K. K. Beth Ahabah.

4th. In consideration of the foregoing, the Congregation Beth Shalome

will transfer all its right in the Hebrew Cemetery in such manner as the solicitor of K. K. Beth Ahabah may require.

The Congregation Beth Shalome shall dissolve its organization and go out of existence on the adoption of this report by the two congregations named.

All of the committee members above named signed the report.

The adoption of the report as submitted was moved and seconded. The motion carried. Silent lips and saddened faces testified that those present realized that they had witnessed the death of an organization as old as these United States themselves.

The record of Beth Shalome in furnishing rabbis for larger communities is a remarkable one, Isaac Leeser, George Jacobs (both of whom left Richmond to minister to the Philadelphia congregation), I. B. Seixas, Jacques Lyons and Ellis Lyons, who went to New York; I. P. Mendes to Savannah, and Henry S. Jacobs to Charleston, and later to New York, all having been occupants of its pulpit.

Among the Sunday-school teachers of Beth Shalome at various periods were Misses Emma Mordecai, C. H. Myers, Rachel C. Levy, Belle T. Lyon, H. Mailert, Julia Myers, Mary Myers, Virginia Myers, and Rosalie Davis; Moses J. and Henry Clay Ezekiel, and Gustavus Thalhimer.



## CHAPTER XLIII.

### BETH AHABAH.<sup>207</sup>

In 1839 the German Jews organized among themselves a society, known as the "Chebrah Ahabat Yisrael," "The Association of the Love of Israel." This society was not organized for congregational purposes, but with social and charitable aims, being a medium to bring its members together for interchange of views and for mutual assistance, to aid the needy, help the sick, and bury the dead. They still continued to worship with "Beth Shalome."

In 1841 the decisive step was taken, and it is thus described in the records of the Chebrah, which fortunately had been copied through the foresight of the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher. These tell the full story.

"QUARTERLY SESSION  
OF CHEBRAH AHABAT ISRAEL,  
"RICHMOND, VA., January 28, 1841.

"Present: Myer Angle, president, in the chair; L. Rosenfeld, treasurer; J. Gotthold, secretary; W. Fleishman, first deputy, and I. Rosenheim, second deputy, and the following members: Joseph Myers, E. Straus, A. Ancker, M. Wise, M. Mitteldorfer, Isaac Rosenheim, M. Fandward, L. Rosenfeld, S. Rosenfeld, S. Rosenfels, E. Rosenfeld, A. Hirsh, — Saudeck, H. Rosenfield.

"After the business of the Chebrah was transacted, the members present expressed a wish to establish a Synagog for German Israelites. After considering the matter, it was

"*Resolved*, To establish a Synagogue for the German Israelites.

"*Resolved*, The president appoint a committee to lay before this Chebrah a plan how to accomplish this undertaking. The president appointed on this committee Joseph Myers, I. Rosenheim, S. Rosenfeld, and E. Straus, and, on motion, he himself was added to this committee.

"Absent: M. Moonshine, Stern, Gerst, Oppenheimer, Jacobson, Harris, Guggenheimer, Lovenstein.

(Signed) "MYER ANGLE, President.

"J. GOTTHOLD, Secretary."

"CHEBRAH AHABAT ISRAEL,  
"Meeting February 14, 1841.

"The committee appointed at the last meeting to propose a plan for establishing a Synagogue, reported the following:

"(1) We have succeeded in finding a place, the house called the Seminarium, on Marshall street between Fifth and Sixth streets. The house is suitable for our purpose.

"(2) The owner of the house, Fred. Anderson, told Messrs. M. Angle and Joseph Myers he would rent the house to this Society for a yearly rent of \$225 for our purpose, and he would have the outside repairs done.

"(3) The costs of the inside arrangement of the Synagogue will be about \$500, and we recommend that this amount be paid by free-will contributions of the members of this Chebrah.

"(4) The committee laid a design of the arrangement and its estimate before the meeting, which was adopted by all present.

"The meeting adopted all the committee had proposed, and

"*Resolved*, The house on Marshall between Fifth and Sixth be rented and the committee have it arranged as designed for a Synagogue.

(Signed) "J. GOTTHOLD, Secretary.

"Adjourned."

"MEETING APRIL 10, 1841.

"Present: M. Angle, H. Rosenfeld, Louis Rosenfeld, Stern, Rosenbaum, Straus, Oppenheimer, Fanduard, H. Rosenheim, S. Rosenfeld, Joseph Myers, Moonshine, Fleishman, A. Hirsh, Mitteldorfer, S. Rosenfels, Isaac Rosenheim; J. Gotthold, secretary.

"After hearing the report of the Committee on Arrangement of Synagogue,

"*Resolved*, This Chebrah pay out of her own treasury the balance of all the expenses of the Synagogue and charge it to the congregation worshipping in this new Synagogue. The congregation was named 'Beth Ahaba, house of love.'

"The president appointed Isaac Rosenheim, S. Rosenfeld, Joseph Myers, Samson Rosenfels, and E. Straus a committee to report a constitution and laws for the government of this congregation.

"The Synagogue was consecrated on May 15, 1841, Shebuoth, by the Rev. J. Gotthold, officiating as minister."

Its first reader left shortly after the establishment of the congregation.

After his departure Myer Angle read the services. But the congregation felt the want of a religious guide, especially in the matter of the education of the children. After drifting for some time, the desire of the congregation crystallized into concrete expression, which is preserved in the following document:

"A number of the German Israelites, residing in Richmond, see with deep sorrow that the education of their children is partially neglected, that the religion of their forefathers is not taught to them in a manner to inculcate into their tender hearts the moral and religious feelings, and that they become not sufficiently acquainted with the history of their ancestors and the signification of their religious ceremonies;

"they are besides desirous, that their children should obtain a grammatical knowledge of the German language, which at present they only learn by routine and without principles;

"They further think it highly important to obtain the services of a reader, who by his learning and moral principles, will command the esteem of the congregation, whose lectures will be lessons of morality to young and old;—

"They therefore resolve to unite all their energies, and besides ask the good will of all in favor with their views, in order to raise a sum sufficient to obtain the services of a reader, who shall also be a teacher to their children in the elementary branches of an English education, in the German language, and the religion of their fathers. The compensation ought to be commensurate with the task, and it is to be hoped that every member will act according to the importance of the cause. The contributions are set down per annum, but will be collected three-monthly."

Joseph Myers, M. Mitteldorfer, and A. Hirsh were selected and authorized as a committee to solicit and receive subscriptions for the realization of the resolutions. There is also given a list of the contributors and the amount of their contributions. There were thirty-three names on the list.

This document is dated January, 1846. As a result of the labors of the committee, the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher was called from Philadelphia to take charge of the congregation, which he did on May 1st of that year, 1846.

The "Seminarium" proved at times inadequate to contain the worshippers, and, as the records say, "although they had no money in the treasury, the wish was uttered by the majority to try to secure a new house of worship." The members met on February 21, 1847, at the house of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher and resolved to carry their wish into practical fulfillment. Every member in the city was present. The trustees were instructed to buy a lot suitable for a synagogue.

At the following meeting, a week later, the president, Joseph Myers, reported that a lot 64x110 feet had been purchased on Eleventh Street between Clay and Marshall Streets, at a cost of \$1,900, payable in three installments, the first immediately, and for which the money had to be raised, as the committee phrased it, "instantaneously." The phrase was not infelicitous, for the money was raised on the instant. A contribution list was opened, and all present put down their names, and every

member immediately paid a part of his subscription to the treasurer. The list included the following: Joseph Myers, E. Rosenfeld, E. Straus, Abram Hutzler, H. Rosenfeld, Moritz Hutzler, William Fleishman, L. Schweitzer, S. Rosenfels, M. Fanduward, S. Hellstern, Jonas Heller, E. D. Heller, Abram Hirsh, I. Wasserman, M. Angle, I. Iseman, S. Stern, H. Hutzler, S. Rose, William Heller, M. Stern (not member), Jonas Weil, Joseph Goldsmith, M. Rosenthal, B. Rose, M. Mitteldorfer, Joseph Rosenbaum, L. Held, Isaac Rosenheim, Ph. Stern, H. Newman.

The following, not being present, signed afterward: J. Gotthold, M. Fuldo, John Newman, Isaac Bachrach, H. Fleishman, J. Gundersheimer J. Buxbaum.

The congregation set to work to secure its first real home. A Building Committee was appointed, and the following call issued:

"It is now about six years since a few German Israelites residing in this city united themselves to worship the Lord after the ritual of their forefathers. For this holy purpose they established a small Synagogue on Marshall street near the New Market. Since that time this congregation (under the name of Bayth Ahaba, house of love), has been increasing, and consists now of thirty-six members. Although not numerous, their place of worship is nevertheless too small, and after many unsuccessful efforts to procure a proper place the members of the congregation resolved to purchase a lot on which to erect a Synagogue and school-house. A lot on Eleventh near Marshall street has been purchased for the purpose aforesaid for the sum of \$1,350, and the building thereon is estimated at from \$3,500 to \$4,000. The members of this congregation appeal to the liberality of their fellow-citizens to aid them in their present undertaking, feeling that although foreigners they are not strangers among them.

"Richmond, July 27, 1847.

"M. J. MICHELBACHER,

"Reader and Preacher.

"JOSEPH MYERS,

"President.

"EM. ROSENFELD,

"Treasurer.

"SAMSON ROSENFELS,

"J. HELLER,

"M. FANDUWARD,

"A. HUTZLER.



"The call was answered almost by every one who was asked. The members contributed, including for seats, \$1,495; Israelites (none-members) here contributed \$442; Israelites (non-members) elsewhere contributed \$136; non-Israelites here, \$810.

"The Synagogue was built, consecrated on the 22d September, 1848, by the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, and opened for service that evening."

December 20, 1848, the following was presented:

*"To the General Assembly of Virginia:*

The petition<sup>208</sup> of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are German inhabitants of the City of Richmond, professing the Jewish faith, and that they have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of providing assistance and relief to each other and their respective families, in the event of sickness, great age and other disability, distress and death, and of preventing any of their brethren becoming burthensome to the State, county, or corporation of Richmond; and finding it not only inconvenient, but hazardous to their friends to conduct the business part of their society, without sanction of law, and lacking the powers to perform many acts necessary and proper, they humbly petition your honorable body for an act conferring upon them so much of the attributes of a corporate body as will enable them the better or more effectually to execute their benevolent intentions.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"MYER ANGLE,  
 "M. J. MICHELbacher,  
 "JOSEPH ROSENBAUM,  
 "HENRY ROSENFELD,  
 "ABR. HIRSH,  
 "J. A. BACKRACK,  
 "JOS. MYERS,  
 "HENRY ROSENHAM,  
 "WM. FLEISHMAN,  
 "WM. H. HELLER,  
 "E. STRAUS,  
 "E. D. HELLER,  
 "S. ROSENFELS."

The endorsement on the back of this petition reads "The petition of Myer Angle and others to be incorporated into a society by the style of the German Hebrew Society Ahabath Israel in Richmond." January 11, 1849, the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to which it had been referred, declared the petition reasonable, and in conformity therewith a bill granting the request contained therein was reported and adopted.

Like all congregations, Jewish and Christian, Beth Ahabah suffered from the War Between the States. Membership and treasury were depleted, but all did their share.

The women met in the basement of the synagogue to pick lint and make clothes for the soldiers. The men met the endless ambulance trains that entered the city, cared for the wounded and buried the dead. Three men stood out conspicuously during these fearful days, Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, Joseph Millhiser, and Moses Mitteldorfer, then president of the congregation. By the efforts of the latter two the body held together.

Shortly after the war a dispute arose over the disposition of seats and a number of members (about thirty) withdrew and organized the Congregation House of Israel. It enjoyed a separate existence of almost five years, at the end of which time, in response to fraternal resolutions adopted by the Board of Managers of Beth Ahabah, the members of the new congregation returned to the parent fold.

In 1867 the first steps in the direction of reform were taken, as evidenced by the following resolutions:

*"Resolved*, That in the opinion of this congregation the time has come when a reform should take place; therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, That a lecturer shall be engaged.

*"Resolved*, 2d. That this Synagog shall be extended.

*"Resolved*, 3d. That the Synagog shall be divided into family pews.

*"Resolved*, 4th. That there shall be a choir in the Synagog.

*"Resolved*, 5th. That the congregation has no objection to a melodeon being used in the Synagog, provided it is not at the expense of the congregation."

A committee successfully carried out the resolutions, the lecturer engaged being the Rev. J. Wechsler, who assumed charge of the congregation August, 1867.

In January, 1869, the Rev. Wechsler sent in his resignation as rabbi, and Dr. A. S. Bettelheim was chosen as his successor, under whose leadership the congregation flourished. Minor changes were made in the ritual, and in 1873 it was resolved that the prayers should not longer be sung, but read by the minister.

The introduction of the organ and an effective choir followed. The first choir had been organized in 1856, but disbanded two

years later because of the marriage of the soprano, Miss Katharine Angle. In 1866, at the suggestion of Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, a volunteer choir organized under the guidance of M. L. Straus, the efficiency and value of which are a tradition. He was succeeded in the directing of the choir by Gustavus Millhiser. During his direction a change was gradually made by the substitution of paid voices in the place of volunteers. Millhiser's services as choir director were recognized by the congregation in his election as an honorary member.

Charles Hutzler succeeded Millhiser as director of the choir, and maintained its great efficiency. In 1893 he resigned, to be succeeded by Isaac Held. Since then, Isaac Thalhimer, Sol. L. Bloomberg, and Moses May have successively directed.

Dr. Bettelheim resigned his position in 1875 to accept a pulpit in San Francisco. Dr. A. Hoffman succeeded him. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, in May, 1875, addressed the congregation on the subject, and in the following month it joined the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

In July, 1878, Dr. Hofman succumbed to illness, and on September 1st Dr. A. Harris succeeded him. During the short ministration of Rev. Dr. Hofman the ritual was changed.

January 26, 1879, the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher went to his reward. He had served the congregation for many years with untiring devotion and self-denying zeal.

Rev. Dr. A. Harris was the first minister who had mastery of the English language. The year following his arrival demonstrated the necessity of a larger house of worship, and in April, 1879, a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. This consisted of Charles Millhiser (chairman), W. M. Moses, Charles Thalhimer, William Lovenstein, and Jacob May. This committee secured a sum sufficient, and the new building was resolved upon. Moses Millhiser, N. W. Nelson, M. L. Straus, M. Rosenbaum, Charles Millhiser, and William Lovenstein composed the Building Committee.

The new building was to be erected on the site of the old, and the congregation rented Monticello Hall and worshipped therein.

March 16, 1880, Loge Francaise, No. 53, A. F. and A. M., Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter, No. 43, acting as escort, laid

the corner-stone of the new building, the ceremonies being conducted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. Colonel Thomas J. Evans delivered the address.

On Friday, September 3, 1880, the new synagogue was dedicated by Rev. Dr. A. Harris, William Thalhimer acting as reader.

Friday evening services were inaugurated in February, 1881. They began at sundown and continued to do so until November, 1896, when in answer to a communication from the minister, the hour was changed to 8 o'clock.

October 26, 1884, impressive services were held to commemorate the advent of the one hundredth year in the life of Sir Moses Montefiore, which were participated in by various ministers, the address being delivered by Dr. J. L. M. Curry.

Dr. Harris fell dead in the pulpit on January 24, 1891, at the Sabbath morning service. He had just completed the delivery of a powerful and eloquent sermon. He was buried from the synagogue on the following Monday, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, of New York, officiating.

In May Rev. E. N. Calisch, of Peoria, Ill., came to Richmond in response to an invitation from the committee appointed by the Board of Managers, and was elected to the position. He took charge of the pulpit in the following September.

With the advent of Rabbi Calisch several important reforms were introduced. The congregation resolved to worship with uncovered heads. The hour of service was changed to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

In 1893 the congregation felt the need of a more modern ritual. Rabbi Calisch was authorized to revise the prayer-book then in use. The revision, carefully and conscientiously made, a hymnal of one hundred hymns, a funeral service, prayers for special occasions, and a large group of responsive readings added, and the book adopted.

The congregation celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The synagogue was handsomely decorated with flowers, bunting, and American flags. On Saturday morning Rabbi Calish preached an appropriate sermon. On Sunday morning the exercises, conducted by the children of the Sunday School, consisted of recitations and patriotic songs. Timely and appropriate addresses were made by William



Lovenstein, Charles Hutzler, Leon Wallerstein, and Rabbi Calisch.

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, of the Second Presbyterian Church, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his pastorate of that congregation on February 26, 1895. A reception was held at the Masonic Temple, and a committee from the congregation waited upon and presented him, as a token of the love and respect in which he was held by the entire community, irrespective of denomination, with a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions upon parchment. This testimonial, appropriately framed, hung upon the wall of Dr. Hoge's parlor for years. With this exception, the walls were bare.

February 25, 1896, fire destroyed Grace Street Baptist Church. The First Presbyterian Church, the Academy of Music, and Beth Ahabah Synagogue were tendered the homeless congregation, which accepted the last offer and worshipped there pending the construction of the new building. Again, in 1900, when Grove Avenue Baptist Church met a similar fate, a like offer was made and accepted.

In May, 1896, a unique incident occurred in the confirmation in the synagogue of Mrs. Ida Z. H. Frazer, of Peoria, Ill., a non-Israelite. During the ministrations of Rabbi Calisch in Peoria she became imbued with the truth of Judaism, and desired to enter its fold. In the year mentioned she resolved to take the step, and there being no minister at the time in Peoria, she came to Richmond.

In April, 1898, Moses Millhisser, who had been president of the congregation for thirty-one consecutive years, had served it with zealous devotion and rare wisdom, and had represented it with dignity and honor, died.

With an elaborate program on Friday, June 14, 1901, the congregation celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. Rabbi Edward N. Calisch officiated, assisted by Rabbis Seymour G. Bottigheimer and Leon M. Nelson (both former pupils of Beth Ahabah). The president, Julius Straus, also made an address.

Again the congregation had outgrown its edifice. Westward the star of empire had taken its way. The Eleventh Street structure being no longer centrally located, a movement was begun for the erection of a new temple. Successful efforts culminated in the laying of the corner-stone at the new site, Ryland and

Franklin Streets, March 4, 1904. Fraternal Lodge, No. 53, conducted the ceremonies. A happy incident of the occasion was the fact that J. Thompson Brown, who acted as chief marshal, had served in the same capacity at the laying of the corner-stone of the former synagogue, twenty-four years before.

December 9th and 10th, the same year, consecration services were held, Rabbi Calisch officiating. Rev. Dr. Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, made the address and Rev. J. Lesser, of Keneseth Israel, intoned the evening service. Alfred Moses, the oldest member of the congregation, lighted the perpetual lamp and Mildred Calisch, young daughter of the minister, presented the key to Julius Straus, the president.

Beth Ahabah, in 1912, adopted the Union Prayer Book.

Upon its tenth anniversary in December, 1914, the temple, having been handsomely frescoed was re-dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, May 26, 27 and 28, 1916, upon the occasion of its seventy-fifth anniversary, and the twenty-fifth of the pastorate of Rabbi Calisch, Beth Ahabah had the most pretentious celebration in its history. Those participating in the program were Reverends Louis D. Mendoza, of Norfolk; William Rosenau, Baltimore; Louis Wolsey; Abram Simon, Washington, and Edward N. Calisch; Charles Hutzler, president of the congregation; Leon M. Nelson, Lewis L. Strauss, and A. Woolner Calisch.

A series of meetings, held in the spring of 1916, resulted in the adoption of a new set of laws by the congregation, the most radical change being that admitting unmarried women to membership. Widows of members dying in good standing become members automatically.

The history of no congregation can be dissociated from its spiritual guides.

When the first place of worship was consecrated, in 1841, the officiating minister was Rev. J. Gotthold, a lay reader, not a rabbi. In those days it was not the custom to deliver sermons in synagogues except on important occasions; consequently lay readers, who were invariably well learned in the law and ritual, besides being fully equipped to impart instruction, did not occupy as important a position in the synagogue as the rabbi of to-day.

Gotthold remained in Richmond only about two years. He returned after Rev. Michelbacher became minister and affiliated with the congregation as a member, and later moved to New York.

Rev. M. J. Michelbacher is better remembered as teacher of the congregational school rather than as its pulpit occupant.

Christians as well as members of the congregation liberally patronized his classes.

In 1867 Rev. J. Wechsler came to assume charge of the pulpit as "lecturer." At that time the membership was almost exclusively foreign-born, but in their zeal to have their offspring instructed in the vernacular, they determined to engage the services of one who could speak in English. He left this charge for another field in 1869.

Albert (Aaron) Siegfried Bettelheim, who became rabbi of Beth Ahabah in 1869, had an exceptional career.<sup>209</sup> He obtained his rabbinical diploma at the age of eighteen but, after a short experience as minister and teacher, he entered the university at Prague. For several years following his graduation with the degree of Ph. D., Bettelheim acted as Austrian correspondent of a number of London journals, besides being private tutor to Count Forgacs, then governor of Bohemia.

Among his experiences may be mentioned that in 1856 he became the "official translator and censor of Hebrew books," at Czernowitz, where, in 1858, he married the first female Jewish public school teacher in Hungary—Henrietta Weintraub; also, in 1860, he enjoyed the distinction of an appointment as superintendent of all the schools at Komorn, Hungary, the first of his faith to be so honored.

Bettelheim, being threatened with excommunication on account of progressive ideas expressed by him as editor of a political weekly in his native land, emigrated to the United States. A congregation of Philadelphia became his first charge, during which pastorate of two years he also served on the professional staff of Maimonides College.

From the beginning of his connection with the Richmond community, he impressed favorably both Jew and Christian. Bettelheim established and edited here a German weekly, later changed to a daily; in addition, he attended the Medical College

of Virginia. Although assured of a bright future as a physician, he listened to the entreaties of his congregation and fellow-clergymen and remained in the ministry.

In 1875 Bettelheim accepted a call to San Francisco, and became an active member of the community. From the Pacific coast, he returned in 1887 to assume charge of a Baltimore congregation. His death on shipboard (August 21, 1890) led to a burial at sea. Two Catholic priests, whose acquaintance he had formed, recited the Kaddish, during the lowering of his body into the deep.

He left a great deal of material in manuscript. Not only as editor but as author, this son of Hungary shone. His energetic spirit asserted itself in every community, whither fortune led him. For over twenty years he worked upon a Revised English Bible and succeeded in completing three-fourths of it. He intended to write a book on Jewish medicine.

A cenotaph to his memory is erected in the Hebrew Cemetery, this city.

In September, 1876, Dr. Abraham Hofman was elected to the pastorate. He came here from Baltimore. A native of Bavaria, he spoke from the pulpit in German. Dr. Hofman was a man of lovable character, sincere, earnest, charitable, and kind. Within a year and a half after his arrival he became disabled by the rapid advance of disease, which he bore with uncomplaining fortitude till his death, in 1878.

After the death of Dr. Hofman the congregation called to its pulpit Rev. Dr. Abram Harris, a professor in the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati. He was born at Edinburgh in 1837, had obtained a liberal education in English, German, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; had received special training under the Rabbi-in-Chief of England; had spent several years in Germany, as instructor of English to the royal family; had filled the pulpits of Charleston and Savannah. Coming here at the age of forty-two, after so wide an experience at home and abroad, he was fully ripe for the position.

Rabbi Edward N. Calisch the present rabbi, was born at Toledo, Ohio, in June, 1865; he was consequently only twenty-six years of age when he came to Richmond in September, 1891. He had entered the Hebrew Union College in 1879, and matricu-



lated at the University of Cincinnati in 1883, and graduated from both institutions in 1887, being the only member of his class in the former institution. In March of that year, four months previous to his ordination, he was elected to the pulpit of Congregation "Anshai Emeth," Peoria, Ill., which charge he held at the time of his call to Richmond.

He immediately obtained great favor and fame. A great deal of his time was spent in circuit preaching, of which movement he was the originator.

He worked energetically for the present temple on Franklin Street. Dr. Calisch has declined calls to other communities.

He attended the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, for three days a week, without interfering with his rabbinical duties, and received the much desired degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. He has participated on many notable occasions. He delivered the prayer at Mount Vernon on the centennial of the death of Washington and has opened with prayer the National House of Representatives.

Dr. Edward N. Calisch is a member of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B.; of the Executive Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis; second vice-president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; trustee for the Jewish Orphans' Home, at Atlanta; National Jewish Hospital, Denver; on Faculty of Correspondence School of Jewish Chautauqua Society; Phi Beta Kappa and the Raven Society U. of V.

His literary activity deserves mention. He has written a "Child's Bible"; prayer and hymn books, used for many years by Beth Ahabah; and is author of "The Jew in English Literature." He is the strong, capable leader that make not only Richmond Jews, but the entire Jewish South proud of him.

The presidents of Beth Ahabah have been Myer Angle, Emanuel Straus, I. Wasserman, J. Gundersheimer, Joseph Myers, William Fleishman, Moses Mitteldorfer (war president), Moses Millhiser, Julius Straus (son of Emanuel Straus), and Charles Hutzler (incumbent).

Julius Straus enjoyed the distinction of having been Beth Ahabah's only honorary president, an office created for him upon his retirement in 1906. Born in Richmond May 4, 1843, he

grew up to love it and to labor for its advancement in every way.

In 1873, he was elected a member of the Board of Managers of Beth Ahabah. For more than twenty years he served as financial secretary. At the death of N. W. Nelson, he was elected to the vice-presidency and, in 1898, succeeded Moses Millhiser as president. He also acted for several years, as superintendent of the Sunday School.

Julius Straus was a past president of Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., District No. 5; a member of the board of governors of the Masonic Home of Virginia; finance committeeman of the Grand Lodge of Masons; and a member of a multitude of organizations. He served the State of Virginia and the City of Richmond, having been a director of the Central State Hospital, at Petersburg, a member of the Board of Public Interests and of the Common Council.

Beth Ahabah had a faithful friend in Ellis Bottigheimer. Often called upon to fill the pulpit as reader when unforeseen occurrences necessitated absence on the part of its regular occupant, he performed that duty cheerfully and well. He conducted services from the time of Dr. Harris' death, until Dr. Edward N. Calisch assumed charge of the congregation. After that he officiated during the holidays, acting as assistant to the rabbi.

Born in Baden, Germany, in 1845, he came to Richmond just prior to the War Between the States, when fifteen years of age.

Bottigheimer affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, taking much interest in them. He was the father of Rabbi Seymour G. Bottigheimer.

No man worked harder in behalf of Beth Ahabah than Isaac Held, at the time of his death its faithful financial secretary.

For many years he was deputy treasurer of the City of Richmond, a position in which he came in contact with thousands of people. By his unvarying courtesy and accommodation he made friends of them all.

Born in Richmond, October 20, 1854, he was the son of Lewis and Rosalie Held. The father was one of the early members of the congregation. His mother, born July 4, 1819, came to Richmond in 1846. She died in 1913, at the extreme old age of 94. Her birthday falling as it did on Independence Day, was

remembered by the greater portion of the community, the members of which took pleasure in doing her honor.

When a young man he resided for a short time in California, but like all good Richmonders, he returned to the city of his birth.

Isaac Held probably affiliated with as many fraternal and charitable organizations as any man in the city, holding official positions in most of them.

Though of only moderate means, in his will he manifested a spirit of liberality worthy of emulation, making a number of bequests to charitable institutions.

His funeral was the most largely attended ever held from the temple.

No sketch of Beth Ahabah would be complete without reference to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Through its efforts the temple has been handsomely frescoed; at the proper seasons they see to the decoration of the auditorium; and much of the paraphernalia and furniture of the pulpit has been furnished by them. Its officers are: Mrs. Myer Kirsh, president; Mrs. Samuel Cohen, vice-president; Mrs. M. H. Asher, secretary; Mrs. Milton E. Marcuse, treasurer. The Auxiliary liquidated about \$19,000 of the Temple debt.

## CHAPTER XLIV.

### BETH ISRAEL.

When Beth Ahabah reorganized after the war, a misunderstanding relative to the disposition of seats unfortunately arose, and a number of members withdrew and formed a new congregation, which was named "Beth Israel." They rented a house on Seventh Street between Marshall and Clay Streets, and fitted it up for the purposes of worship. The prayers were read at first by some of their own number. In July, 1866, a committee of the congregation, William Flegenheimer and A. L. Putzel, made a trip to the west and raised quite a sum of money to be used in fitting their synagogue. Early in 1867 the services of Dr. A. L. Mayer, then minister in Syracuse, were secured, and with his advent the congregation adopted the "Minhag America" prayer book. The place of worship was moved to Washington Hall, over the engine-house on Broad Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets, which, after being appropriately fitted up, was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, Dr. Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati, delivering the dedicatory sermon. A school of considerable size was established, and the congregation seemed destined for a long and useful existence, when in 1870, or 1871, the old City Hall was condemned and the City Council, needing the rooms of Washington Hall for Council chambers, ordered the congregation to vacate, paying it \$500. The congregation could not find a suitable place for worship, and Dr. A. L. Mayer offered to travel to solicit funds for a new building. While in New York he met with an accident that disabled him for some time. The congregation being without a leader, began to lose coherence. Then the Board of Managers of "Beth Ahabah" held out the olive branch, made a proffer of reconciliation, which was accepted, and the members of "House of Israel" returned to the parent fold. The resolution of the Board of Managers is as follows:

"Whereas we have heard that the members of the Congregation 'House of Israel' are about to discontinue their congregation; and whereas in the opinion of this Board of Managers all past differences should



cease and we should again unite in a congregation which is alike a pride and an ornament to ourselves and the Israelites of this city; therefore, be it

*"Resolved,* That we tender to the members of said congregation a cordial welcome to our congregation and our Synagog.

*"Resolved,* That all former members of this congregation in good standing at the time of leaving be allowed full membership without any additional fee.

*"Resolved,* That all who desire to become only seat-holders be allowed every privilege now enjoyed by seat-holders of our congregation."

The committee of Beth Ahabah appointed to carry on the negotiations consist of Moses Millhiser, M. L. Straus, and Isaac Hutzler. Officers of "Beth Israel" congregation at the time of its dissolution were: Levi Hexter, president; William Flegenheimer, secretary; Seligman Schwartz, treasurer; Samuel Binswanger, Henry Wallerstein, and Joseph Kirsh, trustees.

The following is a copy of a page from the records of the congregation, found among the papers of its secretary a few years since:

"CONGREGATION HOUSE OF ISRAEL, MARCH 29, 1866.

"SEATS OF MEMBERS IN THE SYNAGOGUE,

"ON 7TH ST., BET. MARSHALL AND CLAY ST.

"Isaac Hollander, Jacob Kirsch, Levy Hexter, S. Binswanger, L. Iseman, Wm. Flegenheimer, Chas. Weil, L. Lichtenstein, S. S. Straus, E. Holzinger, S. Hechinger, Moses Bottigheimer, H. Kirsch, J. Solomon, S. Schwartz, Sampson Levy, Emanuel Baer, David Hess, M. Loeb, E. Caron, A. L. Putzel, Chas. Rohr, A. Eichel, Max Schwartz, L. Loewenthal, Hy Kaufman, Abram Gunst, Levi Samuels, Isaac Weil, N. A. Bernstein, Hy Wallerstein, Julius Meyer."

A. Eichel is the only living ex-member.

## CHAPTER XLV.

### KENESETH ISRAEL.

Of all the Jewish congregations, since the advent of Isaiah Isaacs, that which forms the subject of this chapter has adhered most persistently and consistently to its original style of worship. Although the ritual remains rigidly orthodox, its membership has failed to display the same constancy. Hardly any descendants of its early supporters now affiliate with the organization. Comparatively new residents of the city, for the most part, are holding together Keneseth Israel.

A partial list of the early adherents discloses the names of many who later joined Beth Ahabah and congregations elsewhere. From imperfect records the appended membership has been gleaned:

Daniel Abrams, E. Abrams, L. Abrams, H. Asher, B. Becher, P. Becher, H. J. Calisher, P. Bowman, L. Cohen, G. Bernstein, Myer Cohen, George Fisher, K. Fisher, H. Fisher, N. Greenwald, H. Goldstein, Aaron Henry, Alexander Hirshberg, Henry Harris, M. Harrison, Abram Harris, Myer Kraker, Keeve Jacobs, Wolf Jacobs, Joseph Kempner, A. L. Jacobs, Isaac Jacobs, P. Levy, H. Levin, Simon Lichtenstein, Aaron Morris, Henry Morris, M. Kaufman, I. Michael, M. J. Rosendorf, N. Schultz, Asher Simon, S. Solms, A. Solomon, I. Van Vort, H. Whitlock, Philip Whitlock, Sol Wise and Gerson Zander.

From 1856, the date of establishment of Keneseth Israel, to the fire thirteen years later—which destroyed its modest place of worship—the congregation's records are lost. Henry E. Hirshberg, for a number of years its secretary, began in 1891 to recopy the old minutes in his possession; and, like Rev. M. J. Michelbacher in the case of Beth Ahabah, has enabled posterity to obtain an insight into the activities of the so-called "Polish congregation."

On January 2, 1868, Bernard Becher and Dora, his wife, deeded a piece of real estate, lying on the east side of Mayo Street, 167 feet from Broad, to M. Harrison, I. Jacobs, M. Kaufman, and H. Fisher, trustees of Keneseth Israel.<sup>210</sup> The docu-

ment, conveying the same, set forth that it was to be used by the above congregation of Israelites as a church property, which they might improve as they deemed fit, either for religious or educational purposes. Just when building operations began cannot be determined; however, during the following year Keneseth Israel dedicated a structure, where for more than a generation its members worshipped.

Before the fire of April 7, 1869, the organization held services on Main Street between Nineteenth and Twentieth.<sup>211</sup> At that time the upper story of the building contained a school room. On the morning of the conflagration serious results were averted by some kind individual who informed teacher and children of their danger. None of them suspected how narrowly they were to miss death. Apart from the damage to the synagogue furniture, it should be added almost entire destruction of the roof compelled Keneseth Israel to seek other quarters.

On the evening of April 8th, a special meeting of the congregation, held at the home of Myer Kraker, discussed future plans. Beth Ahabah invited the unfortunate co-religionists to their synagogue; but, the members thought it best to decline this kind offer and made temporary arrangements for holding services, until an edifice of their own could be erected.

On September 1, 1869, less than five months after the fire, Keneseth Israel dedicated its Mayo Street house of worship. According to the program, printed by Ferguson and Rady, those who served on the Building Committee were: Herman Whitlock, chairman, M. Kaufman, A. Hirshberg, Philip Whitlock, and Simon Lichtenstein. Then followed a list of the officers: Daniel Abrams, president; Philip Hirshberg, vice-president; N. Greenwald, secretary; M. Harrison, treasurer; A. Henry, Isaac Jacobs, M. Myer, and Philip Whitlock, trustees.

The Richmond Dispatch,<sup>212</sup> thus began its very satisfactory story of the exercises:

"The new Synagogue of the Congregation Keneseth Israel, on Mayo street, was on yesterday afternoon solemnly set apart for the worship of Almighty God. Although not entirely finished, the building was far enough advanced to seat comfortably a good audience in attendance, numbering perhaps, about three hundred. Besides the members of the congregation, there were present not a few Gentiles, who manifested much interest in the exercises."

Philip Hirshberg, for many years vice-president, and father of Henry E. Hirshberg (referred to above), lighted the perpetual lamp and recited the blessing thereto; after which Rev. M. J. Michelbacher offered an impressive prayer. Rev. George Jacobs, of Philadelphia, delivered a sermon on this occasion. Others participating were: Rev. Dr. A. L. Mayer, who offered a prayer in German, and Rev. L. Jacoby, minister of Keneseth Israel, who pronounced the benediction.

Henry Morris, both son and son-in-law of adherents to the congregation (all three of whose names appear in the list of early members), removed to Tarboro, North Carolina, where he later became mayor of the town. About a hundred Jewish souls at one time composed the community in that modest municipality. The services in the local synagogue were somewhat similar to those of Keneseth Israel; in fact, the Tarboro community might have been designated as a "colony" of Richmond. Zanoah Lodge, I. O. B. B., frequently sent Henry Morris to conventions of District No. 5. He rose through devotion to the objects of the order, to the position of president. His interest in the Hebrew Orphans' Home, at Atlanta, manifested itself whenever possible. After a banquet, or celebration of similar character, he never failed to remind the participants of their happy condition and then asked them to remember the Atlanta institution.

On October 29, 1870, Keneseth Israel gave Rev. M. J. Michelbacher the use of the basement for a school.

Among those who have served the congregation as president are: A. Henry, Daniel Abrams (later removed to Rocky Mount, North Carolina), Herman Whitlock, P. Bowman, Philip Whitlock, N. Greenwald, H. Fisher, and Henry J. Cohn (present superintendent of street cleaning).

During its early days Keneseth Israel made an unsuccessful attempt to consolidate with Beth Shalome; in 1906, an effort to unite with Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation also met with failure. As evidence that the recent accessions to the organization have preserved the congregation's traditional adherence to old forms, Keneseth Israel required as a *sine qua non*: an orthodox minhag, separation of sexes, and keeping of Shabbas (Sabbath) by the president—this last as mandatory as the others.



On Thursday, September 3, 1908, Fraternal Lodge, A. F. & A. M., laid the corner-stone of the present house of worship on Nineteenth Street, between Broad and Grace. Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, Joseph W. Eggleston, in charge of the services, made the opening address. Rabbi David Klein delivered a sermon, and Rev. A. Shefferman, reader of the congregation, conducted the Hebrew portion of the services. Theodore J. Levy, at that time temporarily filling the pulpit of Beth Ahabah, pronounced the benediction.

The New Temple Committee consisted of Henry J. Cohn, chairman, Philip Hirshberg, Abram Cohn, S. Jacobson, Moses Brown, Isaac Caplon, L. Silverman, Henry Harris, A. Lutto, I. Watsky, I. G. Bernstein, Archie Steiner, I. Cohen, and Joseph Phillips. Samuel Steiner acted as chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for Dedication.

After a decade of service as president of Keneseth Israel, Henry J. Cohn gave way to Frank Roth, incumbent. Abram Cohn, the present secretary, has held office (with the exception of short intervals) since 1900.

Among those who have officiated as reader of the congregation may be mentioned Revs. Nathan Brinn, L. Jacoby, W. Berg, A. N. Coleman, M. J. Brill, L. Harfield, I. Koplowitz, Elias G. Phillips, Joseph Lesser, A. Shefferman, and L. Yasgour, the present minister. Philip Hirshberg frequently assisted the readers on holidays.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

### SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION.

About 1883, Russian Jews began to settle in Richmond, but the influx did not assume large proportions until a decade later. At first this element affiliated with Keneseth Israel; however, an opportunity soon presented itself to form what is known today as the Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation.

This was about 1886, the organization being effected, under the presidency of M. Harrison. Its first house of worship on Main Street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth, continued to be the meeting place until 1891. At that time Richmond's youngest congregation bought Beth Shalome's Synagogue. The setting sun of the Sephardic ritual gave way to the rising influence of new life. Religion, as practiced in Eastern Europe, had gained a foothold on Virginia soil.

On May 20, 1891, Ezekiel J. Levy, Henry H. Levy, and Jacob L. Ezekiel, conveyed to N. Cohen, S. Stern, and J. Appleman, a parcel of ground, with improvements thereon, on the east side of Mayo Street.<sup>213</sup> This same lot had, on June 20, 1818, been conveyed to Manual Judah, Zalma Rehiné, and Joseph L. Joseph, as trustees of Beth Shalome.

Sir Moses Montefiore worshiped in the edifice, which generations before had been formally opened by Jacob Mordecai, until circumstances demanded removal elsewhere. The congregation at first decided to locate on Nineteenth Street; in fact, negotiations had proceeded for the purchase of a lot when the removal of Beth Ahabah to the West End caused a change in plans. On March 8, 1905, Edward Whitlock, Charles Thalhimer, and Milton E. Marcuse, trustees for Beth Ahabah, transferred the synagogue on Eleventh Street, between Marshall and Clay, to M. Spigel, Samuel Meyer and Joseph Weinstein, who represented the interests of Sir Moses Montefiore.<sup>214</sup>

During the same year that this latter congregation left Mayo Street, a local section of the Council of Jewish Women came

into being. Under the auspices of its Philanthropic Committee a religious school has been conducted for several terms, in the basement of the synagogue on Eleventh Street. Miss Sara Bottigheimer, superintendent for the past six years, directs the activities of thirty-four teachers. The school library contains seven hundred volumes.

Officers of Sir Moses Montefiore for 1917 are: N. Cohen, president; A. Gellman, vice-president; M. Solomon, secretary, and L. Ronick, treasurer.

## CHAPTER XLVII.

### FRANKLIN STREET BURYING-GROUND.

"The First Jewish Cemetery in Virginia," with a shield of David surmounting it, is the modest inscription above the gate to a small enclosure on the south side of Franklin Street just west of Twenty-first. This piece of land was dedicated to the Jews of Richmond, for burial purposes, in October, 1791, during George Washington's first term as President. This ground was deeded to trustees by Isaiah Isaacs, the first Jewish resident of Richmond. The deed sets forth: That the said Isaiah Isaacs hath for some time past promised the Israelites of Richmond that he would set apart a portion of his lot, being numbered (48), to be used solely for the purpose of a burying-ground, as well for all the Jews and their descendants, as well for all other Jews that should at any time thereafter die in the City of Richmond or whose bodies after their death might be brought there to be interred. The trustees to whom this plot of ground was conveyed were Jacob I. Cohen, Israel I. Cohen, David Isaac, Moses Mordecai, Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., Simon Gratz, Aaron Levy, Moses Jacob, and Levi Myers. The lot conveyed was forty by one hundred and two feet. In the southwest corner the grantor made a reservation eight by forty feet, to be used exclusively for the burial of Isaiah Isaacs and his partner, Jacob I. Cohen, and the members of their respective families. In this lie the bodies of the father and mother of Jacob I., Jr., Mendes I. and David I. Cohen, of Baltimore. This section is now entirely covered by heavy granite masonry.

The question is often asked where were interments made previous to the institution of this cemetery. There were about thirty Jewish families in Richmond before this time, and it is a reasonable presumption that there were some deaths among them. The only explanation that can be given of this is that the dead of each family were interred on their own premises, a common custom at that time.

There were numerous burials in this cemetery during the



twenty-five years of its use. Prior to about forty years ago, when the Cohen reservation was sealed, the remains of a number of old-time tombstones could be seen, some of them in a good state of preservation. One of these was that of Marcus Elcan, the first president of Beth Shalome. This cemetery is only a few blocks from St. John's Burying Ground, and by some means two of the inscriptions from the Jewish Cemetery found their way into J. Staunton Moore's History of Henrico Parish.

When this cemetery was deeded by Isaacs, Franklin Street was known as "Middle Street," the city at that time being only three or four blocks wide. The rapid growth of the community led to the abandonment of the old cemetery about 1817, for the one located at the head of Fourth Street. When the use of the old cemetery was discontinued, several bodies were removed to the new. The stones remaining were laid flat and covered with earth. The ground formerly about four feet below the grade of the street was filled to its present level. Over thirty years a coal and wood dealer enjoyed squatter sovereignty on it, rent free. A bill-board stood in front of it, and carts, lumber and trash were stored therein. As early as 1856, members of the Congregation Beth Shalome called attention to its bad condition. Shortly before his death, in 1908, Captain E. J. Levy, secretary of the Cemetery Board, offered a motion providing for the reclaiming of the ground and its taking over by that body. The work was taken up shortly after his death. Numerous private subscriptions enabled the erection of a solid concrete wall, with a substantial iron railing on top, and a seven foot iron fence on the street front. On September 21, 1909, Rabbi E. N. Calisch, in the presence of a reverent audience, performed the ceremony of reconsecration.

## CHAPTER XLVIII.

### THE HEBREW CEMETERY.

A meeting of the Congregation Beth Shalome, held February 18, 1816, adopted the following:

*"Resolved*, That Messrs. Benjamin Wolfe, Manuel Judah, and Samuel Myers be appointed a committee to investigate the records of the Common Hall, concerning the appropriation of some ground that was laid off for burying-grounds, for the different religious societies some time back, and that they use their endeavors to obtain said ground for this congregation."

And at a subsequent meeting held June 9, 1816, Benjamin Wolfe, chairman of the committee, laid before the meeting the following ordinance of the Common Hall, appropriating a lot of ground to the congregation for a burying-ground, with a plat of the same:

"An Ordinance Concerning the Hebrew Society of Richmond:

"Be it ordained by the president and the Common Council of the City of Richmond, in Common Hall assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That one acre of land belonging to the City of Richmond, lying upon Shockoe Hill, as laid off and designated in a plot of the said land made by Richard Young, surveyor of the City of Richmond, and the same is hereby vested in the congregation called in Hebrew the Kaal Kadosh Beth Shalome, in English, the Congregation of the House of Peace, to be by them held and exclusively used as a burying-ground, subject to their rites and laws, for that purpose and for that alone."

On motion it was resolved that the congregation do accept the lot, and that the ordinance and survey be recorded; that a vote of thanks be given Benjamin Wolfe, a member of the Common Hall, for his unremitted exertions in procuring for the congregation the lot of ground from the Common Hall for a burying-ground; that four corner-stones with letters thereon, be placed on the ground granted to this congregation.

A committee was appointed to lay off the ground, build a mataher house, and erect a wall. Resort was had to voluntary subscriptions and the sum necessary, \$1,322, was raised.

The first interment in this new cemetery was that of Benja-

min Wolfe, as before noted, a member of the Common Hall, who procured the ground from the city. The interment should have been made, in accordance with Jewish custom, in the western end of the cemetery, but having no landmarks for guides, the grave just came within the extreme eastern limits. This took place in 1817. The slab over his grave has recently been recut by the Cemetery Board, and two lines added to the effect that this is the first grave in the cemetery. As a matter of fact, it is to be seriously doubted if the body lies within several feet of the tomb. In cutting Fifth Street, some years ago, the city found it necessary to encroach upon the cemetery. The fence and tombstone were moved back, the body being undisturbed.

At the time of acquiring the cemetery, Jacob Block was president of the Congregation Beth Shalome. Wolfe laughingly remarked to him that courtesy demanded that the president should be the first to be interred in the new grounds. To this Block quoted Scripture to the effect that he who digged a pit should be the first to fall into it.

In 1843, shortly after the formation of Beth Ahabah, Beth Shalome, to whom the ground had been granted, accorded the new congregation equal privileges therein. Things went along smoothly for awhile, but finally friction arose which at times becomes acute. On December 17, 1865, an agreement placed the ground under the control of a joint committee of the two congregations.

By an act of the Virginia legislature, approved March 5, 1888, it granted the Hebrew Cemetery Company a charter to manage the grounds. The company is only nominal, for no one connected with the institution draws pay. The incorporation simply removed certain legal obstacles. From that time on a board of ten members, five of whom were elected by each congregation, had the conduct of affairs.

When Beth Shalome consolidated with Beth Ahabah, the latter acquired all rights in the cemetery. The board still consists of ten members, and its administration is business-like in the extreme.

The grant of 1816 has been added to twice, once on March 6, 1871, by a gift of 100 feet from the city, and once by purchase, both of these additions being to the west. One hundred

years of use has resulted in congestion. Six years ago (1911) the board obtained by purchase from the city a tract of three and one-half acres just across the street from the present cemetery. The proximity of the newly acquired ground to the present one will assure the perpetuity of the latter. It will be several years before the new grounds are laid out. By a splendid financial plan, evolved by L. Z. Morris, the president of the board, the new ground is nearly paid for without any assistance whatever from the congregation, affiliation with which is a condition precedent to burial.

At its July meeting, 1916, the board ordered that a suitable bronze tablet, with the inscription, "Hebrew Cemetery, 1816-1916," be placed at the entrance to the grounds. It is somewhat co-incidental that 1916 should mark the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of the Franklin Street and the one hundredth of the present grounds.

The following epitaphs, from stones in the cemetery, will prove of interest and value. It is to be regretted that there are some inaccuracies and much misspelling. They are given *verbatim et literatim*, except that no attempt is made to indicate where words are entirely in capital letters. The straight marks in the text show the lines in the originals:

In memory | of | DEBORAH ABRAHAMS | Born June 20th, 1776 |  
Died Feb. 14, 1852.

In loving memory | of | HENRY J. ABRAHAMS | Born in Philadel-  
phia, Pa. | Sept. 21, 1835: Died in Lynchburg, Va. | Nov. 18,  
1878: | Aged 73 years.

In memory of | JESSICA | Consort of John ABRAHAMS | of Lynch-  
burg, Va. | Died July 17th, 1873 | in the 60th year of her age.

In memory of | our father | JOHN ABRAHAMS | of Lynchburg,  
Va. | Died May 18, 1876 | in the 79th year of his age.

In memory of | A. ABRAM, | A native of Inowracław, Prussia. | Died  
July 6, 1864. | Aged 70 years.

(Masonic emblem). | In Memory of | DAN ABRAM | Born | Aug. 26,  
1837. | (Odd Fellows' emblem). (Alive).

ELIZA ABRAM | Wife of | Daniel Abram | Dec. 9, 1837 | Dec. 11, 1909.

SARAH | Relict of | A. ABRAM | died July 28, 1873: | corresponding  
with Ab 4th, 5633. | Aged 86 years.

In memory of | SAMUEL ADLER | of Jonesboro, Ten. | Born at  
Butenhausen, Wurt. | December 27, 1827 | Died | January 6th,  
1861. | Buried here March 19, 1861.



- Sacred | To the Memory of | ADOLPH, infant | Son of Jacob and |  
 Julia ANCKER | who departed this | life Apl. 2nd, | 1842 aged  
 11 | months and 2 | days.
- In Memory of | CATHARINE | Consort of | Myer ANGLE | Born  
 March 8, 1804 | Died December 19th, 1863.
- Sacred to the Memory | of | Our Father | MONTROSE ANGLE |  
 Mar. 6, 1830 | Jan. 22, 1915.
- MYER ANGLE | Born 1776 | in Noerdenlein, Baden | Died Jan. 8, 1872.
- Sacred | to the memory of | my beloved husband | ADOLPH ARN-  
 HEIM | Born | in Nakel, Prussia | Oct. 24, 1837 | Died in Tarboro,  
 N. C. | Dec. 3, 1898.
- WILLIAM M. ARNHEIM | Born in Carlin, Nevada | Jan. 3, 1871 | Died  
 Tarboro, N. C. | May 25, 1913.
- MORRIS ARNOLD | beloved husband of | Belle Dettelbach Arnold |  
 May 2, 1846 | May 23, 1915.
- AUGUSTA | wife of | Hyman ASHER | Born May 19, 1843 | Died  
 August 4, 1910.
- Here rests | the mortal remains | of | ISAAC BACHRACH | Born  
 in Osterberg, Bav. | Died | September 12, 1861.
- In Memory of | ISAAC BACHRACH | Born | at Osterberg, Bav. | Died  
 May 17, 1861 | Aged 42 years.
- In memory of | FRANCES BARNETT | who departed this life |  
 December 1st, 1878.
- To the Memory | of | DAVID BAUER | Died at Martinsville, Va. |  
 June 4, 1895.
- In Memory of | ISABELLA PALLER, | beloved Wife of | Dr. James  
 BEALE, | fell Asleep | April 14, 1876.
- In Memory | of AUGUSTUS | Son of | B. & H. BEAR | Born at  
 Barboursville, Va. | Jan. 10, 1856 | Died at Gordonsville, Va. |  
 May 29, 1874 | Aged 18 yrs. 4 mos. 19 days.
- In loving memory of | my husband | BERNHARD BEAR | Born |  
 Osterberg, Bavaria | May 14, 1814 | Died | Gordonsville, Va. |  
 Oct. 3, 1894.
- In memory | of | CAROLINE | Relict of | Emanuel BEAR | Born |  
 at Osterberg, Bav. | April 19th, 1810 | Died | June 19th, 1874.
- In loving memory | of | CLARA | consort of | Bernard BEAR | Born in  
 Illerrichen, | Bavaria | May 12, 1832 | Died | at Gordonsville,  
 Va. | March 19, 1900.
- FANNIE BEAR | Born | Ichelheim, Bavaria | Died | Richmond, Va. |  
 July 20, 1899.
- In Memory of | HELENA | Consort of | Bernhard BEAR | of Gordons-  
 ville, Va. | Born Sept. 9, 1816 | Died Sept. 23, 1859.
- In memory of | JOSEPH BEAR | of Marion, Va. | Born | at Osterberg,  
 Bav. | Died | January 29, 1864 | Aged 40 years.
- JULIUS BEAR | Born at | Osterberg, Bavaria | April 30, 1819 |  
 Died | March 26, 1898.

- In memory of | MATER BEAR | of Osterberg, Germany | Born Nov. 26, 1826 | Died October 21st, 1853.
- Our mother | NANNIE STETTEN BEAR | Born | in Bavaria, Germany, | April 18, 1831 | Died May 28, 1912.
- PHILIP BEAR | Born | Ostenberg, Bavaria | Died | Richmond, Va. | July 9, 1893.
- SOPHIA BEAR | Born at | Buchaun, Wurtemberg | Nov. 11, 1823 | Died Dec. 14, 1901.
- BERNARD BECHER | Born in | Breslau, Germany. | May 9th, 1829 | Died | April 3rd, 1906.
- DORAH BECHER | Born in | Breslau, Germany | Feb. 16th, 1833 | Died Apl. 28th, 1887.
- My Mother | CAROLINE BENDIT | Wife of | Samuel Bendit. | Born 1852. | Died May 12, 1886. | Age 34 years.
- Beneath this tablet lie the mortal | remains of | CATHERINE, | the Beloved Wife of | David BENJAMIN | whom it pleased an All-Wise | Providence to take unto | Himself on Sabbath, the | 19th Sivan, 5623: | corresponding with the | 6th June, 1863: | In the 20th year of her age.
- ROSA | Beloved | Wife of | Solomon BENJAMIN | Born Feb. 8, 1827 | Died | Nov. 17, 1876.
- Sacred to the memory of | WOLFF BEREND | a native of | Hanover in Germany | and the favorite son of the late | Michel Berend | the celebrated banker of that city | in the 52d year of his age | His spirit returned to his Creator | at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia | on the 15th Sept. 5608, A. M., 1847 | his mortal remains found rest here | on the 22nd November following.
- In memory | of | LEVI J. | Son of | Saml. and Rosa G. | BERNHEIM | Born May 21, 1867 | (1) yar 16, 5627 | Died Aug. 11, 1868 | ab 23, 5628.
- Rev. Dr. A. S. BETTELHEIM | Born at Freistadt, Hungary, Apr. 4, 1830. | Buried at sea Aug. 21, 1890.
- DR. FELIX A. BETTELHEIM | Born Sept. 2, 1861 | Died April 4, 1890.
- In Memory of | HENRIETTE A. | Wife of | A. S. BETTELHEIM, | Rabbi Cong'r House of Love | Died in 40th year | Oct. 19, 5632.
- ROSALIE | Consort of | Lewis BINSWANGER | who died Oct. 1st, 1842, in | the 25th year of | her age.
- SAMUEL BINSWANGER | Born Osterberg, Bavaria | Dec. 10, 1824 | Died Richmond, Va. | April 2, 1896.
- To My Mother | JULIA BLITZ | Born in Amsterdam | Mar. 10, 1802. | Departed this life at | Petersburg, Va. | Feb. 14, 1858.
- HENRY BLOCK | Born Nov. 26, 1843 | Died Dec. 21, 1905.
- MOSES S. BLOCK | Born July 4, 1846 | Died Nov. 18, 1911.
- SIMON M. BLOCK | March 23, 1877 | March 2, 1907.
- ALICE | Beloved Wife of | Sol L. BLOOMBERG | Born October 4th, 1860 | Died April 9th, 1907.

HANNAH | consort of | Louis BLOOMBERG | Born Sept. 28, 1840 |  
Died April 6, 1913.

HENRY M. BLOOMBERG | son of | Moses & Lena Bloomberg | Oct.  
27, 1878—July 4, 1908.

(Masonic emblem) | HYMAN | BLOOMBERG | Born in | Lauten-  
burg, | West Prussia | June 13, 1837. | Died | December 24, | 1894.

LENA BLOOMBERG | Died October 25, 1914 | aged 73 years.

LOUIS BLOOMBERG | Born Aug. 24, 1827 | Died Mar. 25, 1901.

MOSES BLOOMBERG | Died October 31, 1906 | Aged 74 years.

VINNIE | Beloved daughter | of | Moses & Lena | BLOOMBERG |  
Died March 17, 1890 | in her 24 year.

HANNAH | Daughter of | Solomon and Sarah BLUM | March 20,  
1868 | Dec. 9, 1912.

My Husband | called me. | MRS. SARAH BLUM | Relict of | Solomon  
Blum | Born in Illereichen, Bav. | Died Aug. 20th, 1874.

In Memory | of SOLOMON BLUM | A faithful husband | a good  
father and | a true friend | Born at Aufhausen, Wurt. | Nov. 10,  
1825 | Died | Dec. 13, 1872.

(Masonic emblem). | ELIAS BOTTIGHEIMER | Baden, Germany |  
Aug. 5, 1845—Aug. 2, 1908.

My husband | Sacred to the Memory | of | MOSES BOTTIGHEIMER |  
Born | Klein Eicholshiem, Baden, Germany | April 27th, 1840. |  
Died Aug. 14th, 1888.

(Masonic emblem). | In loving memory of | PHILIP BOTTIG-  
HEIMER | Baden, Germany | Nov. 11, 1849 | Richmond, Va. |  
Aug. 1, 1910.

FANNIE BOWMAN | a native of | Hessen Darmstadt | Born January  
15, 1850 | Died Sept. 2, 1906.

LOUIS BOWMAN | a native of Prussia | Born Aug. 24, 1846 | Died  
Jan. 26, 1894.

Entered into rest eternal | our beloved mother | ADELINE H. | wife  
of | Frederick C. BRAUER | Born | Richmond, Va. | Jan. 13,  
1843 | Died July 15, 1915.

Father | In loving memory of | F. C. BRAUER, JR. | son of F. C. &  
A. H. Brauer | Born Nov. 20, 1869 | Died Jan. 7, 1911.

BERTHA G. BRILL | Died at Orangeburg, S. C. | March 13, 1896.

JESSE LOGAN BROWNE | beloved husband | of | Fanny E. Mittel-  
dorfer Browne | June 11, 1878 | Sept. 26, 1909.

(Masonic emblem) | In loving memory of | CHARLES D. BURDETTE  
| Born July 27, 1855 | Died April 20, 1916.

C | MILDRED | July 30, 1895 | June 3, 1911.

In memory | of JULIUS B. | eldest son of | Henry J. | and | Bertha  
CALISHER. | Born Oct. 3, 1853 | Died Dec. 31, 1885.

Erected | to the memory of | SARAH, | the Wife of | Isaac Nonez  
CARDOZA, | By her Children.

In memory of | our beloved | husband and father | ABRAHAM COHEN |  
Born Aug. 10, 1848. | in Metz, Lorraine | Died Aug. 13, 1905 | in  
Richmond, Va.

(Translation of Hebrew).

The priests shall bless Israel. A man of fine spirit, merciful, noble and large hearted, full of wisdom and understanding and God-fearing. His hands were always open for righteousness; their works were for good. The good and evil he received with love. He was buried with the songs of Israel. ABRAHAM HYAM COHEN departed this life Shebat 5501, (February, 1841), and was buried with his fathers.

In Memory of | DR. B. COHEN | Born in Geseke, Westphalia | Died May 9, 1884 | Aged 69 years.

In | Memory | of | CAROLINE COHEN | Consort of | Abraham Cohen | Born in Mertzviller | Alsace | June 22d, 1848 | Died August 31, | 1876 | Priez Dieu | Pour Elle.

In memory of | EDWARD COHEN | Born at Baltimore, Md. | November 15th, 1835. | Died at Richmond, Va., January 18th, 1888.

MRS. FANNY | Wife of Samuel COHEN | Died July 25th, 1862.

Sacred | to the Memory of | MRS. LEBE COHEN | who departed this life | (remainder of inscription below the ground).

LEVI COHEN | Born | Otrichshausen, Ger. | Dec. 24, 1811 | Died Jan. 30, 1893.

In memory | of | MENA | Wife of | Valentine COHEN | Died Jan. 21st, 1858 | Aged 30 years.

In | Memory of | MRS. ROSA COHEN | who departed this life | Dec. 24, 1858 | Corresponding with the 17th Tebet, 5619 | Aged 76 years.

ROSETTA COHEN | Born | Hettenhausen, Ger. | July 15, 1812 | Died June 20, 1898.

In memory of | ALBERT, son of Herman & Ellen COHN, | of Jonesboro, Tenn. | Born Dec. 6th, 1866 | Died March 19, 1867.

Our Mother | HENRIETTA COHN | Born in Hoym, Germany | Died in Richmond, Va., | April 4, 1880. | Aged 65 years.

I. A. COHN | Born in Gernrode | Anhalt Bernberg | Died at Elizabeth City, N. C. | Nov. 14, 1874 | Aged 73 years.

To my beloved husband | and our devoted father | JACOB COHN | Born at Gernroth Auhall | Bernberg, Germany 1834; | Died at Rockbridge Alum | Springs, Virginia 1890.

JOSEPH COHN | Born in Prussia | April 4, 1831 | Died June 30, 1903. | Tamuz 5, 5663.

In memory of | N. A. COHN | Born in Gernrode | Anhalt Bernberg | Died February 10th, 1868 | Aged 71 years.

In Memory of | RACHEL | Consort of | Nathan A. COHN | Died Oct. 27, 1853 | Aged 54 years.



SARAH A. | wife of | Joseph COHN | Born Jan. 15, 1839 | Died Oct. 16, 1907.

(Woodmen of the World emblem) | WADE HAMPTON CURTIS | Beloved husband of | Fannie Nachmann Curtis | Jan. 28, 1862 | May 11, 1910.

JOSEPH DALLMAN | beloved husband of | Mathilda Held Dallman | a native of Bavaria | Jan. 7, 1838—Feb. 18, 1909.

In memory of | RACHEL DANIELS | Wife of | Samuel Daniels | who departed this life | Oct. 2nd, 1842 | Aged 43 years.

In memory of | SAMUEL DANIELS | A native of Poland, who departed this life Dec. 14, 1842. Aged 59 years.

In memory | of | ANSLEY DAVIS | a native of London, Eng., | but for more than forty years | a resident of | Petersburg, Va. | Died Sept. 19, 1863, aged 67 years.

In memory of | BENJ. DAVIS | died | Dec. 30, 1879 | Aged | 72 years.

To my | wife | Sacred to the memory | of | BURROUSENIA, | wife of | Benjamin DAVIS | Born | Aug. 13, 1827 | Died May 25, 1864.

In | Memory of | ESTHER DAVIS | Relict of | David Davis | of Petersburg | who departed this life | on the Sabbath | July 26th, 1844, A. M. 5604 | in the 70th year of her age.

Mother, we mourn thee | ESTHER | beloved wife of | George DAVIS | who departed this life Feb. 21, 1877: | in the 66th year | of her age.

Our | Sister | ESTHER C. DAVIS | daughter of | George & Esther Davis | Died October 9th, 1878.

To | my wife | Sacred | To the memory of | FANNY, | The Beloved wife of | Henry DAVIS, | Of Petersburg, Va. | who died | February 3rd, 1862 | Aged 60 years.

Sacred | to the memory of | GEORGE DAVIS | Who died in this City | Dec. 16th, 1870, Aged 68 years.

In Memory of | Our beloved Father | GEORGE H. DAVIS. | Born Feb. 1, 1835 | Died Dec. 2, 1907.

(Masonic emblem) | GOODMAN DAVIS | June 30, 1844 | Aug. 29, 1915.

An affectionate husband | A devoted father | A good citizen | Sacred | to the memory of | HENRY DAVIS | a native of England | but for over 40 years | a resident of | Petersburg, Va. | Died March 10, 1871 | Aged 63 years.

Our darling HENRY | Son of | G. H. & Rose DAVIS, | Died | Dec. 15th, 1865. | Aged 3 months.

Our mother | IDA DAVIS | Born Mar. 12, 1853 | Died Dec. 24, 1899.

Sacred | to the memory of | MARIA, | daughter of | George & Esther DAVIS, | of Petersburg, Va. | who departed this life | July 18th, 1856, | in the 23rd year of her age.

In Memory of | MARK DAVIS | Died | January 24, 1877 | Aged 72 years.

MARY DAVIS | Born October 30, 1840 | Died July 11, 1915.

REBECCA DAVIS | Born October 30, 1840 | Died July 27, 1915.

- In Memory | of | SARAH | wife of | Ansley DAVIS | of Petersburg | who | departed this life | at Cleveland, Ohio | on the 12th day of Tibeth | Anno Mundi 5619 | Aged 61 years.
- SOLOMON | DAVIS | Beloved husband of | Anna Abrams, | Born May 17, 1818 | Died April 26, 1876.
- ELIZABETH DEMELMAN | Born | April 18, 1826 | Died | Jan. 8, 1896.
- JACOB DEMELMAN | Born | May 9, 1809 | Died | March 29, 1861..
- LEON DETTELBACH | October 15, 1854 | February 9, 1916.
- ISIDORE | Son of | Levy & Rebecca DRUCKER | Died | at Charlotte, N. C. | Feb. 15, 1865. | Aged 3 years, 8 mo. & 12 days.
- JULIA | Wife of | A. EICHBERG | Born | May 18, 1831 | Died | Feb. 4, 1859 | daughter of | M. & R. Schieldersheim.
- KATE | beloved wife of | Aaron EICHEL | Born Altenstadt, Germany | April 25, 1847 | Died Richmond, Va. | July 5, 1897.
- EMANUEL M. EISFELD | beloved husband of | Fanny R. Eisfeld, | Born July 10, 1833, | Died Jan. 15, 1910.
- FANNY R. EISFELD, | beloved wife of | Emanuel M. Eisfeld, | Born Sept. 18, 1838 | Died April 22, 1914.
- In memory of | FRANCES EMANUEL | who departed this life | Nov. 28th, 1849: | in the 82nd year | of her age.
- In memory of | MARK EMANUEL | who departed this life | August 12th, 1851: | in the 60 year of his age. | The deceased was a native of England | but for the last nineteen years | a resident of Petersburg, Va.
- In Memory of | FANNIE | Beloved Wife of | Moses ENDEL | Died in Richmond, Va. | March 2, 1862 | Aged 32 years .
- FRANK | son of | Naphtali & Rebecca | EZEKIEL | Born | Nov. 28, 1853 | Died | April 24, 1863.
- MARTHA, | Daughter of | Jacob & Catherine EZEKIEL, | Born Nov. 17th, 1859. | (Heshvan 20th, 5620) | Died Dec. 12th, 1861. | (Tebet 9th, 5622.)
- MARTHA L. EZEKIEL | Born | May 28, 1849 | Died | Dec. 9, 1890. (Masonic emblem). NAPHTALI EZEKIEL | Born in New York city | October 7th, 1819. | Died | March 10, 1901.
- REBECCA LEVY | Wife of Naphtali EZEKIEL | Born July 21, 1829 | Died Dec. 19, 1887. (Masonic emblem). | EMANUEL FALK | devoted husband of | Sabina Falk | January 28, 1840 | October 28, 1909.
- In memory of | CAROLINE | Wife of | Michael FANDUWARD | Died | in Memphis, Tenn. | Oct. 22, 1889 | Aged 73 years.
- In memory of | MICHAEL FANDUWARD, | Born | in Lendershausen, Germany | Died | Halifax C. H., Va., | Nov. 13th, 1850: | Aged 57 years.
- Our Son | GUSTAVUS FLEGENHEIMER | Born | Nov. 11th, 1867 | Died Oct. 22, 1887.
- HENRY FLEGENHEIMER | son of Wm. & Rosa Flegenheimer | November 27, 1861 | June 5, 1912.

- ROSA | beloved wife of | W. FLEGENHEIMER | Born at | Gernrode, Germany | Nov. 12, 1839 | Died Apr. 24, 1897.
- WILLIAM FLEGENHEIMER | Born | at Leutershausen, Germany | Aug. 7, 1832 | Died | Jan. 27, 1910.
- In | Memory of | SELIG FLEISHER | Born at Aufsess, Bav. | Died in New York | Sept. 3, 1858. | Aged 30 years.
- KATHIE FLEISHMAN | Born at Dormitz, Bavaria | April 6th, 1826 | Died Sept. 8th, 1890.
- ROSA FLEISHMAN | Born | Aug. 22, 1859. | Died | Nov. 19, 1913.
- WILLIAM FLEISHMAN | Born at | Heiligenstadt, | Bavaria | December 19th, 1819 | Died January 11th, 1880.
- BENZION FLORSHEIM | Born Höchst | Hessen Darmstadt | Oct. 18, 1844 | Died Richmond, Va. | Jan. 25, 1897.
- In Memory | of | My beloved mother | ROSA FLORSHEIM | Born at | Kirchbrombach, | Groszherzogthum Hessen | Died in this City Aug. 24, 1880 | Ellul 5640 | Aged 60 years.
- EMANUEL GERST | Oct. 4, 1819 | Jan. 22, 1900.
- In Memory of | BABETT, | Widow of | Gerson GERST, | of Markt Erlbach, Bav. | Died Aug. 18th, 1854: Aged 76 years.
- LOUIS GLASER | a native of prussia | who departed this life | Dec. 24, 1894 | in the 83rd year | of his age.
- In memoriam. | of | ABRAHAM GOLDBACK | Born | Riedenberg, Bavaria, Germany | Aug. 4, 1843 | Died | Richmond, Va. | Dec. 24, 1899.
- In loving memory of | MAX GOLDBARTH | October 15, 1853 | November 17, 1911.
- In memoriam | CHARLES GOLDENBERG | beloved husband of | Cornelia Rose Goldenberg | Born in Kestrich, Germany | April 4, 1844 | Died in Richmond, Va., March 11, 1908.
- CORNELIA ROSE GOLDENBERG | beloved wife of | Charles Goldenberg | Born in Richmond, Virginia | June 1, 1843 | Died in Richmond, Va., Nov. 1, 1913.
- In memory of | SOLOMON GOLDENBERG | Born | at Kestrich, Germany | March 2, 1846 | Died | in Richmond, Va. | July 17, 1899.
- In memory of | ROSETTA | Relict of Levie M. GOLDSMIT | Who departed this life | on the 1st September, 1854: | (9th Ellul, 5614) | Aged 69 years.
- CORRINNE ISEMAN | Wife of | G. L. GOLDSMITH | Aug. 12, 1888 | Jan. 26, 1911.
- In Memory of | JOSEPH | GOLDSMITH | Born | at Oettingen | Bavaria | April 23, 1817 | died | June 13, 1898.
- A. B. GOODMAN | Died | Oct. 13th, 1888. | Aged | 51 years & 6 mo's.
- Mother | CLARA MYERS GOODMAN | Wife of A. B. Goodman | Born Sept. 24, 1847 | Died Aug. 11, 1898.
- HANNAH GOODMAN | 1837-1914.
- In memory of | KATE | beloved wife of | A. B. GOODMAN | Born Oct., 1840 | Died Dec., 1872.

SOLOMAN GOODMAN | 1812-1886.

VIRGINIA GOODMAN | Daughter of | Daniel and Amelia Goodman |  
of New Orleans, La. | Born in New Orleans | Sep. 27, 1843 |  
Died in Richmond, Va. | Mar. 21, 1903.

In memory of | My beloved Wife | BETTIE GREENBERG, | nee  
Hirshberg | Born in Bavaria, Germany, | July 14, 1846. | Died  
in Richmond | April 1, 1884.

In Memory of | JACOB GREENEBAUM | Born at Hattenhausen |  
Oct. 18, 1826 | Died | Aug. 20, 1877.

In Memory of | RACHEL GREENEBAUM | Born at Hattenhausen |  
Aug. 24, 1834 | Died | July 28, 1910.

SARAH | Daughter of J. & R. GREENBAUM | Born March 26,  
1864 | Died Dec. 30, 1864.

Sacred | to the memory of | A. GREENEWALD | Born Oppenheim,  
Darmstadt | Purim 1804 | Died at Richmond, Va. | on Atonement  
Eve | Sept. 13, 1899.

AMELIA GREENEWALD | March, 1827-Feb., 1874.

NATHAN GREENEWALD | March, 1820-Sept. 1905.

Mother | Sacred to the memory of | SOPHIE, beloved consort | of  
A. GREENEWALD | Born at Ortsburg, Bavaria 1813 | Died  
at Richmond, Va. | Oct. 10, 1895.

Father | ALBERT GREENTREE | Feb. 24, 1846 | Aug. 5, 1913.

To the cherished memory of | BERTHA | Beloved wife of | Israel  
GREENTREE | Born in Friedenthal, Germany | Apr. 5, 1828. |  
Died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1901.

ISRAEL GREENTREE | Born | in Hettencansen, Germany | Oct. 12,  
1824 | Died | September 7, 1884.

MYER GREENTREE | December 27, 1852 | August 24, 1908.

(Headstone)

In Memory of | CAROLINE | Daughter of | Jacob & Yetta GUGGEN-  
HEIMER | Born at Illereichen, Bav. | (Remainder of inscrip-  
tion hidden in ground).

(Footstone)

Died at Abingdon, Va. | August 23rd, 1861.

In | Memory of | HENRIETTA | Consort of | Cesar GUGGENHEIMER  
| of Gilmores Mill | Rockbridge Co., Va. | Born at Kriegshaber,  
Bav. | Died at Cumberland, Md. | May 29th, 1868.

SALOMON GUGGENHEIMER | Born at | Hurban, Bav. | Dec'r 27,  
1814 | Died at | Lynchburg, Va. | Oct'r 17, 1848.

In memory of | SUESZKIND GUGGENHEIMER, | of Gilmores Mill |  
Rockbridge Cty, Va. | Born in Hürben, Bav. | January the 26th,  
1806 | Died at Gilmores Mill. | December the 21st, 1856.

ABRAHAM GUNST | Died | June 19, 1895 | Aged 65 years.

BETTIE GUNST | June 19, 1839 | January 13, 1917.

HENRY GUNST | September 22, 1832 | April 8, 1907.

JEANETTE GUNST | Died Dec. 25, 1897 | Aged 73 years.



- SAM BEALE GUNST | Oct. 3, 1876 | July 29, 1901 | With love compelling love, he drew all to him.
- Our | Darling | WALTER | son of | H. & B. GUNST | Died | May 14, 1879 | Aged 6 Yrs. & 4 Mo's.
- AMELIA HAHN | Born at Kulsheim | Jan. 9th, 1839: | Died in Charlottesville | July 27, 1858.
- In memory of | REV. DR. ABRAHAM | HARRIS | who died while at | the post of duty | in the pulpit of | the synagogue | Saturday, Jan. 24, 1891 | Erected jointly | by the | Congregation | Beth Ahaba | and | members thereof.
- In memory | of | ASH HARRIS | Born in | Dobrzynsky, | Poland | December 31st, 1826 | Died | December 29th, 1893.
- In memory of our | Devoted Mother | HANNAH | the beloved wife of | Michael HARRIS | Born at Amsterdam Holland | Died in Richmond, Feb. 2, 1870. | in the 58, year of her age.
- In memory of | JUDA HARRIS | of Posen | Died July 14th, 1850; | Aged 77 years. | and 6 months.
- LENA A. HARRIS | wife of | Dr. A. Harris | Born Feb. 8, 1858 | Died December 21, 1915.
- In memory | of | MARCUS HARRIS | Born in Dobrzynsky | Poland | March 5th, 1834 | Died in Richmond, Va. | July 19, 1877. | "I bore malice towards no one."
- In memory of | MARY | Wife of | Abraham HARRIS | Born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. | July 18th, 1849 | Died in Richmond, Va. | October 24th, 1875.
- In Memory of | MICHAEL HARRIS | Born Feb. 3rd, 1801 | Died March 13th, 1875.
- In memory | of PRISCILLA HARRIS | widow of | Ash Harris | Born at Manchester, Eng. | Nov. 25, 1830 | Died | Dec. 25, 1907.
- My Mother | ROSA | Beloved Wife of | Philip HARRIS. | Departed this life the | 1st day of Kislev, 5650. | Nov. 24, 1889 | in her 90. year. | Sprinzev.
- DORA | beloved wife of | Moses HEILBRONER | Born Sept. 24, 1874 | Died Jan. 28, 1908.
- CHARLES HELD | A Native of | Wannbach, Bavaria | Born Aug. 23, 1823 | Died April 29, 1899.
- ISAAC HELD | October 20, 1854 | January 22, 1914.
- LEWIS HELD | of Wannbach, Bav. | April 27, 1821-Oct. 25, 1881.
- LEWIS HELD | Dec. 1, 1882 | Dec. 1, 1906.
- MATILDA | wife of | Charles HELD | Born at | Altenstadt, Bavaria | Feb. 21, 1839 | Died Oct. 21, 1883.
- ROSALIE HELD | of Hagenbach, Bavaria | July 4, 1819-Feb. 3, 1913.
- In Memory of | EMANUEL HELLER | Born at Pretzfeld, Bav. | Died at Farmville, Va. | May 28, 1874 | Aged 46 y'rs.
- In Memory of | FANNIE | Wife of | Samson HELLER | Born at Sternberg | Mecklenburg Schwerin | March 20, 1827 | Died Nov. 13, 1879.

GERSON HELLER | A Native of | Pretzfeld, Bavaria | Born April 9, 1840 | Died Feb. 16, 1891.

In memory of | ISAAC HELLER | Born | at Bretzfeld, Bav. | March 21st, 1824 | Died | August 8th, 1871.

MYER HELLER | Born Dec. 1, 1842 | Died Dec. 15, 1898.

In memory of | SAMSON HELLER, | Born | at Pretzfeld, Bavaria | July 1st, 1801: | Died | April 28, 1872.

WILLIAM HELLER | Born | Nov. 1, 1838 | Died | July 16, 1894.

HANNAH HELLSTERN | Born | in Illereichen, Bavaria | Feb. 13, 1813 | Died July 30, 1892.

(Masonic emblem). | PHILIP HELLSTERN | Born | April 15, 1850 | Died | April 23, 1905.

May we meet in heaven | SIMON HELLSTERN | Born | at Kleinnoerdlingen, Bav. | April 1st, 1816 | Died | Oct. 13th, 1873.

Sacred to the Memory of | YETTA | daughter of Carlena | and the late Benjamin | Rose and beloved wife of M. I. HESSBERG, | of Danville, Va. | Born Feby. 2nd, 1854 | Died May 10th, 1884.

HENRIETTA | beloved wife of | Levi HEXTER | Died | March 3, 1887 | Aged 56 years.

LEVI HEXTER | Born | in Treysa, Germany | March 20, 1833 | Died | Oct. 27, 1909 | Aged 76 years.

MAYER HEXTER | Died on the 9 of Ellul | Sept. 12th, 5632 | Aged 87 years.

SOPHIA HEXTER | consort | of the late Meyer Hexter | Died in Richmond | January 16, 1879 | Aged 70 years.

Our Parents | ABRAHAM HIRSH | Died Oct. 24, 1868 | in his 54 year.

ELIZA HIRSH | Died Dec. 31, 1893 | in her 81 year.

In memory of | HERRMAN | Son of | Abraham and Elizabeth HIRSH | Born Sept. 8th, 1841 | He was murdered on the 17th of July | 1863, at Lodges Landing, Westmoreland Co., Virginia (several illegible lines) Buried here on the 4th of August, 1863.

J. H. HIRSH | June 19, 1849 | April 13, 1912.

Here is buried | MORITZ HIRSH | from Illereichen in Bavaria | He died on the day of Atonement | 5599 A. M. | Corresponding with | Sept. 29th, 1838, | in the 32d Year of his age.

CAROLINE HIRSHBERG | Born at Amsterdam Holland | Died Oct. 24, 1906 | Age 74.

In memory | of | My Husband | JOSEPH HIRSHBERG | Born at Hanover | Germany | May 11, 1827; | Died in this City | Dec. 8, 1885.

Erected by the | Congregation Beth Ahabah | to their late deeply respected minister | Rev. Dr. A. HOFFMAN | Born at Dittlofsroda, Bavaria, | August 20, 1826 | Died July 5, 1878.

In Memory | of | HERMAN HOFFMAN | Born at Prospipore, | Bohemia | Died at the age of 25 years | at Richmond, Va. | Aug.

- 13, 1866 | May his soul rest in Peace | Erected by | Elijah Lodge,  
No. 50, I. O. B. B. | of Washington, D. C.
- ZIPORAH | Relict of Rev. Abraham HOFFMAN | Born Dittlofsroda,  
Bavaria | Died Baltimore, Md., Apr. 13, 1899 | Aged 79 years.
- RACHEL HOSEA | Died May, 1870 | Age 71.
- Sacred to the memory | of | ABRAHAM S. HUNT | Died Aug. 22,  
1855 | corresponding with the 18th day of Ellul, 5615 | in the  
21st year | of his age.
- Erected | by the german-hebrew Congregation | "Bayth Ahabah" | In  
memory of DINAH HUNT, | aged 93 years | EMANUEL HUNT,  
aged 103 years | Natives of Amsterdam, | Holland.
- SARAH E. (Play) | wife of Charles HUNT | Daughter of J. & E.  
Lyon | Died Feb. 2, 1897 | aged 62 years.
- In memory of | SOLOMON E. HUNT, | a native of | Amsterdam in  
Holland, | who departed this life | May 7th, 1846: | Aged 54 years.
- ABRAHAM HUTZLER | Born at | Hagenbach, Bavaria | Nov. 19th,  
1811. | Died at Richmond, Va. | May 15th, 1889.
- In Memory of | AMELIA | Daughter of Abraham and | Yetta HUTZLER  
| Born October 15th, 1847 | Died May 4, 1859.
- In loving | remembrance | of | BABETT | devoted wife of | Joseph  
HUTZLER | Born in Hagenbach, Bav. | Dec. 21, 1850. | Died |  
in Richmond, Va. | Jan. 18, 1892. | Age 42 years.
- In Memory of | FANNIE HUTZLER | Born | May 5, 1838; | Died |  
Aug. 23, 1891.
- In memory | of | FLORA HUTZLER | Born April 2, 1841 | Died |  
March 2, 1906.
- In memory of | GABRIEL H. HUTZLER | Born | at Hagenbach,  
Bav. | Died November 5, 1857. | Aged 62 Years.
- HENRIETTA | Beloved Wife of | E. HUTZLER | and daughter of |  
S. & H. Schwartz | Born June 6th, 1860 | Died Jan. 4th, 1889.
- HYMAN HUTZLER | May 12, 1840 | Feb. 28, 1910.
- In memory | of | ISAAC HUTZLER | Born | at Hagenbach, Bav. |  
January 11th, 1834 | Died May 27th, 1873. | (Masonic emblem.)
- In loving memory of | JEANETTE | wife of | Charles HUTZLER |  
November 13, 1910.
- JOHN | son of | Moritz & Sara | HUTZLER.
- LILLIE SCHAAP HUTZLER | June 12, 1864 | September 20, 1914.
- In memory of | MORITZ HUTZLER | Born | at Hagenbach, Bav. |  
Apl. 7th, 1814. | Died | April 19, 1866.
- In Memory of | MORRIS H. HUTZLER | Born | Oct. 3, 1862 | Died |  
July 17, 1883.
- MOSES | son of | Abraham & Yetta HUTZLER | Aug. 8, 1845 |  
July 15, 1909.
- SARAH HUTZLER | 1846-1915.
- SALLIE | daughter of | Lewis & Fanny HUTZLER, | niece of |  
Abraham Hutzler | Aug. 4, 1838 | July 7, 1911.

- In Memory of | SIGMUND L. HUTZLER | Born | at Hagenbach, Bav. | November 11th, 1829 | Died | Oct. 26th, 1867.
- In Memory of | SOPHIA, | Consort of the late | Gabriel H. HUTZLER | Born | in Hagenbach Bavaria | January 2, 1801. | Died | July 16, 1884.
- YETTA HUTZLER | Born at Hagenbach, Bavaria | Jan. 4th, 1814 | Died at Richmond, Va. | Sept. 29th, 1888.
- In memory of | MARY LOUISA HYMAN | Consort of Henry Hyman. | who died Nov. 3d, 1844 | in her 31st year.
- REBECCA HYMAN | daughter of | Henry and Mary L. Hyman | Born Aug. 1832: | Died July 25th, 1849.
- Sacred | to the mortal remains of | a woman God-fearing and virtuous | MRS. REBECCA HENRY HYMAN, | born in Amsterdam, Holland. | Died at New York April 22, 1861, | in the 55th year of her age | and after a deposit of four years | was brought here to her repose. | May she rest in Glory.
- In memory of | HERMAN HYNEMAN | A native of Germany | Born July 1st, 1822 | Died July 2nd, 1847.
- Beneath | this Tomb is buried | DAVID ISAACS | From Frankford on the Main | who died in Charlottesville, 28th Feb. 1837 | in the 77th year of his age | This tomb is erected to his memory | by his Family | Peace to his ashes.
- ISAAC C. ISEMAN | Born | at Marion, S. C. | Oct. 15, 1857 | Died | July 17, 1891, | Aged 34 years.
- CAROLINE JACOBS | Born | July 18, 1831 | Died | Nov. 14, 1894.
- Sacred | to the Memory of | CATARINE JACOBS | who departed this life March 25th, 1815 | Aged 83 years.
- (Having been born in 1732, the birth of Mrs. Jacobs antedates that of any person interred in this cemetery. The body was probably one of those removed from the old burying-ground on Franklin street, which was in use in 1815, the present one having not been acquired until the following year.)
- DAVID | beloved son of | Abe & Flora JACOBS | Born Jan. 2, 1881 | Died May 21, 1900.
- In memory of | EVA | beloved wife of | Wolf JACOBS | Died | July 7, 1891. | in the 72d year of her age .
- MARTHA J. | child of | George & Adeline H. | JACOBS | Died Feby. 8, 1863 | in the 3d year of | her age. | Our little darling.
- MORRIS JACOBS | Beloved Husband of | Dora L. Jacobs | Who departed this life | July 2, 1890 | Aged 38 years.
- NATHANIEL F. JACOBS | Born in New York | April 23, 1853 | Died | Dec. 30, 1911.
- REGINA STIEBEL | beloved wife of | Nathaniel F. JACOBS | Born | at Marburg, Germany | Jan. 13, 1849 | Died | March 23, 1910.
- (Many fancy flourishes) | In memory of | SOLOMON JACOBS, | who died on the 12th day of Hesvan, 5588 | aged 52 years. | During a hopeless and painful illness, which he | bore with great patience



and unshaken fortitude, | he manifested in no ordinary degree his perfect | reliance on the mercy of GOD, and his entire | conviction of the truth of the Mosaic Dispen- | sation. He passed a life of activity and use- | fulness with unblemished integrity: called to | offices of distinction in the municipality of | the city and other corporate institutions, he | discharged his duty with firmness and ability. | Fond as a Husband. | Indulgent as a Father. | Kind as a Master. | Hospitable and benevolent as a Man. | Steady, useful, and disinterested as a Friend.

[This is the only epitaph in the cemetery in which reference is made to slavery.]

WM. JACOBS | Born | Oct. 30, 1823 | Died | Sept. 24, 1878.

WILLIAM JACOBS | Died | July 27, 1911.

WOLF JACOBS. | Died Nov. 7th, 1881. | Aged 66 years.

HENRY JACOBSON, | Born | Oct. 1, 1850 | Died | June 7, 1865.

In memory | of my | beloved husband | and our | affectionate father |

M. L. JACOBSON. | A native of Hamburg, Germany | Born Jan. 10th, 1817 | Died Jan. 8th, 1880.

"Beloved by all." | REBECCA | Wife of M. L. JACOBSON | Born in Amsterdam, Holland | Aug. 3, 1819 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Jan. 15, 1901.

Sacred | to the Memory | of | LAZARUS JOSEPH | a native of Germany | and long a resident in this City | Died on the 23d November, 1817 | Aged 54 Years | This Tablet is inscribed to his memory by | a disconsolate widow whom he loved | and by sons who knew his | Parental Worth

In Memory of | ISABELLA | Daughter of Peista | & Babett JOSEPHS | Born in Baltimore | April 26, 1856 | Died at Fincastle | Nov. 30th, 1858.

In Memory of | ABAGAIL JUDAH | wife of Hillel Judah | who was born November 17th, 1742 | and departed this life | on the 11th of Elul, 5579 | corresponding with the 1st of Sept. | 1819.

In Memory of the | REV. ISAAC H. JUDAH | who was born the 5th of Tamuz | 5521 | corresponding with the | 7th of July, 1761, and departed this | life on Wednesday, the 5th of Iyar | 5587, corresponding with the 2nd | May, 1827.

G. A. KAHN | Born July 22, 1856 | Died April 21, 1896.

DANIEL B. KAHNWEILER | Born March 15, 1836 | Died April 16, 1904.

MARTIN VAN BUREN KAHNWEILER | Born Aug. 11, 1875 | Died Oct. 25, 1901.

In memory | of | GUSTAVUS KANN | 16th Miss. Regt. Harris Brig. | Born | at Woodville, Miss. | Feb. 20th, 1844: | wounded in defence of a Battery | near Petersburg, Va. | Aug. 20th, 1864: | Died | Aug. 23rd, 1864.

JACOB KASMINSKI | Died | in Richmond, Va. | Feb. 5, 1894 | Aged 59 years.

- In memoriam | EUGENE H. KASS | Beloved son of | G. A. & Celia Kass | Sept. 25, 1884 | April 24, 1912.
- My beloved husband | GODFREY A. KASS | Born in Cassel, Germany | Aug. 18, 1843—Died April 19, 1916.
- Sacred | To the Memory of | TENA | Wife of | Lazarus KAUFMAN | Died February 2, 1862 | Age 42 years.
- JOEL KAUFMANN | Born March 15th, 1828 | Died January 31, 1866.
- To | My beloved Husband | GABRIEL KEELING, | Born Aug. 8th, 1822 | Died May 10, 1863.
- (Odd Fellows' emblem) | Sacred to the Memory of | MENDEL KEMPNER | Born in Inowraslaw, Prusia | August, 1833 | Died suddenly June 9, 1859.
- In memory of | JACOB KING | who departed this life | October 22nd, 1824 | Aged 50 years.
- FANNIE KIRSH | Born in | Altenstadt, Bav. | July 18, 1820 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Feb. 24, 1902.
- In memory | of | HENRY KIRSH, | Born in Mertzwiller, Elsas, | 1826: | Died in Richmond, Va. | 1885 | Aged 59 years.
- JOSEPH KIRSH | Born in | Mertzwiller, Alsace | March 12, 1821 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Oct. 29, 1898.
- MYER KIRSH | beloved husband | of | Sadie Marcuse Kirsh | Nov. 18, 1860 | May 28, 1911.
- (Chapter emblem) | In Memory of | ABRAHAM KLINE | of Raleigh, N. C. | A Native of Hagenbach, Bav. | Died July 12, 1868 | Aged 42 years. | Buried here 14th July | with Masonic honors. | He was a good husband | an indulgent father | a faithful friend | —an Israelite.
- In memory | of | LEAH KLINE | Born | Dec. 6, 1849 | Died | in Blackville, | S. C. | Aug. 8, 1886.
- In memory of | RESTA | Daughter of | Baer & Malka KOHN | of Lynchburg, Va. | Born Dec. 5th, 1861 | Died March 21st, 1864.
- In Memory of | HERMAN KOPPLE | A Native of | Hamburg, Germany | Born Feb. 21, 1834 | Died Dec. 10, 1881.
- JULIUS KRAKER | July 8, 1828 | April 12, 1905.
- In Memory of | SAMUEL KRESLOWSKI | Beloved Husband of | Fanny Kreslowski | Born in Poland | Dec. 18th, 1821. | Died in Asheville, N. C. | March 16, 1900.
- ISAAC KRONHEIMER | Born Feb. 8, 1824 | Died Feb. 14, 1899.
- In memory of | JOSEPH KRONHEIMER | Born 1822, Novbr. 15 | Died 1854, Oct. 9, | at Boydon, Va.
- ROSA KRONHEIMER | Born Apr. 1, 1837 | Died Feb. 13, 1914.
- A. LABENBERG | Born | April 18, 1834 | Died | Nov. 24, 1906.
- (Masonic emblem). | SOLOMON LANG | Born May 31, 1827 | Gailingen, Baden, Germany | Died Sept. 3, 1903 | Richmond, Va.
- AARON LAZARUS | Of Wilmington, N. C. | Born at Charleston, S. C. | Aug. 26, 1777 | Died at Petersburg, Va. | Oct. 2, 1841.

MISS EMILY LAZARUS, | who died | July 8th, 1864, | aged 24  
years | and 11 months. | Leaves have their time to fall and |  
wither at the North wind's breath, | But thou hast all things  
for thine own | Oh Death!

In | Memory of | M. LAZARUS | Born in Calvary, Russia, Poland,  
1826 | Died Elul 12, 5623 | corresponding Aug. 27, | 1863, in  
his 37th y'r.

SOPHIA | wife of | L. LEBRECHT | Died Sept. 10, 1898 | Roanoke, Va.  
June 5, 1858 | Nov. 22, 1904 | JULIA D. LEHMAN.

SAM LEHMAN | Born in Lobau, | Prusia, Ger. | Oct. 1, 1844 | Died  
in Buena vista, Va., | Feb. 19, 1896.

RACHEL | wife of | Frank LEIBERMUTH | Born | Sept. 15, 1849, |  
Died May 18, 1897.

In memory of | YETTAH | Consort of | Isaac LETTERMAN.

In memory of | JACOB LEVEQUE | of | Warsaw, Russia.

Here lies entombed | the mortal remains | of ABRAHAM LEVY |  
whose heart and thoughts | were embued with the fear | of his  
God. Charity and | kindness to his fellow | creatures in the  
time of | need stood pre-eminent | amongst the many | charac-  
teristics of his life. | He was a native of the City of | Amster-  
dam, Holland, | and departed to the abode | on high in the 84th  
year | of his age on the 16th day | of the month Tebeth A. M. 5613.

ABRAHAM LEVY | Born | Feb. 28, 1831 | Died Nov. 8, 1894.

The remains of | ALEXANDER LEVY | a native of Alsace, who |  
died at Louise Co. House, Va. | 9th of Aug., 1842. (4th | Ellul)  
in the seventy | fifth year of his age.

In | Memory of | ASH LEVY | who was killed at | the Capitol, by  
the | Calamity, | April 27, 1870 | Aged 59 yrs, 3 mos. | & 14  
days. | A native of Prussia, | Poland. | A kind Husband and  
good Father. | May his soul rest in peace. | A Wife's Tribute.

In | Memory of | DANIEL A. | Son of | Ash & Mariam LEVY | Died |  
Feb. 9, 1866 | Aged | 23 Yrs. & 3 Mos. | He was a dutiful Son |  
Erected by his | Mother.

ELIZABETH LEVY | Consort of | Alexander Levy | a native of  
Elsas, in France | who died at Louisa Court House, Va. | on  
the 14th day of Shebat, 5604: | corresponding | with the 1st of  
Feb., 1844 | in the 63rd year | of her age.

Dec. 25, 1867 | Jan. 11, 1902 | GEO. D. LEVY.

EZEKIEL J. LEVY | September 15, 1833 | Apl. 3, 1908.

HELEN S. LEVY | Born 7th Feb., 1841 | Died Apl. 23rd, 1841.

Beneath this stone lie interred the | mortal remains of | ISAAC A. LEVY  
| At the time of his decease | President of the Congregation |  
Beth Shalom of this City. | He was Born in London on Tuesday, |  
the 10th of Dec., 1816, Corresponding | with the 27th of kislav  
5577. And | Departed this life on Tuesday, | the 4th of Sep-  
tember, 1849. | The 16th of Elul, 5609.

In Memory | of | ISAAC J. | Beloved Son of | Jacob & Martha LEVY | who fell in Battle | in front of Petersburg, Va. | Sunday, August 21st, 1864 | aged 21 years, 11 mos. & 3 days.

JACOB A. LEVY | A good man and pious | Israelite | Born in | Amsterdam, Holland | May 9th, 1804 | and summoned | On High | April 23rd, 1878. | He died as he lived at peace with all mankind.

JOSEPH LEVY | Born May 2, 1840 | Died Sept. 3, 1899.

LEOPOLD LEVY | Born at | Altenstadt, Bavaria, | May 6th, 1828, | Died at | Richmond, Virginia, | Nov. 15th, 1897.

(Shriners' emblem) | LEWIS C. LEVY | July 4, 1876 | Feb. 25, 1911.

MARTHA EZEKIEL | Relict of | Jacob A. LEVY | Born | in Amsterdam, Holland | July 24, 1809 | Died May 22, 1886.

In Memory of | MARY | Wife of | Lewis B. LEVY | Whom it pleased the Almighty to take | unto Himself on the 15th of Ellul, 5620 | corresponding with the 2. Sept. 1860 | Aged 38 Years, 1 Mo. & 10 days.

MARY LOUISA | Daughter of | Jacob A. LEVY and | Martha Ezekiel | Born | March 22, 1845 | Died | July 17, 1859.

In Memory | of | MIRIAM | Beloved wife of | Ash LEVY | And daughter of | Samuel & Rachel Daniels | Born in Richmond | May 25, 1823 | Died | in Washington, D. C. | April 11, 1886 | Aged 62 years | 10 mos. & 17 days.

In Loving Memory | of | MONRO LEVY | Nov. 26, 1867-Nov. 27, 1908.

RACHEL VIRGINIA LEVY | Consort of | Leon Levy | and the daughter of | Alexander & Elizabeth | Levy, Decd, | who died at Louisa Court House, Va. | on the 22d day of Adar, 5604: | corresponding with the 13th of March, 1844: | in the 26th year | of her age, | leaving an interesting daughter.

ROSENA LEVY, | Born at | Richmond, Va., | May 27th, 1840 | Died May 28th, 1914.

Sacred | to the memory of | SARAH RACHEL LEVY, | Consort of | Abm. Levy | Whose price was far above rubies | She opened her mouth with | wisdom and in her tongue was | the law of kindness. | Her children arise up and call | her blessed: | Her Husband also & he praiseth | her. | May her soul enjoy | everlasting life. | Having departed this vale of tears | 10. Apl. 1842.

In Memory of | SOLOMON LEVY | of Amelia C. H., Va. | Born at Illerreichen, Bav. | October 4th, 1836 | Died December 16th, 1870, | from the effects of a wound | received 1862 at the | Battle of McDowell.

VIRGINIA LEVY | April 19, 1843 | January 14, 1915.

In loving memory | of | my dear wife | and our | devoted mother | REGINA LEWIT | Dec. 24, 1840 | June 15, 1909.

In memory of | CAROLINE | LICHTENSTEIN | Died Jany. 4, 1898 | Aged 71 years.

In memory of | LEWIS LICHTENSTEIN | Born at Fordorn, Prussia | January 17th, 1826. | Died in Richmond, Va. December 14th, 1883.



- In Memory of | LYON | son of Lewis & Caroline | LICHTENSTEIN |  
Born March 9, 1864 | Died June 28, 1866.
- In memory | of | our brother | MOSES LICHTENSTEIN | Born in  
Richmond, Va. | March 27, 1856 | Died at Monroe, N. C. | Dec. 9,  
1904 | Aged 48 years.
- MRS. REBECCA | LICHTENSTEIN | Born in | Strasburg, Prussia |  
Died | at Tarboro, N. C. | Feb. 4, 1894 | Aged 71 years.
- In memory of | SIMON | LICHTENSTEIN | Died April 18th, 1885 |  
in the 73rd year of his age | Born in Fordorn, Prussia.
- JANETTE LILIENFELD | Died | Aug. 28, 1903. | Aged | 76 years.
- SOLOMON B. LILIENFELD | Born | March 24, 1836 | Died | October  
21, 1891.
- MR. MORRIS LIPINSKY | Died February the | 14th, 1856.
- BABETTA LISBERGER | Died | July 21, 1900 | Aged 69 years.
- SAMUEL LISBERGER | Died | January 21, 1879 | Aged 63 years.
- Our beloved Father | LEVI LOERVENTHAL | Born | at Hesbach,  
Bavaria, Gy. | Sept. 30th, 1797 | Died | June 20th, 1866.
- In loving Memory | of | Our Mother | MIRIAM LOVENSTEIN |  
Born | at Uhlfeld, Bav. | Died | at Richmond, Va. | June 19,  
1896. | 82nd year of her age.
- In memory of | A good, kind, true | husband, father, friend | SOLOMON  
LOVENSTEIN | Born at Illerreichen, Bav. | March 27th, 1815 |  
Died at Newtown, Va. | October 28th, 1873.
- Sacred | to the memory of | HENRY L. LOWENBERG | Who departed  
this life | June 28, 1861 | Corresponding with | Tamuz 20, 5621. |  
In the 62nd year of his age.
- BELLE T. LYON | March 23, 1833 | June 24, 1910.
- ELIZA WHITE | Wife of | Jacob LYON | Born in Norfolk, Va. |  
Jan. 15, 1795 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Dec. 20, 1887.
- FRANCES LYON | Died June 17, 1909 | aged 99 years.
- In Memory | of | GEORGE LYON | a native of England | who died |  
in Petersburg, Va. | Jan. 24th, 1871 | aged 68 years.
- ISAAC LYON, | aged | 80 years.
- JACOB LYON | Born in Pornack, | Grand Duchy of Posen, | Died in  
Richmond, Va. | Kislev 5th, 5612 | (Nov. 29, 1851) | In the  
75th year of his age.
- Sacred | to the memory of | JAMES LAWRENCE LYON | Son of  
Jacob Lyon | Died 4 of Tamuz, 5606. | Corresponding with |  
29 June, 1846. | In the | 28th year of His age.
- In Memory of | RACHEL | Consort of | George LYON | of Peters-  
burg, Va. | Died 20th of Tisri, A. M. 5606, corresponding | with  
21st Oct., 1845.
- THOMAS W. LYON | Co. A, 46th Va. Infantry | died August 11, 1891 |  
aged 76 years.
- Sacred to the memory | of | ISAAC LYONS native of | Amster-  
dam, Holland | who departed this life | June 26th, 1840. Aged |  
sixty-three years.

KATE | Daughter of | Asher S. & Mary Ann | LYONS.

MRS. B. MANHEIM | died Jjar of 6, 5614.

CAPT. M. MARCUS | 15th Ga. | Killed | Oct. 13th, 1864.

JONAS MARCUSE | January 1, 1832 | November 14, 1914.

ROSALIE MARCUSE | March 7, 1846 | October 23, 1912.

In Memory of | ELIAS MARKENS | Born | in Germany | Oct. 14, 1809 | Died | in this city | Nov. 15, 1860 | Aged 51 years.

MRS. ZIPPORAH MARKENS | wife of Elias Markens Died very | suddenly on the 5th Kislaw, | 5602, 18th November, 1841 | Aged 28 years.

There is truth in Heaven | To the memory of | MRS. HETTY MARKS | who died on the 22nd Adar Rishon, 5603 | 22nd Feb. 1843 aged | 75 years. | This monument is erected | by her dutiful and affectionate daughter.

CHARLES MARX | Son of | Joseph & Richa Marx. | Born Oct. 8th, 1806: | Died Nov. 17th, 1859.

Sacred | to the memory of | EMMA MARX | who departed this life | March 30, 1859.

Here repose | the Mortal Remains of | MRS. FRANCES MARX, | Widow of Dr. M. J. Marx, | of Hanover, in Germany. | After an irreproachable and useful life | she was called to the abodes of the Blessed | (July 8th, 1819) | at the age of 69 years.

In | memory of | JOSEPH MARX | who died | July 12th, 1840, | in the 68th year | of his age.

Sacred | To the memory of | RICHA | Wife of | Joseph MARX | Who departed this life | 21st March, 1838, | In the 69th Year of her age.

My brother, | SAMUEL MARX | Eldest Son of | Joseph & Richa Marx. | Natus, Richmond. | March 4, 1796. | Obiit, Richmond. | December 7, 1860.

In Memory | of | my beloved Mother | SUSANNA MARX | of Ingenheim, | Rhin. Bav. | Died | October 26, 1874 | aged 74 years.

The grave of | WILHELMINA MARX | Who died Tamus 20th, 5596. | July 5th, 1836. | Aged 48 Years. | She reposes near her | Mother.

BIRDIE B. MAY | wife of | David May | Born June 22, 1865 | Died Sept. 17. 1912.

In Memory of | DAVID, son of | Jacob & Hannah | MAY | Born July 17, 1857 | Died July 8th, 1863.

HANNAH MAY | Born | July 28, 1833 | Died | Dec. 1, 1894.

JACOB MAY | Born | Oct. 23, 1833 | Died | April 22, 1895.

In memory | of | MEYER MAY | a native of | Hettenhau | sen, by Fulda, Germany | Born Oct. 23, 1830 | Died Dec. 7, 1881.

In memory | of | YETTA MAY | wife of Meyer May | Born Altenstadt | Bavaria, | May 15, 1833 | Died Nov. 14, 1906.

BABETTE MAYER | Born in | Buchau, Wurtemberg, Apr. 20, 1817 | Died Nov. 1, 1891.

SOLOMON C. MAYER | March 18, 1854 | November 30, 1910.

In Memory of | LENA | Daughter of | Mathias & Judith MAYO | of  
Lautersweilen, Prussia | Died at Louisburg, Va. | October 15th,  
1861: | Aged 21 years.

ABRAHAM M. MEYER | April 15, 1858 | Mar. 28, 1915.

DINAH SCHAAP MEYER | Born | in Amersfort, Holland | Aug. 19,  
1826 | Died | in Zurich, Switzerland, | Oct. 21, 1897.

ELI C. MEYER | Sept. 18, 1861 | Nov. 16, 1911.

HENRY H. MEYER | Born | Nov. 5, 1856 | Died | Jan. 9, 1892.

JULIUS MEYER | Born | in Schwerin, Prussia | Mar. 26, 1826 |  
Died | in Asheville, N. C., | May 26, 1902. | A citizen of Rich-  
mond, Va., 40 years.

In Memory of | DR. NATHAN MEYER | of Freudenthal, Wurt. |  
Died Oct. 2, 1859.

Erected to the | Rev. M. J. MICHELBACHER, | who died Jan. 26,  
1879 | in his 69th year | by the Congregation Beth Ahabah | whom  
he faithfully served | upwards of thirty years | "In truth and  
uprightness he walked with God."

In memory of | MARY RACHEL | Wife of the | Rev. Max. J. MICHEL-  
BACHER | Died Nov. 20th, 1849: | Aged 32 years.

MIRIAM, | Beloved Consort of | Rabbi M. J. MICHELBACHER |  
Feb. 26, 1832-Feb. 9, 1915 | A "Mother in Israel" whose sweet |  
cheerfulness and unfailing patience made | her life a blessing  
and an inspiration. | "None knew her but to love her, None |  
named her but to praise." One angel | more in heaven and one  
less upon earth.

In memory | of | ABRAHAM MILLER | Died May 13, 1899 | Aged  
66 years.

Sacred to the memory of | NOAH S. MILLER | Died July 24, 1900 |  
aged 67 years.

AMELIA MILLHISER | daughter of | Joseph and Louisa | Millhiser |  
August 11, 1853 | October 4, 1907.

In memory | of | BERTHA | Daughter of | Joseph & Louisa MILL-  
HISER | Born Sept. 10th, 1861. | Died Nov. 24th, 1862. | Nipped  
in the bud | To bloom in heaven.

EMANUEL MILLHISER | beloved husband of | Gazelle Kohut |  
Millhiser | Born in Richmond, Virginia | September 23, 1854 |  
Died January 12, 1906.

EMMA | Wife of | Charles MILLHISER | July 5, 1856 | Jan. 9, 1885.

GUSTAVUS MILLHISER | March 5, 1850 | May 25, 1915.

JOSEPH MILLHISER | Born at | Hagenbach, Bavaria | December 24,  
1822 | Died June 27, 1866:

JOSEPH MILLHISER | Dec. 25, 1880 | Sept. 14, 1909.

LOUISA MILLHISER | Born at | Manchester, England | January 20,  
1828 | Died May 6, 1889.

MOSES MILLHISER | March 24, 1825 | Apl. 25, 1898. | For 30 years  
continuously, | President of the Congregation | "Beth Ahaba" and  
also of the | Hebrew Cemetery Co.

PHILIP MILLHISER | January 28, 1860 | February 25, 1908.

ROSALIE MILLHISER | April 25, 1826 | June 17, 1906.

Our | Father | DAVID | MITTELDORFER | June 10, 1844 | April 25, 1907.

In Memory | of | FANNY | MITTELDORFER | Born at Hagenbach, Bav. | January 3, 1809 | Died December 15, 1888.

MARX MITTELDORFER | Born | Richmond, Va. | August 9, 1842 | Died | July 31, 1898.

Our | Mother | MENA | MITTELDORFER | Nov. 26th, 1851 | May 2, 1876.

In Memory | of | MOSES MITTELDORFER | Born at Hagenbach, Bav. | November 18, 1813 | Died October 17, 1873.

AUGUSTUS MOHSBERG | Born | Dec. 24, 1847 | Died | Oct. 20, 1897.

CLARA MOHSBERG | Born | Feb. 5, 1851 | Died | Feb. 19, 1910.

In memory | of | ISAAC L. MOHSBERG | Born | June 16th, 1875: | Died | July 29, 1890.

Sacred | to the memory of | our beloved Mother | RACHEL MONDSCHIEIN | born | in Amsterdam, Holland, | Nov. 1, 1808 | Died in New York City | April 23, 1888.

EMMA MORDECAI | Daughter of | Jacob & Rebecca Mordecai | Born October 9th, 1812 | Died April 8th, 1906.

In | memory of | JACOB MORDECAI | Born 11th day Aug. 1762 | Died 4th Sep. 1838.

Sacred | To the Memory of | MRS. JUDITH, Wife of Jacob MORDECAI, | who was summoned hence | to receive the recompence of the Good, | on the 9th of January, 1796, | aged 33 years.

[This is a removal from the old cemetery on Franklin street.]

JULIA JUDITH MORDECAI | Born at Warrenton, N. C. | May 17, 1799: | Died at Richmond, Va. | March 13, 1852.

LAURA MORDECAI | July, 1839 | Aged 21.

REBECCA MORDECAI | relict of Jacob Mordecai | Born | April 26, 1776 | Died | October 1st, 1863.

In memory of | AARON MORRIS | Died | Oct. 27, 1887 | Aged 71 years.

In loving memory of | our dear mother | HANNAH M. MORRIS | who passed away | Dec. 22, 1903 | Age 83 years. | Rest Dear Mother.

In memory of | my husband | HENRY MORRIS | Born in Huddesfield, England | May 5th, 1840 | Died in Tarboro, N. C. | May 13th, 1897.

Sacred to the | Memory of | MRS. MARIA MORRIS | a native of London, England, | but for many | years a resident | of Virginia, | who departed | this life Jan. 10th, 1873 | in the 74th year | of her age.

In Memory of | SARAH MORRIS | Consort of the late | AARON MORRIS | Died | May 27, 1893 | Aged 73 years.

Sacred | to the memory of | SIMPSON MORRIS, | A native of England | who departed this life at the city | of Petersburg | in the 75th year of his age, | on the 19th of Sivan 5607. A. M. | 3. June, 1847.



- ALFRED MOSES | Born | in London, England | Nov. 19, 1819 | Died | Aug. 1, 1910.
- In memory of | a Mother in Israel | KATE | consort of | Alfred MOSES | Born | in Lynchburg, Va. | Feb. 19, 1832 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Nov. 27, 1885.
- ALBERT L. MYER | son of | Israel & Pauline Myer | Apr. 7, 1862-Apr. 17, 1881.
- ISRAEL MYER | Born at Schellcriken | Germany, 1817 | Died Oct. 5, 1884.
- In Loving Memory | of | MOSES MYER | Died Aug. 8, 1907, | Age 79 years.
- MOSES M. MYER | Aug. 7, 1855 | July 30, 1915.
- PAULINE MYER | Born at Niederbronn, Alsace, 1823 | Died Nov. 15, 1884.
- AARON MYERS | Died | March 25, 1845 | Aged | 47 years.
- In memory of | BERTHA | Daughter of | Sigmund & Fanny MYERS | of Lynchburg, Va. | Born November 4th, 1833 | Died April 26th, 1870.
- In Memory of | CAROLINE MYERS | Born in Uhlfield, Bavaria | Nov. 15, 1817. | Died in | Richmond, Va. | July 8, 1902.
- Sacred | to | the memory of | Our Sister | CATHARINE HAYS | MYERS, | Daughter of Moses M. | & Sally Hays Myers. | Born 12th, 1798: | Shebat 5558. | Died June 1st, 1874: | Sivan, 5634.
- ELIZA KENNON | MYERS | Wife of | Samuel Hays Myers, | and daughter of | Jacob Mordecai, | Born | in Warrenton, N. C. | Aug. 10th, 1809. | Died in Richmond. | Nov. 8th, 1861.
- ELLA C. MYERS | Daughter of | Samuel & Judith Myers | Born March 15, 1808 | Died Jan. 8th, 1892.
- In memory of | ESTHER | Wife of Jacob MYERS | a native of Amsterdam, Holland, | whom it pleased the Almighty | to take unto Himself on the | 13th of August, 1865 | corresponding with the | 21st of Menachem Ab 5625 | Aged 86 years.
- FANNY MYERS | Born Jan. 1, 1813 | Died July 25, 1878.
- FRED S. MYERS | March 27th, 1844 | May 26, 1912.
- Sacred | to | the memory of | Our Sister | HARRIET MYERS, | daughter of Moses M. | & Sally Hays Myers | Born Oct. 23, 1800 | Hashvan 5561. | Died March 15, 1882 | Adar, 5642.
- In memory of | HENRY MYERS, M. D. | who was born | Feb. 6, 1806 | and died Apl. 9, 1845.
- HENRY MYERS | Born Feb. 12, 1828 | Died Aug. 3, 1864.
- HERMAN J. MYERS | July 27, 1843 | Sept. 8, 1901.
- In memory of | ISABELLA | Wife of | Myer MYERS | Died 29 Apl. 1846 | Aged 21 Years.
- In memory of | ISADORE | Son of Joseph & Caroline MYERS | Born March 2nd, 1841: | Died October 31st, 1872.
- In Memory of | JOSEPH MYERS | Born | at Illenrichen, Bav. April 4, 1802 | Died April 7, 1859.

- In | Memory of | MRS. JOYCE MYERS | who departed this life |  
23d Tamus, 5584 | 19th July, 1824 | Aged 87 Years.
- Sacred | to the memory of | JUDITH, | Wife of | Samuel MYERS |  
Born Sept. 2nd, 1767. | Ob. Feb. 4th, 1844.
- Sacred | to | the memory of | JULIA | Daughter of Moses M. &  
Sally Hays MYERS. | Born | August 20, 1803. | Died | January  
20, 1883.
- In memory of | KATHARINE MYERS | Consort of | Aaron Myers |  
died 6th March, 1850 | aged 48 years.
- Beneath | this Tomb is buried | LEVY J. MYERS | From Amsterdam |  
Who died 29 Nov., 1835. | In his 53rd Year.
- LOUISA MYERS | daughter of | Joseph Marx | Born | January 28,  
1795 | Died | January 16, 1849.
- In memory of | MARX MYERS | of the Richmond Grays | Born |  
April 12th, 1839 | Killed at the Battle of | Manassas | August  
30, 1862.
- MOSES E. MYERS | Died Dec. 14, 1882 | Aged 40 years.
- Sacred | to the Memory of | Our Father | MOSES M. | MYERS |  
Born Tebet 28, 5531 | Jan. 14, 1771 | Died Elul 21, 5620. | Sept.  
9, 1860.
- RACHEL MYERS | Born July 17, 1847 | Died May 1, 1909.
- REBECCA HAYS | MYERS | Eldest daughter of | Samuel & Judith  
Myers. | Born | March 28th, 1803: | Died | May 4th, 1877.
- RHAE | daughter of | M. E. & R. MYERS | Born Jan. 1, 1871 | Died  
April 10, 1902.
- This Stone | covers the Grave of | SALLY HAYS | Wife of Moses M.  
MYERS | Her transitory life was closed | on the 7th Day of  
Ab. An. Mun. | 5592 | Which was | the 3rd of August, 1832.
- Sacred | to the Memory of | SAMUEL MYERS | who departed this  
life on the 10th day of Elull | 5596 | being the 22nd day of  
August, 1836 | Aged 82 years.
- SAMUEL MYERS | Born | at Norfolk, | Feb. 24, 1790 | Died | at  
Richmond, Feb. 21 | 1829.
- To the memory | of | SAMUEL HAYS MYERS | Born Jan. 1, 1799 |  
Died Oct. 2, 1849.
- SIGMUND MYERS | Born at Illerreichen, Bav. | July 8, 1808 | Died  
at Warm Springs, Va. | Jan. 12, 1862.
- VIRGINIA S. MYERS | Born June 17, 1841 | Died July 13, 1868.
- In Memory of | JACOB NACHMAN | Born at Oppenheim | March  
18, 1827 | Died April 16, 1860.
- In Memory of | our beloved | Mother | JENNETTA NACHMAN |  
Born | at Worms, Hessen | Darmstadt, Germany | May 7, 1815 |  
Died | in Richmond, Va. | July 16, 1887.
- HENRY NACHMANN | Born in | Oppenheim | Germany | Sept. 8,  
1833 | Died | February 25, 1895.
- NANNIE NACHMANN | Born in | Kleineicholsheim, Baden | June  
22, 1834 | Died | Aug. 19, 1903.

- Our Baby | RACHEL | Daughter of | H. & N. NACHMANN. | Born Aug. 12, 1863. | Died July 16, 1865.
- AMELIA NELSON | Born in Gnesen | March 6, 1829 | Died Jan. 6, 1902. Sacred to the memory | of | FANNIE NELSON | Born Sept. 22nd, 1835 | Died Dec. 16th, 1909.
- HENRIETTE ADLER | wife of | Leon M. NELSON | 1875-1915.
- MARX NELSON | Born in Gnesen | Feb. 9, 1829 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Oct. 29, 1898.
- Sacred to the memory | of | MOSES NELSON | Born Oct. 6th, 1823 | Died Oct. 6th, 1884.
- BERTHA NEUMAN | Born in Klein Nordlingen | Died May 6, 1893 | Aged 76 years.
- HENRY NEUMAN | Born in | Heinsford, Bavaria | Died Feb. 3, 1894 | Aged 81 years.
- In memory of | JOHN S. NEUMAN | Born at Heinsfarth, Bav. | Dec. 22, 1808 | Killed by the calamity at | the capitol of Va. | April 27, 1870. | Rest in peace, dear husband | and good father.
- AMELIA NEWMAN | Feb. 18, 1853 | May 26, 1913.
- BERNARD NEWMAN | Sept. 16, 1862 ( Alive).
- MYER NEWMAN, | Born Dec. 25, 1846 | Died | April 27, 1890.
- RACHEL | beloved wife of | Bernard NEWMAN | Aug. 7, 1866 | Sep. 21, 1914.
- To the memory of | Our Parents | BABETTE & MOSES OBERNDORFER | natives of | Hagenbach, Bavaria | The former | Died November 21st, 1876 | Aged 78 years | The latter | November 8th, 1879 | Aged 91 years.
- In Memory | of | RACHEL | Beloved Wife of | B. OBERNDORFER | of | Charlottesville, Va. | Died June 30, 5620: 1860. | Aged 31 years.
- BABETTE OPPENHEIMER | Died | Apl. 25, 1846. | Aged 29 Years.
- JEANNATTA OTTO | Born in Germany | Nov. 29, 1843 | Died July 13, 1902.
- Sacred | To the | Memory of | MRS. ZIDDORA PALLER | who died on the 25th day of | July, 1828, in the 53rd | year of her age.
- In memory of | CATHARINE, | Consort of | Isaac PEPPER | Of Amsterdam, Holland | Aged 82 Years | Who departed this life 14th of Tisri | A. M. 5609. | Corresponding with | 30. Sept. 1848.
- ESTHER PEPPER | of Amsterdam, Holland | Died Oct. 9, 1874-5635.
- LOUIS I. PEPPER | Born in Amsterdam | Holland. | Died in | Richmond, Va. | Mar. 15, 1881 | Aged 82 years.
- In loving remembrance | of | ELIAS PEYSER | Born in Richmond, Va. | October 25, 1857 | Died in Newport News, Va. | May 28, 1913.
- In loving remembrance | of | EMMA PUTZEL PEYSER | beloved wife of | Elias Peyser | Born in Strasburg, Alsace | December 31, 1857 | died at Hot Springs, Va. | July 15, 1906.
- CAROLINE | wife of | Henry L. PHILIP | who died | June 13, 1871 | aged 60 years.

Erected to | the memory of my | beloved husband | SAMPSON PIKE |  
Died April 10, 1873 | Age 32 years.

ARMIN POLLAK | Born | Gross Kanizsa, Hungary | Feb. 27, 1862 |  
Died | Richmond, Va. | July 2, 1900.

JOHN PROSKAUER | Born | Breslau, | Prussia | July 8, 1810 | Died |  
Richmond, Va. | March 15, 1893.

ADAM L. PUTZEL | Born in Bavaria | April 6, 1813 | Died May 3, 1890.

MRS. DINA PUTZEL | Consort of | A. L. Putzel | Died July 4th,  
1872 | Erected by | S. Schwartz.

BELLE PYLE | Dec. 22, 1908.

D. HARDY PYLE | Nov. 25, 1835 | April 24, 1906. | At Rest.

In Memory of | W. B. PYLE | A native of Amsterdam, | Holland | Who  
departed this life | 12 June, 1840. Aged 42 Years. | His Wife and  
Children have placed | this stone to his memory.

H. REISNER | Born in Poland | Died April 29, 1878 | Aged 69 years.

REBECCA | Consort of | H. REISNER | Born Dec. 24, 1808 | Died |  
Dec. 24, 1874.

In memory of | CATHARINE | consort of Ignatius RICE, of New  
York | daughter of Emanuel & Fanny Straus | Born May 21st,  
1846 | Died at New York Jan. 6th, 1868 | buried here Jan. 9th.

A. RINDSBURG | Born | Sept. 10, 1809 | Died | July 26, 1899. | An  
honest man is the noblest work of God.

SARAH | RINDSBURG | Born | July 26, 1818. | Died | July 21, 1882.

In Memory of | REBECCA | Daughter of Isaac | & Henrietta ROBIN-  
SON | of Petersburg | Born Jan. 19, 1863 | Died July 14, 1865.

HANAH ROHR | Born August 21, 1813 | Died August 21, 1870.

(Chapter and Blue Lodge emblem.) | BENJAMIN ROSE | Born in  
Wissensachsen, Bav. | in the year 1815 | Died in Richmond,  
Va. | August 17, 1874.

In memory of | Our beloved brother | DAVID ROSE, son | of the  
late Benjamin | & Carlina Rose | Born at Orange C. H., Va., |  
Mar. 26, 1848 | Died at Richmond, Va., | Oct. 27, 1898.

In memory of | DAVID | Eldest Son of | Samuel & Regina ROSE |  
Born September 9th, 1847 | Died Jan. 11th, 1866.

DAVID L. ROSE | Beloved | Son of Leopold & Hannah | Rose |  
Age 33 years.

HANNAH ROSE | Died | March 3, 1901. | A devoted wife | and |  
indulgent mother.

LEOPOLD ROSE | Died | July 26th, 1889 | A devoted husband | and |  
indulgent father.

REGINA | Wife of | Samuel ROSE | Born at Gettelstadt, | Bavaria,  
Germany | Died at Richmond, Va. | December 6th, 1910 | in  
her 86th year.

In memory of | SAMUEL ROSE | Born in Massensachsen, Bav. |  
Aug. 1st, 1806 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Feb. 27th, 1878.

SIGMUND ROSENBAKER | Born in | Ebelsbach, Bavaria | July  
20, 1854 | Died July 16, 1893.



- IDA H. ROSENBAUM | Born | April 8, 1861 | Richmond, Va. | Died June 22, 1907.
- ISABELLE M. ROSENBAUM | Born in | Richmond, Va., Sept. 6th, 1837. | Died | March 4th, 1906.
- ROSENBAUM | Native of Bavaria, | Died | in Richmond, Va. | Sept. 17, 1885 | Age 68 | JOSEPH.
- MICHAEL ROSENBAUM | Born | in Bavaria | March 10, 1826 | Died | in Richmond, Va., | April 2d, 1889.
- ROSENBAUM | Native of Bavaria | Died Sept. 9, 1885 | Age 64 | SELIGMAN.
- SYDNEY BEALE | ROSENBAUM | Born in Richmond, Va. | Sept. 4, 1870 | Died | Oct. 24, 1901.
- REBECCA L. ROSENBLOOM | May 24, 1856 | May 8, 1910.
- In memory of | CLARA | daughter of | C. W. & Fannie | ROSENFELD | of Petersburg, Va. | Born Dec. 21st, 1842 | Died April 2nd, 1863. | Rest in Peace.
- In memory of | EMANUEL ROSENFELD | Born in Mt. Uhlfeld, Germany | Died | in Philadelphia, October 1st | Buried Oct. 4th, 1850: | Aged 43 years.
- In memory of | SABINA | Consort of | Henry ROSENFELD | Born at Dornheim, Bavaria | 20th October, 1823 | Died at Richmond, Va. | 26th June, 1864.
- In memory of | SOPHIA ROSENFELD | Consort of | Lewis Rosenfeld | \* \* \* Died August 13, 1841. Aged | 28 years and 63 days.
- This is the Monument | on the grave of the youthful | ADELLA | the Daughter of | Henry & Sarah | ROSENHAM | Died 9 of Hesvan 5607 | 30 Oct. 1847.
- In Memory of | DELIA daughter of | Henry & Carrie ROSENHEIM | of Parkersburg, Va., | Born April 15, 1865 |
- FANNIE ROSENHEIM | Born in Aldenstadt | Bavaria | June 5, 1804 | Died in Gordonsville, Va. | Aug. 19, 1881 | Aged 77 years | & 2 mo.
- In Memory of | MALCHEN | Wife of Isaac ROSENSTOCK | of Germany | Born April 2, 1800 | Died at Petersburg, Va. | November 25, 1860.
- In memory of JEANNETTE | a native of Posen in Prussia | Wife of | M. ROSENTHALL | Died 12th June, 1849 | In the 42d Year of her Age.
- JULIUS C. ROTHSCHILD | May 3, 1877 | July 18, 1914.
- BENJAMIN ROVELSKY | Died May 6th, 1894 | Age 21.
- In Memory of | SARAH | Wife of Isaac RUND | born at Binswangen, Bav. | died at New Bern, N. C. | aged 20 years.
- BABETT SALOMON | Born | April 9, 1831 | Died | Oct. 16, 1877.
- CARRIE | daughter of | Joseph and Babett | SALOMON | Died Aug. 3, 1897.
- In memory of | EZEKIEL SALOMON | a native of Amsterdam | Holland | Died May 10th, 1853 | Aged 79 years.
- HENRY SALOMON | May 27, 1866 | Oct. 14, 1915.

- JOSEPH SALOMON | Born | Nov. 8, 1824 | Died | Feb. 9, 1885.
- REBECCA | daughter of | Joseph and Babett | SALOMON | Died  
Jan. 5, 1914.
- H. L. SALOMONSKY | Born at Sandberg | Prussia, Sept. 14, 1832 |  
Died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 3, 1884 | Rest in Peace.
- In Memory of | LOUIS SALOMONSKY | a native of | Sandberg,  
Prussia | Died April 26, 1876 | at the age of seventy.
- In Memory of | MRS. M. SALOMONSKY | departed this life April  
24, 1881 | Aged 70 years.
- BERNARD SAMUELS | Born March 10, 1838 | Died March 26, 1911.  
Our mother | ALICE SCHAAP | Born | in Hessen Darmstadt |  
Germany | Dec. 2, 1840. | Died | at Richmond, Va. | June 22, 1886.
- CHARLES E. SCHAAP | February 28, 1868, | December 21, 1912.  
Sacred | to the | memory of | LEON SCHAAP | in whom as husband  
and | father were blended the | noblest qualities of | lofty manhood  
| Born in Kamper, Holland | March 4, 1829 | Died at Richmond,  
Va. | Dec. 8, 1881.
- In memory of | LOUIS SCHLOSS | my beloved Husband | born July  
the 9th, 1853, | died Aug. the 18th, 1884 | Rest in peace.
- In memory of | A good Husband | and indulgent Father | an excellent  
Man | NATHAN S. SCHLOSS | Died | September 27th, 1866 |  
Aged 42 years.
- Sacred | To the Memory of | SOPHIA SCHLOSS | Relict of | N. S.  
Schloss | Born July 4, 1834 | Died Jany. 11, 1869.
- HENRY SCHNURMAN | January 12, 1871; | April 10, 1908.
- In Memory | of | GERSHON SCHONFARBER | Died Feb. 1, 1860 |  
Aged 50 years.
- In memory of | MARTHA | Wife of Isaac SCHRIVER | who departed  
this life | Dec. 9th, 1852: | in the 46th year of her age | leaving  
a husband and nine children to deplore | their irreparable loss.
- In Memory | of | GUSTAV SCHULHOFER | Born in Estenfeld, |  
Bavaria, July 12, 1821 | Died January 26, 1881.
- SALLIE | devoted wife of | Seymour J. SCHULHOFER, | Born at Pretz-  
feld, Bavaria | September 10, 1868 | Died at Waynesville, N. C. |  
July 3, 1911.
- In Memory | of MRS. DEBORAH SCHULTZ | Departed this life on  
the | Morning of Sunday, the | 24th day of Tibeth, 5624. | Aged  
67 years.
- In memory of | MARCUS SCHULTZ | Native of Strasburg | Prussia |  
Born Mar. 4, 1832 | Died July 18, 1864.
- SAMUEL M. SCHULTZ | May 15, 1855 | Aug. 28, 1916.
- MEYER SCHWARBACHER | Died | August, 1891 | Age 61.  
Erected | by his bereaved wife. | To the memory of | HARRY  
SCHWARZSCHILD | Born Feb. 11, 1850: | at Rickingen, Ger-  
many. | Died Aug. 31, 1888. | at Richmond, Va.
- HANNAH SCHWARTZ | Born at | Heinstadt, Baden | Died Jan. 21,  
1876 | Aged 51 years.

- In memory of | my husband | JULIUS SCHWARTZ | Born | Aug. 27, 1856 | Died | May 26, 1892. | Aged 36 years.
- In Memory of | MAIER J. SCHWARTZ | Born at Altenstadt, Bav. | July 30th, 1822 | Died February 15, 1869.
- In Memory of | MAX SCHWARTZ | Geboren 1825 | Gestorben | Apr. 25, 1882.
- In | memory of | MENAH | Wife of | Max. SCHWARTZ | Died March 6th, 1862 | Aged 33 years.
- SELIGMAN SCHWARTZ | Born at | Altenstadt, Bavaria | Died April 23, 1900 | Aged 70 years.
- In Memory of | LEWIS SCHWEITZER | Born 1st of May, 1809 | at Hagenbach, Bavaria | He left his home in the City of Richmond | on the morning of the 30th of November, 1861 | intending to return on the same day and | no more was heard of him till Sunday, | the 8th of December following when his body | was found drowned in the basin of the canal.
- In Memory of | MRS. MINA | Wife of | Lewis SCHWEITZER | Died July 30, 1872 | in the 55th year | of her age.
- In Memory of | MARTIN and IDA | Beloved Children of | S. W. & Theresa SELDNER | May, 1866 | July, 1866.
- In memory of | FANNY, | Consort of | Joseph SELLINGER, | of Gordonsville, Va. | Died May 22nd, 1865. | Aged 26 years.
- BENJAMIN | Son of the Late | Emanuel & | Mary SEMON | Died on the 28th of Chesvan, Nov. 17, 5626 | Age 17 Years.
- In memory | of | my beloved husband | JOSEPH SEMON | Born Nov. 6th, 1836 | Died May 22nd, 1880.
- KATIE | Beloved wife of | Martin L. SEMON. | Born | Georgetown, S. C. | May 16, 1878 | Died Richmond, Va. Apr. 7, 1900.
- MAYER SHILDESHEIM | Born in | Werther, Prussia, 1786 | Died July 26, 1866.
- ROSS SCHILDESHEIM | Born in | Tirmonath, Prussia, 1805 | Died August 4, 1874.
- LOTTIE | wife of | Asher SIMON | March 8, 1840 | March 5, 1909.
- SARA SIMON | Jan. 10, 1870 | Jan. 29, 1907.
- In Memory | of | CAROLINE SLAUGHTER | Died Aug. 11, 1896 | Aged 80 years.
- In Memory | of | GABRIEL SLAUGHTER | Died | March 8, 1898 | Aged 82 years.
- In memory of | HENRY, | Son of | Abraham and Yetta | SMITH | Born Dec. 23rd, 1844: | Killed in battle | near Fayette C. H., Va. | Sept. 16th, 1862.
- To the memory of | SARAH H. SOLIS | wife of Daniel Solis | who departed this life on | the 29th of December, 1851.
- Our Mother | AMALIA | Consort of | B. SOLMS. | Died | Sept. 1, 1892 | in the 76th year of her age.
- Sacred | to the Memory of | ISAAC SOLOMON | Died | Nov. 25th, 1881 | Aged | 85 years.

Sacred | to the Memory of | JANET SOLOMON Died | October 23rd,  
1884 | Aged 76 years.

RACHEL SOLOMON | A native of Amsterdam. | Died in Richmond  
7 Aug. 5607 | Aged 83 Years.

In Memory of | YETTAH | Consort of | Myer SOWER | Died May  
31, 1858 | Aged 42 years.

In memory of | AMANDA | Consort of | Samuel SPRINGER | of  
Fincastle, Va. | Daughter of | Abraham Arnold | of Gettysburg,  
Pa. | Born at Wamelsdorf, Pa. | March 3rd, 1831: | Died at  
Fincastle | Mar. 9th, 1853.

CAROLINE STERN | Born at Obbach, Bavaria | Died at | Rich-  
mond, Va. | Sept. 21st, 1878 | Aged 56 years.

DANIEL STERN | Born | at Raffelshausen, Hessia | January 7, 1839 |  
Died | October 8, 1870.

In Memory of | DAVID | Son of | Henry & Caroline | STERN |  
Died | March 18th, 1863: | Aged 7 years.

HENRY STERN | Born at | Berlingen, Wurtemberg | Died at Balti-  
more, Md. | Sept. 13, 1892. | Aged 77 years.

In memory | of ISABELLA | Consort of Israel STERN | daughter  
of | M. L. & Caroline Straus. | Born Sept. 26th, 1853 | Died  
June 26th, 1879.

In memory | of | MINAH, Consort of Joseph STERN, | Born at  
Illereichen, 26th of April, 1830. | Died 30th of July, 1862.

STERN | RAPH D. | Oct. 22, 1859 | Oct. 8, 1914.

In loving memory | of | SIMON STERN | Born Sept. 11, 1844 |  
Died June 4, 1912.

HIRAM CLEVELAND | STERNHEIMER | Aug. 13, 1884 | Sept.  
12, 1912.

LEWIS STERNHEIMER | Dec. 25, 1837 | June 15, 1899.

ADAH V. L. STRAUS | Born Feb. 13, 1862 | Died Dec. 8, 1899.

CAROLINE STRAUS | Born Jany. 19th, 1820 | Died Oct. 29, 1902.

CHARLES E. STRAUS | Born Aug. 4, 1853 | Died Nov. 17, 1904.

Erected | by the | German Hebrew Congregation | Bayth Ahabah | In  
memory of | EMANUEL STRAUS | Born at Heiligenstadt, Bav. |  
March 10th, 1815: | Died Oct. 5th, 1863.

Our Mother | FANNY | Wife of | Emanuel STRAUS | born | at  
Pretzfeld, Bavaria | Mar. 29, 1822 | Died in this City | Aug. 2, 1892.

In memory of | ISAAC STRAUS | Born Apr. 4, 1855 | Died Oct. 6, 1915.

JULIUS STRAUS | May 4, 1843 | Feb. 19, 1912. | Richmond, Virginia.

MOSES L. STRAUS | Born Feb. 21, 1824 | Died Sept. 3, 1889.

In Memory of | SELIGMAN HIRSCH STRAUS | Born at Obbach,  
Bav. | Nov. 8, 1834 | Died Jan. 24, 1858.

ISADORE I. STRAUSE | beloved husband of | Ada Eisfeld Strause |  
born May 3, 1856 | Died Sept. 13, 1908.

In Memory of | My Beloved Husband | JOSEPH STRAUSE, | Born  
in Obbach, Bavaria | Oct. 11, 1826 | Died in Richmond, Va. |  
June 15, 1898.



In Memory of | MERLE | Consort of | Lazarus STRAUSE | Died July 17, 1869. | Aged 76 years | a native of Obbach, Bav.

In Memory of | ROSETTA | Consort of | Philip STRAUSE | of Salem, Va. | Born at Osterberg, Bav. | Died in this City after a long illness | Aug. 15, 1859 | Aged 27 years.

CAROLINE STRAUSS | December 20, 1839 | March 18, 1916.

JACOB STRAUSS | Born | February 19, 1860 | Died | April 19, 1893.

LEOPOLD S. STRAUSS | March 19, 1831 | February 25, 1916.

In Memory of | SAMUEL, Son of | Isaac & Henrietta | SYCELS. | Born Aug. 20th, 1860 | Died March 15, 1866.

Sacred to the memory | of | CAROLINE | beloved wife of | Julius SYCLE | Born Jan. 25, 1843 | Died May 3, 1899.

HENRIETTA SYCLE | Born in | Hattenhausen, Bavaria | October 5, 1800 | Died | October 17, 1876.

In | Loving Remembrance | of | HENRIETTA SYCLE | beloved wife of | Isaac Sycle | Died Mar. 24, 1895 | Aged 52 years.

ISAAC SYCLE | Born in | Koesterich, | Germany | Died in Richmond, Va. | Jan. 16, 1903.

HENRY SYCLE | Born in | Kesterich, Germany | October 22, 1815. | Died | December 10, 1889.

Sacred to the memory | of | JULIUS SYCLE | Born May 15, 1839 | Died Nov. 21, 1904.

SIMON SYCLE | Sept. 5, 1846-Jan. 5, 1906.

THERESE TEISER | Died | Dec. 7, 1892.

In sacred memory | of | my beloved husband | GUSTAVUS THALHIMER | Born in Richmond | June 14, 1846. | Died Jan. 27, 1895.

Sacred to the memory of | MARY THALHEIMER | consort of | Wm. Thalheimer | Born at Hagenbach, Bav. | April 15, 1817 | Died Jan'y 6th, 1876.

Sacred to the memory | of | WM. THALHEIMER | Born at Thaiernbach | Baden | July 26, 1809. | died March 24, 1883.

In memory of | SABINA | beloved wife of | Jos. L. TRAUERMAN | Born Aug. 15, 1865 | Died April 23, 1897.

EMANUEL ULLMAN | Born | Buchau in Federsee | Wertemberg | Sept. 20, 1822 | Died July 3, 1882 | Cleveland, Ohio.

E. B. ULLMAN | Jan. 22, 1856 | Dec. 17, 1915 | O. O. O. | Richmond Nest, No. 1566.

In Memory of | LEHMAN ULLMAN | Born at Buchau, Wurt. | February 10th, 1827 | Died in Charlotte Co., Va. | November 11th, 1866.

Sacred to the Memory | of | my parents | SAMSON ULLMAN | and | SARAH ULLMAN | departed this life at Richmond, Va. | "May they rest in peace."

SARA E. ULLMAN | July 25, 1842 | Jan. 30, 1915.

(Chapter emblem) | ISIDOR UNTERMYER | of Lynchburg, Va. | Va. | Born at | Kriegshaber, Bav. | May 8, 1811 | Died | March 24, 1866.

MORITZ UNTERMYER | of Kriegshaber, Bavaria.

HETTA VAN VORT | October 28, 1831 | June 11, 1915.

ISAAC VAN VORT | September 17, 1832 | January 8, 1903.

FIGE ROSA | Wife of | Zachariah VOLASKI | Died Jan. 17, 1893 |  
Aged 75 years.

In Memory of | Z. VOLASKI | Died July 19, 1882 | in his 67th year.

In memory of | BETTIE | Consort of | Herman WALLERSTEIN |  
Born | at Uhlfeldt, Bav. | Oct. 24th, 1838. | Died | July 30th, 1866.

In memory of | CLARA | Daughter of | Simon & Jenny | WALLER-  
STEIN | of Burkesville, Va. | Born Dec. 9th, 1861; | Died Jan.  
30th, 1863.

In memory of | our Good Father | DAVID WALLERSTEIN | born |  
at Buchau, Germany | June 5th, 1780: | Died | November 29th, 1862.

DAVID M. | WALLERSTEIN | Born | In Richmond, Va. | Nov. 24,  
1862 | Died | In Richmond, Va. | May 24, 1891.

Our father | GUSTAVE WALLERSTEIN | Born | Buchau, | Wurtem-  
burg, | December 25, 1816 | Died Richmond, Va. | March 5, 1896.

Sacred to the | memory of | HENRY WALLERSTEIN | Born in |  
Buchau-on-Federsee, Wurttemberg | July 19th, 1819, | Died in |  
Richmond, Va. | August 15th, 1887.

HERMAN B. | son of | Henry and Mina | WALLERSTEIN | Jan. 5,  
1857 | Feb. 26, 1909.

ISAAC H. | son of | Henry and Mina | WALLERSTEIN | July 26,  
1867 | June 8, 1908.

In memory | of | JEANNETTA | Consort of | Henry WALLERSTEIN  
| Born at Traustadt, Bav. | May 20, 1848 | Died Sept. 2, 1873.

MINA | consort of | Henry WALLERSTEIN | Born at Altenstadt,  
Bav. | May 26, 1838; | Died Sept. 25, 1870.

NATHAN WALLERSTEIN | Son of | Henry and Mina | Wallerstein |  
Nov. 10, 1864. | Oct. 21, 1911.

LEWIS WANT | 1860-1914.

ISAAC WASSERMAN | Born | November 22, 1805 | Died | February  
23, 1877.

In Memory | of | MRS. REBECCA WASSERMAN | of Lichtenfeld,  
Bav. | Died Jan. 12, 1868 | Aged 67 years.

In Memory | of | YETTA | beloved Wife of | Isaac WASSERMAN |  
Born Jan. 1, 1807 | Illereichen, Bavaria | Died Feb. 15, 1891 |  
Richmond, Va.

CHARLES WEIL | Born Sept. 14, 1840 | Died June 19, 1905.

In memory of | JONAS WEIL | Born at Illerreichen, Germany | Died |  
at Lunenburg C. H., Va. | August 24th, 1850: | Aged 52 years.

In Memory of | BENOIT WEINBERG | Born in Haguenau, Alsace |  
Sept. 10, 1853 | Died Jan. 4, 1896.

In loving memory | of | MOSES WEINBERG | Born in | Haguenau,  
Alsace | Oct. 27, 1811 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Oct. 18, 1892.

In Loving Memory | of | REGINA WEINBERG | Born in | Mertz-  
willer, Alsace | January 8, 1830; | Died in | Richmond, Va. |  
May 10, 1897.

MARCUS, son of | Jacob & Hannah WEINSTEIN | Born in Warstein,  
Westphalia | Died in Richmond, Va. | April 14, 1863 | in the  
33rd year | of his age.

Our Beloved Mother | RACHEL WEISSBERG | Died Jan. 10, 1890 |  
Aged 43 years.

Our Beloved Mother | DORA WERNER | Born April 12, 1823 |  
Died July 29, 1883.

Our Beloved Brother | HENRY WERNER | Born Sept. 19, 1858 |  
Died Oct. 17, 1882.

In | memory of | J. M. WERTHEIMER | Born in | Neunkirchen,  
Wurttemberg, | in 1833, | Died in Richmond, Va. | August 28, 1886.

ABRAHAM WHITLOCK | Born March 31, 1845 | Died March 25, 1909.

ABE D. WHITLOCK | son of | Philip & Eva Whitlock | Born March  
15, 1869 | Died Dec. 24, 1898.

Our Father | HENRY WHITLOCK | Born | Oct. 17, 1831 | Oct. 20, 1908.

In Memory of | LEAH WHITLOCK | Beloved wife of | Henry  
Whitlock | Born | Sept. 17, 1831 | Died | Jan. 8, 1898.

To the Memory of | MOSES | beloved Son of | Henry & Leah  
WHITLOCK | Died June 16, 1881, | in his 25 year.

SIMON WHITLOCK | Born in | Kowal, Poland. | March 24, 1817. |  
Died in Richmond, Va. | July 8, 1890.

SOLOMON WHITLOCK | Beloved son of | Simon & Zippora Whitlock  
| Born Oct. 10, 1835 | Died April 19, 1855 .

WALTER M. WHITLOCK | son of | Philip & Eva Whitlock | Born  
Feb. 23, 1883 | Died July 21, 1906.

ZIPPORAH WHITLOCK | Beloved wife of | Simon Whitlock | Born  
Dec. 25, 1815 | Died Nov. 22, 1910.

Erected | to the memory of | SOL WISE, | By his bereaved widow |  
Born in Kempton, Prussia | July 1, 1838 | Died Nov. 24, 1888.

HENRY WOLF | Born at Oberklingen, | Germany. | Died at York-  
town | Oct. 8, 1875 | Aged 27 years.

REBECCA | wife of S. WOLF | died 1, Sept. 1864 | aged 44 years.

Here lie the remains of | BENJAMIN WOLFE | who departed this  
life | on the 2nd day of January, 1818 | aged 50 years .| This  
small tribute is inscribed to his memory | by his disconsolate  
widow. | The first interment made | in this cemetery.

GUSTAV WOLFF | July 20, 1822 | March 30, 1905.

ELLA | beloved wife of | Lippman WURTZBURGER | Born in Hoch-  
hausen, Baden | March 5, 1800, | Died in Richmond, Va. | Jany.  
11, 1890.

LENA WURTZBURGER | 1849-1913.

In Memory of | GERSON ZANDER | Born in Schlochau, | West  
Prussia, May 2, 1836 | Died in Tarboro, N. C. | October 25, 1879.  
YETTA ZANDER | Born | Jan. 6th, 1834 | Died | April 17, 1907 |  
Tarboro, N. C.

---

Strange as it may seem, these four epitaphs are from Hollywood Cemetery :

GUSTAVUS A. MYERS | Born | Aug. 9th, 1801. | Died | Aug. 20th,  
1869. | Quis-desiderio-sit | pudor-aut-modum- | tam-cari-capitis.

COMMANDER | JOSEPH MYERS. | Aged 65 years, | An Officer |  
of the U. S. Navy | from Dec. 1814 | to April, 1861.

RACHEL HAYS | MYERS, | Wife of | Joseph Myers. | Born | March  
15th, 1808. | Died | July 7th, 1862.

WILLIAM BARKSDALE | MYERS | Born Dec. 4th, 1839. | Died Nov.  
5th, 1873. | Aged 33 years, 11 mo's, | & 1 day. | "He shall enter  
into peace."



## CHAPTER XLIX.

### OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

When the secession from Beth Ahabah occurred in 1866, the dissatisfied members wished to make the rupture complete. They not only established a new congregation but, also, joined with Keneseth Israel in securing a separate place of burial. This arrangement continued until Beth Israel passed out of existence, after which Beth Ahabah held Oakwood Cemetery jointly with Keneseth Israel. The appended court record tells the story:

This deed <sup>215</sup> made this 5th day of June, 1876, between the City of Richmond of the first part and E. Holzinger, Henry Wallerstein and Jacob May, trustees of the Hebrew Congregation known as "Beth Ahaba," of the second part, witnesseth: That, whereas, the Common Council of the said city by resolution adopted on the ninth day of July, 1866, provided that, one acre of land in Oakwood Cemetery, and upon the east by the first carriage road leading north, and then to extend north, the distance sufficient to embrace the requisite ground be appropriated and donated upon the same terms as the Jewish burial ground, near the Almshouse. The said acre of land to be equally divided between the Congregations of Keneseth Israel and Beth Israel, and that the city engineer be instructed to survey said land and apportion the same,

And, whereas, pursuant to said resolution, the city engineer surveyed and laid off the said land as per plat filed in the office of the said city engineer,

And, whereas, before the making of any deed for the said property the said Congregation Beth Israel resolved to disband and unite themselves with a Hebrew Congregation known as the Congregation "Beth Ahaba" and petitioned the Common Council of the City of Richmond to convey the half of said grant of land in Oakwood Cemetery designed and set apart for them, the said Congregation "Beth Israel," to the said Congregation "Beth Ahaba," etc.

This arrangement lasted for six years, Beth Ahabah then withdrew amicably, leaving Keneseth Israel as sole possessor of the burial ground. The deed thereto <sup>216</sup> recites that on the 2nd day of October, 1882, between E. Holzinger, Henry Wallerstein and Jacob May, trustees of the Congregation Beth Ahaba, of the City of Richmond, Virginia, parties of the first part, and H. Hirshberg, J. Rosendorf, B. Becher and Kieve Jacobs, trustees of the Congregation Keneseth Israel of the same place of the second part;

Whereas, the said parties of the first part as such trustees are possessed of a half an acre of ground hereinafter more specifically described, for which the congregation has no special use for the purposes the said land was granted to them;

And, whereas, the said trustees were instructed at a general meeting of their said Congregation Beth Ahabah, held in the day of September, 1882, to dispose of the said land to the parties of the second part, upon the terms hereinafter named and for like purposes for which the said land was originally granted to the parties of the first part;

And, whereas, the said parties of the second part hold and possess the adjoining half of an acre of ground, which was granted to them and is used by them for the purposes of a Jewish burial ground, and the entire acre of ground is under one fence in common;

And, whereas, the most friendly relations exist between the two congregations above named, and it appearing that the said parties of the second part, for and in behalf of their said Congregation Kenneseth Israel, are willing to assume the responsibilities of maintaining the said property, at the expense of their said congregation, etc.

Being, in comparison with the preceding cemeteries, a rather new burying ground, there are no very old graves in Oakwood.

The following epitaphs are among the most interesting therein:

In memory of | Our Mother | HELENE BERNSTEIN | Born | in  
Baden, Germany, 1828 | Died | March 30, 1898.

NATH. A. BERNSTEIN | Born Hanover, Germany | Dec. 29, 1828. |  
Died Dec. 31, 1882.

An arched tomb of brick and cement, a marble stone in which is inscribed with Hebrew and the English line, "The Children of Rev. M. J. Brill."

DAVID COHN | starb Dec. 29, 1875 | Alter 55 jahre | geboren in  
Briesen | West Preussen.

ISAAC LEIBE | DREYER | Born Aug. 20, 1884 | Died Sept. 13, 1906.

REV. MORDECAI DUBOW, | Born in Libau, Russia | Died Aug. 25,  
1904. | Erected jointly by the | Rich'd Va., Chevera Kadusha Cong.  
| Kenesath Israel and Petersburg | Va. Friends.

In loving memory of | ESTHER | wife of | Harris FISHER | Died  
Dec. 3, 1904.

HANNAH | beloved wife of | K. FISHER | May 19, 1843 | Mar. 29, 1908.

In loving memory of | HARRIS FISHER | Died | Mar. 2, 1916.

ABRAHAM I. HARFELD.

HANNAH | Wife of | Abraham I. HARFELD.

In memory | of | LOUIS HENTSHIEL | Born Aug. 22, 1867 | Died  
June 25, 1884.

(Masonic emblem) | In Memory of | LEOPOLD HESS | a Native of  
Doerzbach, Wurtemberg. | Died March 23, 1870 | Aged 33 years.

ROBERT JULIAS HILL | Born 23, 1863 | Died Nov. 23, 1907 .

- In Loving Memory of | ALEXANDER HIRSHBERG | Born | June 6th, 1836 | Died June 30, 1903.
- In Loving Memory of | HENRY E. HIRSHBERG | Born Mar. 15, 1860 | Died Feb. 11, 1913.
- In Loving Memory of | Our Father | PHILIP HIRSHBERG | Born Nov. 7, 1834 | Died Nov. 3, 1909.
- In Loving Memory of | Our Mother | SARAH | Wife of Philip HIRSHBERG | Born May 10, 1834 | Died June 6, 1906.
- In memory of | MRS. HANNAH HIRTENSTEIN | Wife of | Levy SAMUELS | Born | in Hungary, Austria | Dec. 12, 1838 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Nov. 5, 1880.
- AUGUSTA, | wife of | KEEVE JACOBS | died Aug. 30, 1895.
- HARRIS JACOBS | Born in Inowrazlaw | Germany | Died May 26, 1894 | in the 62 year | of his age.
- Our Brother | KEEVE JACOBS, | a Native of Prussia | Born 1836, | Died in Richmond, Va., | Nov. 10, 1889.
- In memory of | MOLLIE JACOBS | beloved wife of | Harris Jacobs | Born in Inowrazlaw, | Germany | Died Dec. 11, 1891 | in the 55 year | of her age.
- AARON JARMULOWSKY | Died March 8, 1894 | Aged 78 years.
- BIRDIE | the | Darling Daughter | of Julius and Mary JOEL | Born June 18, 1872 | Died Feb. 18, 1873.
- In Memory of | FLORA | Beloved wife of | Marcus KAUFMAN | Died in the 45th year of her age | on the 14th of Sept., 1871.
- HANNAH | Wife of | Joseph KEMPNER | Died Sept. 18, 1888 | Aged 51 years.
- LEVI KIRSHBAUM | Died Aug. 20, 1873.
- MINA KIRSHBAUM | Died Sep. 20, 1873 | Aged 78 years.
- Our Father, | PINACHAS LEVY | Born 1823 | Died Aug. 26, 1893 | Ellul 14th, 5653 | Age 70 years.
- Our Mother | RACHEL LEVY, | Born 1809 | Died Sept. 17, 1897 | Ellul 20, | Aged 88.
- In loving remembrance of | Our Mother | LENA MICHAELS | Born | April 14, 1844 | Died | June 9, 1887.
- In memory of | MAX MICHAEL | Born in Richmond, Va. | Died Sep. 5th, 1883: | Aged 22 years.
- In memory of our | CARRIE, | Daughter of | A. L. & F. L. PUTZEL, | Born at Mulhausen, France | October 26th, 1850. | Drowned at Jude's Ferry, Powhatan | April 22nd, 1868.
- In Memory of | MARTHA | Wife of | MICHAEL ROSENFELD | Died Mar. 17, 1901.
- In memory of | MICHAEL ROSENFELD | A Native of Russia | Died Feb. 5, 1886.
- My Beloved | Husband | BERNHARD ROSENHEIM | Born at Illereichen, Bav. | Aug. 31, 1840 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Dec. 26th, 1874.

Here are deposited the mortal | remains of our dearly beloved | Mother  
| MERIAM ROSENHEIM | of Illerichen, Bavaria | Born June  
10, 1810 | Died in Richmond, Va. | October 19, 1869.

YETTA | wife of | M. ROSENTHAL | died Feb. 26, 1869 | Aged  
42 years.

In memory of | Our Father | LEVY SAMUELS | Born in Poland,  
Nov., 1828 | Died in Richmond, Va. | Feb. 7, 1890 | Aged 62 years.

In memory of | FREDERICKA SIMON | Born June 14th, 1813: |  
Died July 15, 1897.

In memory of | FREDERICKS SIMON | Born June 14th, 1813: |  
Died July 14th, 1883.

A. SOLMON | Died Dec. 2, 1890 | Age 73 yrs.

S. SOLOMON | Died Jan. 30, 1876 | Aged 21 yrs. | Native of Prussia.

In memory of | FLORA | Daughter of | Henry & Leah WHITLOCK. |  
Born Aug. 6th, 1852 | Died Sept. 14th, 1870.

ZIPORA | Daughter of | Josiah and E. ZANDERS | Born June 27,  
1879 | Died Sept. 20, 1883.

In memory of | Our Beloved Son, | NATHAN ZERGSKY | Born in  
Lodz, Poland, 1882. | Died in Richmond, Feb. 4, 1899.



## CHAPTER L.

### SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE CEMETERY.

A burying ground, comparatively inaccessible, but prettily situated, is that of Richmond's newest congregation.

The fact of the first interment having been made in 1888, proves that the land was acquired shortly after the formation of this religious body.

It is located on the Southern Railway, a short distance below the city, and may be reached by walking from the electric car stop, on the Government Road, or a longer ride by vehicle through Fulton.

Being much younger than the other branches of the community, Sir Moses Montefiore is necessarily fortunate in having a smaller number of graves in its "house of life." Its custom of placing nothing of fulsome flattery on its tombstones is worthy of emulation.

Some of the inscriptions follow:

A. R. ABRAMSON | (Photograph with Shield of David on either side).

Born 1855—Died Apr. 13, 1914.

In Memory of Our | dear Father & Husband | ALBERT ALPERIN |

Born May 30, 1859 | Died Jan. 20, 1909.

IKE AMSTER | Died Aug. 7, 1897.

JOSEPH | ARONOWITZ | Died July 1, 1913.

FANNIE BARKER | Died Feb. 10, 1892 | Age 25 Years.

JULIA BARKER | Died Jan. 25, 1916 | Age 89 yrs.

Mother | N. BERMAN | Died April 24, 1910.

Sister | ETTA BERNSTEIN | April 15, 1883 | May 5, 1905.

Mother | SARAH BERNSTEIN | Dec. 1, 1858 | Dec. 9, 1903.

Our Father | JACOB BLOOM | Died Oct. 26, 1910.

Here lies | GITTLE TOBY | Wife of | Moses BORSHOP | of Krem-  
nitz | Died April 10, 1916.

SOLOMON BRAVER | Died Jan. 20, 1912 | Age 67.

In Fond Memory of | EMMA BREITSTEIN | Beloved Wife and

Mother | Born Dec. 1, 1864 | Died May 8, 1910.

I. BROWN | June 11, 1902

LILLIAN BURNSTEIN | June 3, 1913

BENNIE COHEN | Died Jan. 18, 1913.

S. COHEN | Died | April 7, 1911. |

SARAH B. | Daughter of | Samuel COHEN | Died Nov. 7, 1891.

Father | BER LAIB COOPER | Died Aug. 13, 1892.

ESTHER | Daughter of | Samuel CORNOFSKI | Died July 18, 1889.

Our Darling | SIMON DAVID | son of | Wm. A. & Dora GREEN |  
May 10, 1906.

ABRAHAM DAVIS | Died Apr. 22, | 1894.

ROSA DISHART | Died | Sept. 13, 1914.

Mother | DEBECCA DRYER | Died Feb. 2, 1907 | Age 29 years.

TILLIE H. | Beloved Wife of | Jacob Solomon EDISS | Born July 4,  
1880—Died Oct. 12, 1915.

BENJ. ELIASON | Born Dec. 27, 1850 | Died Nov. 21, 1912.

B. ERLICH | Died Jan. 2, 1897.

ISRAEL MICHAEL FARBER | Died Aug. 13, 1908.

BETTY FELDMAN | Died Jan. 10, 1909.

MAX FOX | Died Dec. 6, 1914 | Age 85 yrs.

Our Sister |IDA FREIDMAN | Jan. 15, 1874 | July 28, 1913.

Our beloved Father | NATHAN FRIEDMAN | Died Mar. 22, 1908 |  
Age 82 yrs.

FANNIE GARDNER | Died Aug. 3, 1902 | Age 35 years.

In Memory of | DORA | Beloved Wife of | Aaron GELLMAN | Born  
May 1, 1868 | Died March 27, 1909.

ANNA GOLD | Born Jan. 11, 1892 | Died Aug. 6, 1911.

ZELDA GOLDBERG | Died Jan. 24, 1912.

JACOB GOLDSTEIN | Born in Russia | Nov. 10, 1852 | Died in Rich-  
mond | May 9, 1911.

In memory of | Our Mother | MATILDA GOLDSTEIN | Died May 4,  
1904 | Aged 48 yrs.

MOSES GOODBEAR | Died Oct. 5, 1899 | Age 27 years.

ROBERT GORDON, | Died Nov. 30, 1915.

Our Father | Rev. | SOLOMON GORDON | 1865-1913.

CHARLOTTE GREENBERG | Died | May 3, 1906.

In memory of | my husband | ISAAC A. HARRISON | Born Sept. 30,  
1867 | Died June 22, 1899.

Our Beloved Grandmother | MAHLE | Wife of | Morris HARRISON  
| Bromberg, Prussia | April 23, 1835 | Feb. 2, 1911.

In memory | of | MAYME HARRISON | daughter of | Morris & Mahle |  
Harrison | Born Nov. 28, 1870 | Died May 1, 1900.

Our beloved | Father | MORRIS HARRISON | Born at | Gollub, Prussia  
| Dec. 24, 1834 | Died at | Richmond, Va. | Aug. 16, 1891.

In memory of | SOLOMON | Son of | Morris & Mahle HARRISON |  
Born April 9, 1869 | Died Aug. 7, 1906.

BERIL HARTZSTEIN | Died Nov. 29, 1910.

ADDIE HIRSCH | Born in France Aug. 19, 1867 | Died March 4, 1907.

ISAAC JACOBS | Born | Lipno, Poland | Died | April 20, 1889 |  
Age 54 Years.

MAY | Beloved Wife of | Isaac JACOBS | Born in | Schneidemuhl,  
Germany | Died Aug. 21, 1898 | Age 61 Years.

FANNIE JOEL | Age 18 years.

- JESSE KRAMER | Died Apr. 26, 1894 |  
 JESSIE KRAMER | Died May 30 | 1896.  
 MORRIS KAMINSKY | Born Aug. 11, 1887 | Died June 26, 1911.  
 To the memory of our | Mother | MINNIE LEBARWITCH | Native  
 of Berditchez, | Russia | Died Jan. 12, 1902.  
 SAMUEL LEBARWITCH | Died Jan. 9, 1908.  
 Mother | LEAH LEVENSON | Born Nov. 20, 1850 | Died Dec. 13, 1910.  
 To the memory of our | Mother | IDA MINNIE LEVY | Died Aug.  
 2, 1901.  
 Our beloved | Mother | SARAH LEWIS | Died April 29, 1915 | Age  
 64 yrs.  
 ELIAS MEYER LIPSITZ | Beloved Husband of | Leah E. Lipsitz |  
 Died Dec. 7, 1913 | Aged 34.  
 (Photograph) MINNIE | Youngest | daughter of | Israel M. | and |  
 Rebecca | LOVENSTEIN | Born Mar. 2, 1889 | Died Feb. 25, 1901.  
 PHILLIP MALLOY | Died Jan. 4, 1907.  
 SARAH MALLOY | Born Dec. 27, 1880 | Died Feb. 19, 1909.  
 JACOB | The Son of | Isaac MATCHEN | Died Saturday, Aug. 3, 1888 |  
 Buried Sunday, Aug. 4, 1888.  
 [This was the first interment in this cemetery.]  
 In memory of my beloved Wife | ESTHER MEDVEDOFF | Died May  
 8, 1909 | Age 31 years.  
 In Memory of | My Beloved Wife | HIENDE MOSES | Died | March  
 30, 1905 | Age 60 years.  
 JACOB NEWELL | Died Feb. 6, 1915.  
 EVA NEWMAN | 1890-1908.  
 LENA NOVEY | Died Sep. 17, 1912.  
 Our Daughter | DORA SARAH PASSAMANECK | Born Jan. 26, 1894 |  
 Died July 6, 1910.  
 Our Mother | KATIE PASSAMANECK | Died Sept. 10, 1914 | Age  
 43 yrs.  
 ELLA PINCHEFSKY | Died Nov. 28, 1904.  
 MARY PINCHEFSKY | Died Nov. 23, 1913 | Age 45.  
 I. LOUIS RAYMOND | Died | Sept. 27, 1909.  
 YETTA ROSE | Beloved Wife | and Mother | Born Sept. 11, 1875 |  
 Died | July 9, 1914.  
 GOLDAY SCHACHTER | Died Sept. 24, 1908.  
 (Shield of David) | JACOB SCHIREFF | Died | April 21, 1906 | Age  
 53 years.  
 WOLFF SCHNEIDERMAN | Died April 4, 1913 | Age 68.  
 Beloved Wife | and Mother | HELEN SCHOENBAUM | Died Jan. 10,  
 1916. | Age 57 yrs.  
 HARRY L. SCHWARTZBERG | Born July 20, 1890 | Died Oct. 12, 1913  
 LIZZIE SCHWARTZBERG | Died May 14, 1902 | Age 85 years.  
 MORRIS SCHWARTZBERG | Born | in Bessarabia | April 1, 1863 |  
 Died Dec. 19, 1915.

MAX SEAF | Son of Syphin Seaf | Kurrland, Russia | Died Oct. 16,  
1909 | Age 30 yrs.

ABRAHAM SELIGMAN (Inscription in Hebrew.)

In Memory of | Our Father | ABRAHAM SHAPIRO | Died | Dec. 31,  
1898 | Age 39 Years.

In Memory of Our Mother | FLORA SHAPIRO | Died Nov. 18, 1902 |  
Age 49 years.

ROSA SHAROVE | Died April 23, 1898.

WOLF SHER | Died July 20, 1911 | Age 40 yrs.

ABRAHAM A. SHKLAR | Died | Sept. 24, 1915 | Age 50 yrs.

In Memory of | SUNN SIDENBERG | Died Jan. 1, 1905 | Age 47 years.  
1894—DAVID SPIGEL.

LEA SPILBERG | Died Nov. 27, 1894.

NATHAN SPILBERG | Died May 30, 1911.

SAMUEL TUCKER | Died | in | Louisburg | N. C. 1891 | Reinterred  
| Jan. 1894 | Erected | by S. M. M. | Cong. By | S. Stern.

DORA WEINBERG | Died July 31, 1897.

HANNAH FRIMA | WEINBERG | Died | August 17, 1898.

(Two Shields of David). Father | JOSEPH A. WEINBERG | Born  
1881 | Died April 6, 1915.

MOSES WEINBERG | 1882-1910.

In memory of our | Mother | AUGUSTA WEINSTEIN | Daughter of |  
Morris & Mahle | Harrison | Born July 12, 1866 | Died July 28, 1899.  
To the memory | of our Mother | DORA WEINSTEIN | Died Feb.  
24, 1901.

SOL. S. WEINSTEIN | Died Dec. 2, 1913.

MOSES WILKINS | Died Jan. 30, 1911 | Aged 66 years.

(Two Shields of David) | SOLOMON WILKINS | Died April 15, 1897  
| Aged 37 years .

In Memory of | Our Beloved Father | LEON WINER | from Austria  
Hungary | Born June 4, 1865 | Died March 15, 1903.

My Beloved wife | SARAH WOLF | Died Jan. 5, 1899 | Aged 30 Yrs.

Mother | EANTA VITSKY | Died Jan. 7, 1910.

In Memory of | MARIOM VITSKY | Died Aug. 14 | 1902.

Father | SIMON VITSKY | Died Feb. 19, 1911.

JOSEPH ZIPLER | Born 1859 | Died 1895.



## APPENDIX A.

### REMONSTRANCE OF PATRIOTS,<sup>217</sup>

JUNE 11, 1783.

To the Honble the Speaker and other Members of the house of Delegates of Virginia,

The Remonstrance of Sundry the Freeholders and other  
Freeman of the County of Henrico—  
Humbly sheweth—

That from the vicinity of our Situation to the seat of Government we have had an opportunity of hearing that there now lies before your Honble House a Bill to exclude particular Classes of British subjects from the rights of Citizenship within this Commonwealth, the propriety of this measure appears so obvious to us that we should not have offered to your Honble Body our Sentiments upon the Subject had we not been to our great surprize informed that the Bill was like to meet with warm opposition in it's passage, we have been even informed but know not how to believe that some Gentlemen of great Enfluence in the Legislature mean to exclude those only who having taken the Oaths of Allegiance to our Government have afterwards adhered to the British Interest men whose lives are already forfeited as Traitors to their Country and against whom we conceive no prohibitory Laws are now necessary.

But we as a part of that great Community over which you preside, beg leave to present to you our opinion on this important point submitting it to your determination with the firmest relyance on the wisdom and Patriotism of your Honble House as Freemen sensible of and putting a proper value upon those Blessings we have just obtained, and for which we have risqued every thing that is dear to us, we can not hear without the utmost concern that there exists the most distant probability of admitting to an equal participation of those Blessings with ourselves Men who have hazarded nothing in the attainment of them who have even been zealous in opposition to our Cause and who have in many instances exerted their whole powers to reduce us to the most servile subjection to British Tyranny.

We conceive that those persons who are most obnoxious and who can not with safety be suffered to return among us may be classed under three heads,

1. All Natives of America who have taken part with Britain in the late Contest or who have resided in the British Dominions without giving some assurance of Attachment to our Interests.

2. Those who have previous to the War resided in this Country and enjoyed with us all the blessings of tranquility but who in the day of Danger left us alone to combat British Oppression.

3. The third Class we wish to destinguish are a sett of Men who having received the most benevolent Indulgences from a Convention of

our Representatives so abused those unmerited favors as to render it necessary for a subsequent Assembly to take of those indulgences and by enforcing the Statute staple of Edward the 3d compelled them to leave a Country which they proved themselves inimical to.

These different distinctions of Men are so extremely obnoxious that we never can again live in harmony with them and we so much dread the great and fatal influence that they may have over the Inhabitants of this Country that we consider it as our Duty to entreat you in the most supplicating terms that you will not suffer those dangerous people ever to be established among us.

## APPENDIX B.

### WILL OF ISAIAH ISAACS.

I, Isaiiah Isaacs, of the town of Charlottesville and county of Albemarle, do make the following testamentary disposition of all my estate real and personal. It is my will that all my debts be paid and to enable my executors herein named to do the same. It is hereby directed that all the perishable part of my estate be sold as soon after my death as my executors herein named to do the same: It is hereby directed that from discharge such debts as I may owe at the time of my death, and the remaining surplus is to remain as an assisting fund in the hands of my executors for the maintenance of my children. It is my will that strict justice be done my children in the division of my estate. It is therefore my will, and I do hereby devise to Fanny Isaiiah Isaacs, David Isaiiah Isaacs, Patsy Isaiiah Isaacs and Hayes Isaiiah Isaacs, my four children by my dec'd wife, Hitty Isaacs, formerly Hitty Hayes, all my estate both real and personal to them and their heirs forever. But as all my said children are in a state of infancy and incapable of acting for themselves, all the property aforesaid devised to them is hereby committed to the care of my executors until the youngest of my sd children shall *arrive* to the full age of twenty-one years. It is my will, and my executors are earnestly entreated so to manage my real estate, consisting partly in houses and Lots, as that it may at the period before prescribed for a division be delivered to my children unimpaired in its value; no part of my real estate is to be sold, but when my youngest child comes of age my executors are to exercise (cause) a just and fair valuation thereof to be made by disinterested commissioners to be appointed by the Court of that County where this will shall be recorded and divide the same into four parts, and allot one-fourth thereof to each of my said children, and as equality of division cannot be obtained in this manner those haveing the most valuable lots assigned to them are to make them of less value equal to the most valuable by paying the deficiency in money. It is my will that my tract of land in the County of Powhatan shall not be divided, but remain to my children and their heirs in common. It is my will that if any of my said children should die before he, she or they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, in

that case the survivors or survivor shall enjoy the proportion of him, her or they who may die. But this clause of my will is to be so construed as only to take effect in case of such death or deaths without Issue; and the term of issue is meant to entitle any child or children that my daughters may have legitimate or illegitimate to their mother's proportion. It is my will that my children may be so educated as to make them useful citizens, they are therefore to be educated in such a manner as my executors may think their talents and capacities may justify, and to enable my executors to maintain and educate them the rents of my real estate are added to the surplus money arising from the sale of my Chattel Estate, and my executors are to place my children in the families of respectable *Jews* to the end that they may be brought up in the religion of their forefathers. Being of opinion that all men are by nature equally free and being possessed of some of those beings who are unfortunate doomed to slavery, as to them I must enjoin upon my executors a strict observance of the following clause in my will. My slaves hereafter named are to be and they are hereby manumitted and made free so that after the different periods hereafter mentioned they shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of freed people. My slave Rachel is to go free and quit all manner of claim of servitude from and after the first day of January, which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, James from and after the first day of January which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, Polly on the first day of January eighteen hundred and twenty-two, Henry on the first day of January which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and William on the first day of January which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and should either of my female slaves Rachel or Polly have a child or children before the time they become free such issue is to serve to the age of thirty-one and then to be discharged from servitude; the said slaves are not to be sold, but to remain the property of my children and to be divided in the same manner as directed as to the division of my real estate; each one of my slaves are to receive the value of twenty dollars in clothing on the day of their manumission. I constitute and appoint my friends Jacob I Cohen Adam Craig and Robert Mitchell and my brother David Isaacs executors of this my last will and testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this thirtieth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Signed sealed and published as and for the last will and testament of Isaiah Isaacs in presence of us the said Isaac's signature being in the Hebrew language.

JOHN CARR,  
THOS. C. FLETCHER,  
W. WARDLAW.

(Hebrew Signature) [SEAL]

*A Codicil to be annexed to this my last will*

In as much as I have not been sufficiently explicit in that clause of my will which directs the course to be observed with respect the education of my children I have thought fit to add the following clause which is to be taken and considered as a part of this my will. It is my meaning and I do hereby request my executors before named to educate my sons for such professions as their talents may lead them to pursue and at proper ages to bind them to upright and discreet persons engaged in the professions their capacities may enable them to follow.

Signed sealed and published as and for the last will and testament of Isaiah Isaac's in presence of us the signature of the said Isaacs being in Hebrew.

JOHN CARR,  
THOS. C. FLETCHER,  
W. WARDLAW.

(Hebrew Signature) [SEAL]

I Isaiah Isaaks being of sound mind have thought proper to make the following codicil to the within will to wit It is my will and desire that Joseph Marks of the City of Richmond be added to the number of my executors heretofore appointed to the within will. It is my desire that my negro woman Polly be free from and after the first day of January 1818 and whereas it is directed in my will that in case my female slaves Polly and Rachel should have children during their servitude the said children shall serve till their age of thirty-one—It is further my will that if the said children of my female slaves should have children during their servitude the said last mentioned Issue shall be free from their birth. It is also my will that if Mary the child of my negro woman Rachel should have a child or children during her time of service that the sd child or children shall be free from the birth. It is also my will that Clement Washington the youngest child of Rachel shall be free from and after the first day of January 1836 and shall at his being free have the same clothing given to him as in my will directed to be given to the others as witness my hand and seal this 8th day of January 1806.

(Hebrew Signature) [SEAL]

Teste

JAS. LEWIS,  
THOS. C. FLETCHER,  
D. CARR.

An Instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Isaiah Isaacs deceased with a codicil thereto annexed were produced



into Court and proved the will by the oaths of John Carr and Thos. C. Fletcher two of the witnesses thereto and the codicil by the oaths of Thos. C. Fletcher and Dabney Carr two of the witnesses thereto and by the Court ordered to be recorded.

Teste

JNO. CARR, C. C.

A Copy

Teste

ALEX'R. GARRETT, C. C.

A Copy

Teste

WM. G. PENDLETON, C. C.

## APPENDIX C.

### WILL OF JACOB I. COHEN.<sup>218</sup>

In the Name of God Amen! I, Jacob I. Cohen formerly of Richmond in the State of Virginia, but now of the city of Philadelphia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Gentleman do make my last will and testament in manner and form following that is to say: Imprimis I will and direct that as soon as may be after my decease my funeral expenses and just debts be paid by my executors. Item 1st I give and bequeath to my wife, Rachel, the sum of five hundred pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania agreeably to the stipulation and terms expressed in our marriage settlement and also in addition thereto as an evidence of my regard for her affectionate demeanor towards me during life the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds which together with the above- Five hundred pounds will equal Two Thousand Dollars United States Currency, more would have been added to the marriage stipulation than what has been added, where it not for the consideration that the bequests in addition to her own Estate of One Thousand Dollars per annum, would be more than she could spend. And also I give and bequeath all my household goods and kitchen furniture and one hundred ounces on my plate chosen by her, or if she prefer it Two Hundred Dollars in cash in lieu thereof; but my Hebrew and English Books and my plate, except the one hundred ounces if taken by her are expressly declared not to be included in this bequests. And also it is my will that Rachel my wife have the service of my negro Mary Anderson during her life after which if the servitude of the said Mary Anderson should not have expired the disposal of the remainder of her time is expressed in Item 10th.

Item 2nd—I give and devise to my nephew Jacob I. Cohen his heirs and assigns forever my house and lot of ground thereto belonging situate on Shokko-hill in the City of Richmond in the State of Virginia formerly occupied by me. And also I give and bequeath to him the said Jacob I. Cohen my Hebrew and English Books, gold studs, stock buckel and broach, one pair of silver shoe buckels, and one pair of silver knee buckels, together with my Free Mason's metals and whatever may be found pertaining to the craft. But it is expressly understood that he

the said Jacob I. Cohen pay out of the above estate the sum of two thousand dollars to my wife Rachel it being the legacy specified to her in Item 1st. And also that he pay out of the said estate the sum of three thousand dollars to my niece Maria I. Cohen, it being the same legacy as is specified in the 8th Item—Item 3rd. I give and devise to my nephew Philip I. Cohen, his heirs and assigns forever my house and lot of ground thereto belonging together with the lot immediately in the rear of the aforesaid house and lot situated in the City of Richmond aforesaid next to the Court house formerly occupied as a tavern. And also I give and bequeath to him the said Philip I. Cohen, one pair silver shoe buckles, one pair silver knee buckles and a pair of spurs: Item 4th. I give and devise to my nephew Mendes I. Cohen his heirs and assigns forever my house and lot of ground thereto belonging situate in Richmond aforesaid near the Governor's house adjoining Crouch's Tavern now occupied by Potter. And I also give and bequeath unto the said Mendes I. Cohen one pair of silver buckles in a black case and two dozen silver coat buttons. Item 5th—I give and devise to my nephew Benjamin I. Cohen his heirs and assigns forever my house and lot of ground thereto belonging situate on Shokko-hill in Richmond aforesaid at present occupied by Thompson and also the house adjoining thereto occupied by Paul as a Nail Manufactory to him his heirs and assigns forever. And also I give and bequeath to the said Benjamin I. Cohen two dozen of silver coat buttons and one pair of silver shoe buckles in a black case. Item 6th—I give and devise to my nephew David I. Cohen, his heirs and assigns forever my tenement of a house and lot of ground thereto belonging, situate in Richmond aforesaid at the corner of Main Street opposite Col. Gambles now occupied by Doctor Durnon. Item 7—I give and devise to my nephew Joshua I. Cohen his heirs and assigns forever my tenement of a house and lot adjoining thereto, now occupied by Fitzwilson and Potter, and also my moiety or half part of tract of land and black-lead-mine thereon, holden by I. Isaacs and myself situate in Powhatan County in the State of Virginia to him his heirs and assigns forever. And also I give and bequeath to my said nephew Joshua I. Cohen one gold watch, one pair of silver shoe buckles and one pair of paste knee buckles. Item 8—I give and bequeath to my niece Maria I. Cohen the sum of three thousand dollars to be paid by my nephew Jacob I. Cohen as specified in Item 2nd and I also give and bequeath to my said niece Maria I. Cohen the sum of two hundred dollars to be paid to her by my executors as a compensation for the freedom and manumission of a negro woman named Eliza now living in the family and I do also provide and direct that the said Eliza be free and that if the said Eliza have any children that they be manumitted. Item 9—It is my will and I do direct that my negroes Dick, Spencer, Meshack and Fanny together with their children be manumitted from slavery immediately after my decease; and I do give and bequeath to the said Dick, Spencer, Meshack, Fanny and Eliza twenty-five dollars each. But if any of my said negroes will not accept of their freedom I do then will and direct that they have the choice of their own masters and

that the money arising from the sale of them or their wages shall be invested by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Richmond so as to produce an interest, and the annual income be distributed among the poor of the said City under the direction of the said Corporation on the fourth day of July annually in bread. Item 10th—It is my will and I do give to my friend Levy Philips of Philada. and his wife Leah the remainder of the time of service of my negro Mary Anderson after the decease of my present wife. And I do give to the said Mary Anderson fifty dollars to be paid to her by my executors when her time of service expires and I do direct that her children be free from their birth. Item 11th—I give and bequeath to the Hebrew Congregation Beth Sholim of Richmond aforesaid three hundred dollars to be paid immediately after my decease which sum is to be put out at interest and the income thereof to be applied forever to the sole purpose of purchasing the candles to be used in the Synagogue of said congregation and confer an Hoskova as is customary for myself my deceased wife Esther my Father and mother. I also give to the said congregation for the use of the said congregation forever, the Parchment Folio called the Five Books of Moses and the furniture belonging thereto. Also a Migello and Shaupha and Copper Kettle utensil for baking Pass-over Cakes. Item 12th—I give and bequeath to the congregation Mickuay Israel of Philadelphia one hundred and Fifty dollars to be paid immediately after my decease for an Hoskova as is customary for my deceased wife Esther my Father and Mother and myself. Item 13th—I give and bequeath to the Synagogue at New York fifty dollars for an Hoskova for myself as an Hoskova has been paid in 1807 for my Father and Mother and deceased wife Esther. Item 14th—I give and bequeath to Hetty Mordecai wife of Joseph Mordecai one hundred dollars. Item 15th I give and bequeath to Isaac Mordecai brother of Joseph Mordecai one hundred dollars. Item 16th I give and bequeath to Samuel Mordecai son of Jacob Mordecai one hundred dollars. Item 17th I give and bequeath to David Isaac brother of Isaiah Isaac one hundred dollars. Item 18th I give and bequeath to Rachel Mordecai daughter of Jacob Mordecai a diamond ring. Item 19th I give and bequeath to Judah Noah fifty dollars. Item 20th I give and bequeath to Henry Phillips son of Zalikman Philips (my God-son) one hundred dollars to be placed out at interest until he shall be of age. Item 21st—I give and bequeath to Cherbra Bekur Cholim of Philadelphia one hundred dollars. Item 22nd—I give and bequeath to Morton Levy Fifty Dollars. Item 23rd—I give and bequeath to Amelia Levy Fifty Dollars. Item 24th I give and bequeath to Rachel Beisa Fifty Dollars. Item 25th I give and bequeath to Isaac B. Philips Fifty Dollars. Item 26th—I give and bequeath to Eleazor M. Cohen Fifty Dollars. Item 27th—I give and bequeath to Joseph Philips son of Jonas Philips Fifty Dollars. Item 28th I give and bequeath to David Moses (lately of Charlestown) Fifty Dollars. Item 29th I give and bequeath to the widow Beisa my side-board which is now in her possession. Item 30th—I give and bequeath to Mrs. Lear Philips wife of Levy Philips Twenty-five dollars for the purpose of

purchasing a mourning ring to be worn for me. Item 31st. I give and bequeath to my Godsons, I. Cordoze, I. Russell, Solomon Marks, Joel Wolfe, Sol. Joseph Mordecai, Washington Jacob Mordecai and David Joshua Isaacs each of them a gold and silver medal. Item 32nd I give and devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate real and personal to and among the seven children of my Brother Israel I. Cohen, their respective heirs (lawfully begotten according to the law of Moses) and assigns forever, to be equally divided among them share and share alike, that is to say the half acre of ground situate in the City of Richmond aforesaid in the rear of a lot of Abraham Cooley—two lots situate in the City of Richmond aforesaid adjoining Rutherford—my house and lot of ground thereto belonging occupied by Shuffler and also a bake house situate in the main street in Richmond aforesaid opposite to I. Isaac's house—Two lots of ground situate in Duvall's Town near Richmond aforesaid—three tenements of two acres each situate in Duvall's Town aforesaid—My moiety of four hundred acres between me and I. Isaacs situate in Louisa County Virginia and my tract of land situate in Kentucky on little Barron. But if I should sell or dispose of any part of my real estate herein specially devised during my life so that my will would not take effect as regards any of the devises named I do then order, will and appoint that my executors or the survivor of them sell all my estate, real and personal of, or to which I shall die seized, possessed or entitled to the best advantage (excepting such articles of Personal Estate as are herein specifically bequeathed) and after the payment of the legacies given by my will, pay to my nephew Jacob I. Cohen the sum of Two thousand dollars, and to my nephew Joshua I. Cohen the sum of one thousand dollars; and then divide and pay the residue and remainder of the monies proceeding from such sales, equally to and among my six nephews, Jacob I. Cohen, Philip I. Cohen, Mendes I. Cohen, Benjamin I. Cohen, David I. Cohen and Joshua I. Cohen and niece Maria I. Cohen. Lastly it is my will and desire let me die whenever it shall please the Almighty that my remains be interred at the place where I shall de cease, which most probably will be either at Richmond aforesaid, or Philadelphia, but should it so happen that should I de cease elsewhere then it is my desire to be interred at the nearest of the aforesaid places and that there be erected over my remains a marble tomb-stone similar to that of Solomon Lions of Philadelphia. And I do nominate and appoint my trusty and beloved friend Levy Philips, merchant of Philadelphia, my nephews, Jacob I. Cohen and Philip I. Cohen to be the Executors of this my will and my friend Levy Philips aforesaid to be guardian of my nephews during their minority. And I also request and enjoin upon my said Executors that they see my will fully performed in all things, and upon my nephews herein mentioned that they adhere to their religion. And I particularly enjoin upon my friend, Levy Philips to see that the Item 9th respecting my negroes be duly fulfilled. And it is my will and I do hereby direct that all the legacies herein mentioned be paid and the requisitions of the will dully executed within nine months after my de cease. And I do



hereby annul, revoke and make void all and every will and testament by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal to this Instrument written on one sheet of paper and four folio pages at the City of Philadelphia the 10th day of January in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

JACOB I. COHEN (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by Jacob I. Cohen as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who in his presence and of each other have hereto subscribed as witnesses.

SAM'L M. SYKES,  
PETER SNYDER,  
DAVID MCCLURE.

Philadelphia October 31st 1823—Then Personally appeared Samuel M. Sykes, Peter Snyder and David McClure, the witnesses to the foregoing will and the former on his solemn affirmation & the two latter on their solemn oaths according to law did depose and say that they saw and heard Jacob I. Cohen the testator in the said will named sign, seal, publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Coram—

PETER S. MUHLENBERG, *Register*.

I, Jacob I. Cohen of the City of Philadelphia do make this as a Codicil to my last will and testament. Having by my said will and testament, appointed my nephews Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Philip I. Cohen with my friend, Levy Phillips, Executors, of the same and whereas from the harmony, and brotherly love existing among all my nephews and their having grown up to and towards a state of manhood and having full confidence in the justice and integrity of my said nephews Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Philip I. Cohen, I do hereby constitute and appoint them the said Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., and Philip I. Cohen as the sole Executors to my said last will and testament hereby revoking the appointment made by my said last will and testament of my friend Levy Phillips, to act with them as an Executor, and I hereby also revoke the appointment made in my said last will and testament of my friend the said Levy Phillips as guardian to the children, they now as above stated having attained towards a state of maturity.

In Witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal this twelfth day of August one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

JACOB I. COHEN (Seal)

Philadelphia—October 31st, 1823—Then personally appeared Hyman Marks of the City of Philadelphia merchant & Samuel M. Solomon of the same place accountant and on their solemn oaths according to law did depose and say that they were well acquainted with Jacob I. Cohen the testator in the above codicil named in his lifetime and are well acquainted with his

handwriting having frequently seen him write his name as well as other matters that they have viewed the signature "Jacob I. Cohen" subscribed to the said codicil and that they verily believe the said signature to be of the proper handwriting of the aforesaid Jacob I. Cohen to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed the day and  
year above said.

Before PETER S. MUHLENBERG,  
*Register.*

H. MARKS,  
SAM'L M. SOLOMON.

## APPENDIX D.

### LIBRARY OF MARCUS ELCAN.

Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 8 vols.; Gordon's American Revolution, 3 vols.; Russel's Modern Europe, 5 vols.; Smith's Wealth of Nations, 3 vols.; Life of Washington, 5 vols. and plates; Life of Chatham, 2 vols.; Chesterfield's Miscellanies, 3 vols.; Chesterfield's Letters, 2 vols.; Raynal's Indies, 8 vols.; Bolingbroke's Works, 11 vols.; Volney's Travels, 2 vols.; Volney's Ruins, 1 vol.; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 5 vols.; Anacharses Travels, 7 vols. and plates; Cook's Voyages, 6 vols.; Helvetius on Man, 2 vols.; Hume's and Smollet's England, 13 vols.; Goldsmith's Greece, 2 vols.; Goldsmith's Rome, 2 vols.; History of Corsica, 1 vol.; Lingua Sacra, 3 vols.; Junius Letters, 2 vols.; Letters of the Jews, 1 vol.; Gibbon's Roman Empire, 12 vols.; Livy vs. Priestly, 1 vol.; Livy's Dissertations, 2 vols.; Livy on the Gospels, 1 vol.; Godwin's Political Justice, 2 vols.; Cooper's Argument, 1 vol.; Christ Unveiled, 1 vol.; Age of Reason, 1 vol.; Washington's (Spurious) Letters, 1 vol.; Pope's Works, 10 vols.; Sully's Memoirs, 6 vols.; Jewish Spy, 4 vols.; Miltons, 2 vols.; Nathan the Wise, 1 vol.; Stern's Works, incomplete, 6 vols.; Zimmerman on Solitude, 1 vol.; Philosophical Dictionary, 1 vol.; Telemaque, 1 vol.; Du Barry's Letters, 1 vol.; Select Views, 1 vol.; Perry's Dictionary, 1 vol.; Rousseau's Julia, 3 vols.; Johnson's Dictionary, 1 vol.; Guthrie's Geography, 1 vol.; Johnson's Letters, 1 vol.; Vocal Remembrance, 1 vol.; Belisarius, 1 vol.; Brown on Equality, 1 vol.; Advice to a Lady, 1 vol.; Life of Howarad, 1 vol.; Love Letters, 1 vol.; Abelard and Eloise, 1 vol.; Arsaces, 1 vol.; Lavater, 1 vol.; Moral Delineations, 1 vol.; 1,000 Secrets, 1 vol.; Lady Montague's Letters, 1 vol.; Hamilton on Females, 1 vol.; Emma Corbett, 1 vol.; Theodore Cyphon, 2 vols.; French and English Dictionary, 1 vol.; Father and Daughter, 1 vol.; Cox's Political View, 1 vol.; Monroe's Political View, 1 vol.; Trials of the Heart, 2 vols.; Virginia Debates, 3 vols.; Washington's Official Letters, 2 vols.; Ahiman Rezon, 1 vol.; Lesson for Lovers, 1 vol.; Hagoda, 1 vol.; London, 1 vol.; Nathan the Wise German, 1 vol.; Priestly Letters, 1 vol.; Vocal Miscellanies, 1 vol.; Scohman's Letters, 1 vol.; 21 odd vols. of various works; 70 pamphlets.

## APPENDIX E.

## JACOB RUBSAMEN.

Was Jacob Rubsamen a Jew?

Though there exists some little doubt on this point, the preponderance of evidence would make the answer to this query affirmative.

Rubsamen, a Bavarian chemist, resided in Chesterfield county, just across the river from Richmond. He furnished large quantities of powder for Washington's army, and one enthusiastic narrator claimed that the patriots owed their success as largely to him as to the commander of the troops—a rather extravagant statement, with a modicum of truth, for armies can accomplish no more without powder than they can without generals. In one respect, the case of Rubsamen resembles that of Haym Solomon, who advanced large sums of money to the Revolutionary forces, a goodly portion of which remains unpaid. The Bavarian chemist, from a letter printed further on, lost his copy of the contract with the government, which, it would seem, did not hesitate to avail itself of his misfortune and failed to pay as agreed.

The name of Rubsamen is met with in various records, chief among which is the Bland Papers, he having married Lucy, the daughter of Richard, of that family, on May 31, 1780.

Benjamin P. Owen, of Manchester, who places Rubsamen as a Jew, is Past District Deputy Grand Master of Masons. He is also a member of Manchester Lodge, No. 14, of which he is ex-secretary. He states positively that he has seen in the archives of that Lodge correspondence in which the powder-maker (although he also furnished salt to the Virginia troops, Montgomery county notably) is denominated a "damned Jew." Owen also tells that in the middle sixties No. 14 had one of its famous "'possum suppers," a custom that still survives. At this particular celebration, Past Grand Master Patteson, a native of Chesterfield, whose birth dated back to 1796, made an address, in which he told reminiscences of the old members of the Lodge, Rubsamen among them. Ten years since, Owen wrote a history of Manchester Lodge. In going over the Secretary's account of the 'possum supper before mentioned, he found references to the anecdotes told by Patteson, but nothing about Rubsamen appeared. He asked the then secretary about it, and that official replied he did not propose to "lumber up his record with matter about a damned Jew." (This man, the Secretary, served a term in the State's prison later, not, however, for applying the expletive.)

Taking into consideration that in many quarters there is a disposition to classify all Jews as Germans and all Germans as Jews, it must be admitted that there is more than a strong suggestion of Rubsamen's being a Jew, and in the entire absence of evidence to the contrary, he will be treated as such.

The court records show Rubsamen to have been a man of many accomplishments, not confining himself to his chosen profession of chemist.

The Chesterfield County Court,<sup>219</sup> under date of October, 1784, has this entry: "It appearing to the Court that Jacob Rubsamen expended

the sum of sixty-four dollars in taking care of the tobacco at Warwick Warehouse in the year 1781—

“Ordered that the Inspectors pay to the said Rubsamen sixty-four dollars out of the money arising from the sale of the Tobacco remaining in the said Warehouse after the invasion of the British in April, 1781.”

It is to be regretted that Rubsamen figured as a tax-dodger, for the record, of date June, 1789,<sup>220</sup> states that he having refused to render a list of his taxable property, the Court ordered him summoned as the law directs.

February 11, 1790,<sup>221</sup> the Court entered an order that the “Further sum of twenty pounds be allowed Jacob Rubsamen for raising the yards at the Manchester Inspection; also the sum of seven pounds, eight shillings, for two gates for the use of said Inspection.”

In June, 1791,<sup>222</sup> the record states: “Jacob Rubsamen having finished a stone wall for the benefit of the Manchester Warehouse, it is therefore ordered that he be paid for the same agreeable to contract.”

Rubsamen’s will <sup>223</sup> is a model of vindictiveness and bad spelling. It was admitted to record at the May term of Court, 1792. He followed the not unusual custom of drawing it in the shape of a letter:

“PHILADELPHIA, *March 22, 1792.*

“DR. GENTLEMEN:—

“The Gout is getting in my head fast, and I think will kill me soon. I therefore make my will, having distroyed that I had made before. I appoint you, Mr. James Lyle, and you, Doct. McKenzie, and you, Thomas Banks, my executors, and bequeath you all my real and personal Estate of what Nature soever in trust, to be by you Sold and first all my just debts paid, and what is left to remit to my brothers Daniel and Jacob Balthasar Rubsamen, and to my Sister Maria Catharina Rubsamen or whatsoever else surname she now has, to be by them equally divided. My eldest brother Daniel lives in the town of Giesen, twelve leagues from Frankfort, and let them make the best of it. I do not much care if you give a few years’ Credit in your selling, as the Certificate I all ready have will more than pay all I owe in the world; that is to say, if my Creditors are honest. Curry, the Quack Doctor, has an account against me, but as it is a rascally and most unjust one, he must sue you, and I hope you will cast him in 5/6 at least. Purchase Dolly & her child and set them both and Polly also free. I can not write more now, so God bless you all. Perhaps I may add some things as they occur.

“JACOB RUBSAMEN.”

“MR. THOMAS BANKS,

“Merchant,

“Manchester.”

So little did Dr. Curry appreciate his denunciation by Rubsamen, that one month after the probation of the will, he had the following certificate appended to it in the record:

“I certify all whom it may concern that I have seen in the possession



of Dr. James Curry such ample testimonials from a British University as prove him to be a Physician regularly educated.

"JAMES MCLURG,

"June 18th, 1792."

Thomas Banks, to whom the will is addressed, acted as sole executor. He died pending the execution of the trust. The final settlement appears, under date of November 11, 1806, more than fourteen years after the death of Rubsamen. The document makes twelve large pages.<sup>224</sup> It shows among other things, that *Currie* took the testator at his word and sued the estate, for an entry under date of July 4, 1795, is to the effect that the doctor received the amount of his claim, 44 pounds and costs, 37 shillings, one penny.

An item omitted in this settlement from November 4, 1795, but actually paid September 28, 1796, is "Mr. Marshall's fee in Federal Court, wherein J. Rubsamen was security for John McColl." The amount stated is 4 pounds, 18 shillings. Just think of an attorney who five years later was Chief Justice of the United States, receiving a fee of approximately \$16 for handling a case in the United States Court. And yet John Marshall is admitted to be one of the greatest lawyers this country ever produced.

A minor item in this settlement, dated June 5, 1792, the day upon which a goodly part of the personal effects were sold, is a charge of 2 pounds, 9 shillings and sixpence, for five gallons of rum dispensed at the sale. In these piping days of prohibition such an entry should be expunged from the book.

It will be seen from Rubsamen's will that he had a brother named Jacob. For six months or more the writer of this has dreamed of Rubsamen by night and thought and written of him by day. Letters have been sent making inquiry as far as Germany. Although this latter, by the courtesy of the Secretary of State, went with the consular mail, owing to the war, no answer has ever been received. One Jacob Rubsamen drove him to the verge of distraction; to have coped with a second one would have meant nervous prostration or worse.

The transactions with the Government are best described by the contractor in his own words, in a letter to Theodorick Bland:<sup>225</sup>

"MANCHESTER, *August* 2d, 1782.

"DEAR SIR:—

"I have received two letters from you: one by Mr. Hylton \* \* \* and another this day, although dated the fourth of June. My neglect in not writing to you admits of no apology. I will, therefore, make no attempt in framing excuses, except this may be allowed for one, that I had nothing material to trouble you with.

"I have not been able to do anything either in the sale of your land or town lots. I have been in Blandford five or six times; have had it advertised ever since you went from here, in Petersburg and Blandford, but not the least offer has been made me, either for the one or the other, by a really intending purchaser. The reasons, in my opinion, are that

most people think the prices too high, but, when I mention the terms of payment, then it is all over, and the matter drops. Nobody seems either able or willing to pay any money down, be the proportion ever so small, but all expect *long credit*, in hopes the value of the land will rise before the payment becomes due; and, as long as this is the case, I think you may as well keep it yourself, than suffer somebody else to speculate upon it. Another reason is the drawing of Mr. Charles Duncan's lots in New Blandford, which was done shortly after your departure from here. Many of these lots are now offering for sale at £20, the best at £40 and £50, which has put it entirely out of my power to dispose of your lots; as yet I have not even had a single offer for them, of any kind.

"Concerning my papers which I now enclose, it was also out of my power to send them before. In Cornwallis's ramble among us, I send some of my effects, and all my papers, to Staunton in Augusta. The wagon I sent for them neglected to bring the little trunk of papers. I write and write fifty times for it without effect, till tired, and fearing they were lost, I send express for it, and was lucky enough to get them home by the 18th of last month. Had I done at first what I was obliged to do at last, they would have been in your hands long ago. Judge, therefore, whether it was worth your while to read any of my letters when they could contain nothing of business, but only assurances of my zeal and readiness to execute your orders whenever an opportunity offers, or could be made by me. You may rely upon it, the moment any proposal is made to me, or anything material is done as to the sale, you shall be acquainted with it instantly.

"I send only a copy of one of the original agreements, examined and testified to by Mr. Wythe, one of the contracting parties, which I think will be satisfactory, as the original might be lost by the way. The second agreement (entitling me to receive six pence per pound for the first two ton, four pence per pound for the next two ton, and three pence per pound for all the rest of salt-petre made by me, and under my direction) is lost to my sorrow, and I see no chance of receiving that gratuity, except it is either found upon the journals of Congress, which Mr. Wythe thinks it will, as he perfectly recollects having made that report from the committee to Congress, and which was agreed to, or the Congress will trust to the memory of the committee, who I have no doubt will all of them recollect it. I produce that agreement, together with a letter from Mr. Wythe, in January, 1776, at a meeting we had at Col. Banister's. You was present, and perhaps remember something of it. I enclose you the resolutions of that meeting, in which you will find, towards the latter part, the following expression, "Whereby the said Mr. Rubsamen will also be deprived of the gratuity the Congress intended him," which with the foregoing plainly alludes to the above-mentioned lost agreement. Should it be found upon the journals, or Congress will allow the claim from other circumstances, as the memory of the gentlemen concerned, it will I suppose be required that certificates shall be produced of the quantity of salt-petre made, and delivered. How this is to be done, I cannot

tell; as all the salt-petre (as you well know) went through my own hands in the manufacture of gun-powder, part of which has been dispensed of to the state, great part towards fitting out privateers and other vessels, a great deal of salt-petre has been used by me in reclaiming upwards of thirty thousand weight of damaged gun-powder, from the state and continental magazines. I enclose you, however, the result of a council held in Williamsburg, in December, 1776, in which you will find the quantity of five thousand weight certified at so early a period. Since that I have carried it on to a greater extent, particularly in Greenbrier county. The manufacture of salt-petre is now so well established in our back settlements, that our hunters and frontier inhabitants have never been in want of powder of their own making since the year 1776. To the contrary, they have brought down considerable quantities for sale among us. The upper part of both Carolinas are in a great measure supplied with powder from our settlements. How unhappy it is, that there is not that spirit of patriotism prevailing now that we were possessed of five or six years ago, else that article never could be wanted again in a country that so much abounds with the constituent parts of salt-petre. Is it not astonishing, indeed it almost surpasses belief, with those that have not been eye-witnesses of it, that Nature should form such vast caverns in Greenbrier, seemingly for no other apparent use but the production of nitre. You know what pains I have taken to make the manufacture general. The reasons why I have not succeeded so well in our lower parts as in the upper, I need not repeat to you, who are so well acquainted with them yourself. Indeed, were it not that the inhabitants of Greenbrier found that they can make more money by making salt-petre than any thing else, I am fully persuaded it would have dropped in that part also. How it is carried on in North Carolina I do not know. You remember the assembly of that state deputed two persons to me to be instructed in the method of making salt-petre. I took all the pains a man could do, to qualify them for the task; they succeeded. Their house had passed a vote of a gratuity in my favor, sent me by the speaker, the sum not expressed, however. I never heard of them since, nor they of me, as I thought it mean to make application.

"Should Congress think fit not to allow me my just claim, for want of the document, I shall be but indifferently off, as the two dollars per day allowed me for my expenses will not by far be sufficient to make me amends for the money I have spent in establishing that manufacture. Had I not very early entered into some commercial connections, added to the profits arising from the powder-mill, two dollars a day never would have enabled me to serve the continent as well as I trust I have done, particularly if I had thought fit to draw for it in the depreciated state of the currency. The blowing up of the mills by that arch-fiend Arnold (just after they wholly belonged to me, by an agreement with Colonel Cary), together with a considerable quantity of powder, a larger of salt-petre, and four thousand weight of brimstone, with all and every utensil, was a terrible stroke, too great indeed for a man of my slender fortune not to be sensibly affected by it. Had I not met with

that misfortune, I should not have minded any little matters I am obliged now to be anxious about. I make not the least doubt but you will do everything in your power towards a settlement and getting the money. Should any obstacle be thrown in your way respecting the lost agreement, some recourse must be had to the memory of the gentlemen that composed the committee. Mr. Robert Treat Payne, from New England, was one of the most active in it. This, however, need not protract the settlement of the other agreement entitling me to receive two dollars per day from the 4th of December, 1775. You will be pleased to have an account drawn out in such a form and manner as is requisite, and either sign it with my name, or make use of the enclosed blank, as you think best. Should you be lucky enough to get the money, I would wish you to receive it in Mr. Morris' notes-of-hand, as they will pass as cash in our treasury for taxes. As for putting money in the funds, and receive interest for it, will not answer my purpose at all. Neither do I think a draft upon our treasury will do, as we have no money in it yet, and I understand several such orders have been refused to be paid already. I am determined to rebuild the powder-mill, provided I receive this money due me from Congress, otherwise it is impossible for me to do it. A large quantity of damaged powder in the magazine here at Manchester makes it absolutely necessary there should be a powder-mill somewhere hereabout. A considerable quantity of salt-petre I have in Greenbrier would make it beneficial to me, but want of money has obliged me to decline the repeated applications made to me for that purpose. Should you receive the money, I beg you will make use of as much for yourself as you please, and we can settle that some other time. If there is a pretty strong probability of receiving it soon, I will be much obliged to you to favor me with a line, and as I am setting out for Greenbrier in a few weeks, that I may take proper measures to get salt-petre down against the rebuilding of the works.

"I once went to Congress when they were sitting in Baltimore, I think it was in February, 1777, with an intention to settle my account, but their papers were at that time in such a state that nothing could be done in it. Superadded to that, not one member of the former salt-petre committee, nor any one that knew the least syllable about it, except Mr. Mann Page, were in Congress. Finding I was obliged to return as I came, I complained to Mr. Page of the hardship of spending my money in traveling back and forwards, and begged he would move in Congress to have at least my expenses defrayed. He did so, and got a vote passed for six hundred dollars to be paid me, which I received, although I did not much like the footing it was granted upon, which, if I remember right, was "for my diligence in establishing the manufacture of salt-petre, and making my method as general as I could," or something to that effect, instead of expressing it to be for my traveling expenses; but, wanting money to carry me back, I accepted of it, particularly as I was assured it could have no effect upon my claim, which I was told might be settled as soon as things were in a quieter state than they were at that time.



"It is happy for me that you, who are so well acquainted with my transactions, and who was so much concerned for the success of the salt-petre works, are now a member of Congress. Many things that may want explaining or certifying can be done by you, full as well and better than if I was present. I have, therefore, not the least doubt but everything will be settled to my entire satisfaction. Wishing you health and happiness, I remain, with perfect esteem, your obliged humble servant, &c.

"Lucy begs to be remembered to her cousins, and my respects attend your lady."

---

### ADDENDA

At the end of the "Municipal Matters Chapter," the name of Barney Bowman as a councilman is omitted. He represented Madison Ward. Bowman enjoys the unique distinction of being, as far as known, the only Virginia Jew who has "served" in Congress, having been in his youth a page in the House of Representatives.

When Quesnay de Beaurepaire founded the "Academy of Science and Fine Arts of the United States of America, at Richmond," in 1786, the firm of Cohen & Isaacs was among those who rendered financial assistance.

---

### ERRATUM

On page 59, for "Mayor" E. T. D. Myers, read "Major" Myers.

## REFERENCES.

- 1 Byrd Manuscripts (Richmond, 1866), volume II, p. 9.
- 2 Henrico County Court, Deed Book 1, p. 150.
- 3 Order Book, 1767-69, Justices' Court, p. 424.
- 4 Ibid., p. 473.
- 5 Ibid., p. 499.
- 6 Henrico County Court, Deed Book 1, p. 151.
- 7 Ibid., p. 60.
- 8 Ibid., p. 216.
- 9 Henrico County Court, Deed Book 26, p. 448.
- 10 A8926, Current References, Virginia State Library.
- 11 Richmond Chancery Court, D. B. 1, p. 459.
- 12 R. C. C., D. B. 2, p. 576.
- 13 R. C. C., D. B. 42, p. 429.
- 14 See Note 10.
- 15 Markens, Hebrews in America, p. 85.
- 16 Huehner, Jews of Virginia From Earliest Times, p. 97.
- 17 Dandridge, American Prisoners of The Revolution, p. 223.
- 18 Ibid., p. 224.
- 19 Moore, History Henrico Parish, p. 427.
- 20 The Madison Papers (1841), vol. I, p. 172.
- 21 Ibid., p. 176.
- 22 History of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, pp. 25-26.
- 23 Richmond Inquirer, Oct. 17, 1823, from Phil. D. Adv.: Died, on Thursday night, the 9th inst., in the 80th year of his age, Jacob J. Cohen, Esq., formerly of Richmond, Va., but for the last seventeen years a resident of Philadelphia. The deceased was a native of Germany, and ardently attached to the principles of Liberty, at a very early period of our Revolutionary struggle (being then at South Carolina), enrolled himself in a corps of *Hebrew volunteers*, who, rallying around the standard of their adopted country, faithfully and severely toiled in the cause of Independence and the rights of man. As a member of Society, his correct deportment and stern integrity of character soon gained him the estimation of his fellow-citizens, who honored him at various periods, with many marks of their confidence. He lived universally esteemed, and the large concourse which attended his remains to the tomb testified the general regret at his decease.
- 24 Hastings Wills, No. 8, p. 433, etc.
- 25 See Note 7.
- 26 Richmond Lodge, No. 10, p. 12.
- 27 Moore, Richmond R. A. Chapter, No. 3, pp. 31-32.
- 28 Hastings Wills, 2, pp. 12-15.
- 29 Jacob Mordecai's Life, a paper read before the American Jewish His-

torical Society, by Gratz Mordecai. Reprinted in the Jewish South, Richmond, Va., March 18, 1898.

30 Ibid.

31 A granddaughter of the subject of this chapter, who has made genealogical investigation, expresses the opinion that Jacob Mordecai, in the census of 1782, is not her ancestor; however, circumstantial evidence proves her to be wrong. The age of the Richmond resident was twenty years, at the time of the census, which fact corresponds with the known date of birth of her grandfather. The only evidence to the contrary is to be found in the Index to the Marriage Bonds in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Henrico, where the record shows on February 26, 1790, a license issued for the marriage of Jacob Mordecai to Sarah Baskivell.

32 The Jewish South, April 8, 1898.

33 History of Richmond Lodge, No. 10, pp. 33-34.

34 Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia for 1807.

35 Order Book 2, p. 1.

36 Markens, Hebrews in America, p. 86.

37 History of Henrico Parish, p. 427.

38 It is a reasonable presumption that there were three Jacob I. Cohens residing in Richmond at this time—Jacob I. Cohen, the elder (1744-1823); Jacob I. Cohen (1790-1869), son of Israel I. Cohen; and Jacob Cohen, whose marriage to Peggy Hoshier, December 1, 1789, is recorded in the marriage bond book in Henrico County Court; the last-named probably being the Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., mentioned as the head of a Jewish family in 1791, by Jacob Ezekiel in his article on the Jews of Richmond.

39 Markens, Hebrews in America, p. 94.

40 Ibid., p. 94.

41 Ibid., p. 96.

42 Amer. Jew. Hist. Soc., 23, p. 141.

43 Ibid., p. 146.

44 Richmond Council Record 1, p. 154.

45 Publications of the Jewish Historical Society, vol. 6, p. 109, No. 35.

46 Ibid., p. 110, No. 48.

47 Moore, Richmond Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3, passim.

48 Jews of Richmond, an article by Jacob Ezekiel.

49 Petition, A9131, Current References, Virginia State Library.

50 A9135, C. R., V. S. L.

51 Dove's Text Book of Royal Arch Masonry for Virginia for 1853; p. 128.

52 A9220, C. R., V. S. L.

53 Henrico C. C., D. B. 19, pp. 165-7.

54 H. C. C., D. B. 6, p. 10.

55 Blum, The Jews of Baltimore, p. 7.

56 Richmond Hustings Court, Deed Book 49, pp. 393-6.

57 Richmond Council Record 3, p. 266.

58 R. C. R. 5, p. 17.

- 59 Ibid., p. 77.
- 60 Ibid., p. 107.
- 61 R. C. R. 6, p. 176.
- 62 R. C. R. 7, p. 66.
- 63 R. C. R. 7, p. 136.
- 64 A9407 C. R., V. S. L.
- 65 R. C. R. 7, p. 172.
- 66 Ibid., p. 275.
- 67 R. C. R. 8, p. 147.
- 68 Ibid., p. 161.
- 69 Ibid., p. 166.
- 70 Ibid., p. 196.
- 71 Ibid., p. 198.
- 72 5th Leigh, p. 305.
- 73 Richmond Enquirer, Tuesday, July 14th.
- 74 Letter of Mrs. Edward Cohen, Washington, D. C.
- 75 Edward C. Mayo, Richmond, Va.
- 76 A9475 C. R., V. S. L.
- 77 Morais, Jews of Philadelphia, p. 432.
- 78 Christian, Richmond: Her Past and Present, p. 129.
- 79 Richmond Dispatch (editorial), Jan. 10, 1877.
- 80 The Jewish Encyclopedia, v. 7, p. 663.
- 81 Morais, Jews of Philadelphia, p. 45.
- 82 The Constitutional Whig, January 9, 1829.
- 83 Council Record 1, p. 13.
- 84 Ibid., p. 105.
- 85 Ibid., p. 117.
- 86 Ibid., p. 170.
- 87 Ibid., p. 172.
- 88 Ibid., p. 179.
- 89 Ibid., p. 199.
- 90 Ibid., p. 220.
- 91 C. R. 2, p. 70.
- 92 Ibid., p. 75.
- 93 C. R. 3, p. 24.
- 94 Ibid., p. 166.
- 95 Ibid., p. 306.
- 96 C. R. 5, p. 142.
- 97 Ibid., p. 155.
- 98 Ibid., p. 166.
- 99 Ibid., p. 199.
- 100 C. R. 8, p. 126.
- 101 Ibid., p. 236.
- 102 Ibid., p. 247.
- 103 C. R. 10, p. 6.
- 104 Ibid., p. 94.
- 105 Ibid., p. 221.



- 106 C. R. 11, p. 219.
- 107 C. R. 9, p. 260.
- 108 Ibid., p. 274.
- 109 C. R. 11, p. 226.
- 110 C. R. 12, p. 336.
- 111 C. R. 13, p. 309.
- 112 Ibid., p. 313.
- 113 C. R. 16, p. 330.
- 114 C. R. 15, p. 404.
- 115 Ibid., p. 446.
- 116 Ibid., p. 440.
- 117 C. R. 16, p. 415.
- 118 C. R. 15, p. 85.
- 119 Ibid., p. 343.
- 120 C. R. 16, p. 67.
- 121 Ibid., p. 70.
- 122 Ibid., p. 32.
- 123 Ibid., p. 61.
- 124 C. R. 17, p. 289.
- 125 C. R. 16, p. 590.
- 126 C. R. 17, p. 66.
- 127 Ibid., p. 157.
- 128 As the date of each item has been given in the text and the records in question, arranged chronologically, are easily accessible in the clerk's office, it is unnecessary to cite volume and page.
- 129 Richmond Council Record 6, p. 83.
- 130 R. C. R. 7, p. 242.
- 131 R. C. R. 9, p. 317.
- 132 Ibid., p. 363.
- 133 Ibid., p. 379.
- 134 R. C. R. 11, p. 69.
- 135 Ibid., p. 352-3.
- 136 Ibid., p. 355-6.
- 137 Ibid., p. 360.
- 138 Ibid., p. 362.
- 139 Ibid., p. 375.
- 140 Ibid., p. 381-382.
- 141 vol. 5, p. 564 et seq.
- 142 R. C. R. 11, p. 489.
- 143 Ibid., pp. 511-12-13.
- 144 Ibid., p. 526.
- 145 Ibid., p. 537.
- 146 Ibid., p. 541.
- 147 A9685 Current References, Virginia State Library.
- 148 A9728 C. R., V. S. L.
- 149 Pub. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc., No. 9, p. 161.
- 150 Morais, Jews of Philadelphia.

- 151 *Pub. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 9, p. 160.
- 152 *Ibid.*, p. 162.
- 153 *Publ. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 4, pp. 21-27.
- 154 *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, vol. V, p. 318.
- 155 *Who's Who in America*, 1916-1917.
- 156 *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, vol. V, p. 319.
- 157 *Ibid.*
- 158 *University of Va., Alumni Bulletin*, April, 1907, pp. 188-189.
- 159 *Library of Dr. George Alexander Kohut*, New York.
- 160 *Publ. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 3, p. 132.
- 161 A9131 *Current References*, Virginia State Library.
- 162 A9194 C. R., V. S. L.
- 163 Presented by Dr. George Alexander Kohut to the senior collaborator of this volume.
- 164 Subsequently stricken out.
- 165 In possession of Dr. George Alexander Kohut.
- 166 A9308, *Current References*, V. S. L.
- 167 A9316, C. R., V. S. L.
- 168 Phillips, *History of the Jews of New York*, *Publ. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 11, p. 155.
- 169 A9324, *Current References*, V. S. L.
- 170 *Constitutional Whig*, Friday, Nov. 6, 1824.
- 171 A9372, *Current References*, V. S. L.
- 172 A9471, C. R., V. S. L.
- 173 Jacob Ezekiel, *Persecution of the Jews in 1840*, *Publ. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc.*, No. 8, pp. 144-145.
- 174 A9630, *Current References*, V. S. L.
- 175 A9626, C. R., V. S. L.
- 176 Christian, *Richmond: Her Past and Present*, p. 146.
- 177 *Blues' Record Book*.
- 178 *Richmond Dispatch*.
- 179 *Blues' Record Book*.
- 180 *Blues' R. B.*, quoted from "a Richmond paper."
- 181 *Ibid.*
- 182 Jones, *Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of Gen. Robert E. Lee*, pp. 443-444.
- 183 *Ibid.*, p. 444.
- 184 *Ibid.*, p. 442.
- 185 Butler: *Judah P. Benjamin*, p. 441.
- 186 *Ibid.*, p. 432.
- 187 *Ibid.*, p. 46.
- 188 Markens, *The American Hebrew* (New York), April 9, 1915.
- 189 *The Confederate Veteran*, March, 1916.
- 190 "The Island of Death," by General James B. Fry, U. S. A., *Army and Navy Magazine*, August 26, 1893.
- 191 Morais, *Jews of Philadelphia*, p. 380.
- 192 *Ibid.*
- 193 *The Owl*, October, 1902.

- 194 Curtis: *The True Thomas Jefferson*, pp. 105-106.
- 195 New York, John F. Trow, Printer, 50 Greene Street (courtesy of Dr. George Alexander Kohut).
- 196 Richmond Dispatch, Thursday, September 2, 1869.
- 197 Paper read before the Council of Jewish Women by Mrs. Samuel Cohen at the October meeting, 1910.
- 198 Address delivered by Charles Millhiser, November 9, 1897, at the dedication of the addition to the club building on Marshall Street.
- 199 Phillips, *History of Jews of New York*, Publ. Am. Jew. Hist. Soc., No. 11, pp. 156-7.
- 200 In library of Dr. George Alexander Kohut, New York.
- 201 Kohut, *Early Jewish Literature in America*, Am. Jew. Hist. Soc. Pubs., No. 3, p. 120.
- 202 Tyler's *Life of George Wythe*, in *Great American Lawyers*, vol. I.
- 203 *Occident*, vol. X, p. 365.
- 204 Jacob Ezekiel, *Jews of Richmond*.
- 205 *The Jewish South*, April 8, 1898.
- 206 Much of the information regarding the Congregation from 1845 to 1856 is from the *Occident*.
- 207 A large part of the material used in this chapter is taken from "A History of Beth Ahabah," published upon the occasion of its sixtieth anniversary in 1901. This being official, there could be no better source of information.
- 208 A9732 Current References, Virginia State Library.
- 209 *The Jewish Encyclopedia*, vol. III, pp. 129-130.
- 210 Richmond Hustings Court, Deed Book 85A, pp. 570-571.
- 211 Richmond Dispatch, April 8, 1869.
- 212 September 2, 1869.
- 213 Richmond Chancery Court, Deed Book 143B, pp. 163-164.
- 214 R. C. C., D. B. 184A, pp. 203-204.
- 215 R. C. C., D. B. 108C, pp. 224-225.
- 216 R. C. C., D. B. 121C, 516-517.
- 217 A8952 Current References, Virginia State Library.
- 218 Richmond Hustings Wills, No. 8, pp. 433-438.
- 219 Order Book, No. 7, p. 48.
- 220 Order Book 8.
- 221 *Ibid.*
- 222 *Ibid.*, p. 552.
- 223 Chesterfield Will Book 4, pp. 479-80.
- 224 Will Book No. 6, pp. 365-76.
- 225 Bland Papers, vol. II, pp. 88, et seq.

# INDEX

---

## A

Aaron, M. (N. C.), 195  
 Abraham at Plymouth, 33  
 Abraham, B., 129  
 Abraham, Joseph, 80  
 Abrahams, Charles Z., 87, 92, 133  
 Abrahams, Deborah, 285  
 Abrahams, Henry J., 285  
 Abrahams, Jacob, 77, 79, 80, 81,  
     89, 129  
 Abrahams, Jessica, 285  
 Abrahams, John, 285  
 Abrahams, Simon, 86, 91  
 Abrahams, Zipporah, 89  
 Abram, A., 285  
 Abram, Daniel, 250, 275, 276, 277, 285  
 Abram, Eliza, 285  
 Abram, Ellis, 275  
 Abram, Sarah, 285  
 Abrams, L., 242, 275  
 Accounts Sequestered, 123  
 Adler, Henry, 59, 149, 150, 152,  
     176, 194  
 Adler, Samuel, 285  
 Advertisement, 18th Century, 21  
 Advertisement, Joseph & Co., 128  
 "Ahabath Israel," 138  
 Ainslie, Mayor George, 207  
 Alexander, Samuel, 240  
 Allen, Joseph, 229  
 American Israelites Board of Delc-  
     gates (1859), 147  
 American Jewish Publication So-  
     ciety of Virginia Auxiliary, 226  
 Ancker, Adolph, 133, 258, 286  
 Ancker, Samuel P., 230  
 Anderson, Fred, 259  
 Andre, Major John, 23  
 Angle, B. M., 176  
 Angle, James Beale, 177, 231  
 Angle, Joseph, 145, 177  
 Angle, Catharine, 286  
 Angle, Miss Katharine, 264

Angle, Montrose, 177, 286  
 Angle, Mordecai, 145, 198  
 Angle, Myer, 91, 97, 142, 177, 242,  
     258, 259, 261, 262, 270, 286  
 Angle, Myer, six sons in Confed-  
     erate Army, 154  
 Ansel, Myer, 91  
 Appel, I., 242  
 Appleman, J., 279  
 Armistead, Isaac, 14, 21  
 Arnheim, Adolph, 286  
 Arnheim, William M., 286  
 Arnold, Morris, 286  
 Asher, Augusta, 286  
 Asher, H., 275  
 Asher, Mrs. M. H., 272  
 "As You Like It Club," 233  
 Auerbach, S., 235

## B

Bachrach, A. & Brother, 143  
 Bachrach, Isaac, 94, 96, 261, 286  
 Bachrach, Isaac A., 142  
 Bachrach, Jacob, 145  
 Bachrach, J. A., 262  
 Bachrach, M., 195  
 Bachrach, Simon, 195, 231  
 Ball of Hebrew School Fund, 228  
 Bank of Virginia, 48  
 Barnett, Frances, 286  
 Battle of New Market, 120  
 Bauer, David, 286  
 Baumgarten, Julius, 99, 171  
 Bausman, Adeline, 130  
 Bayard, Secretary of State T. F.,  
     letter to, 215  
 Beale, Isabella Pallen, 50, 230, 286  
 Beale, Dr. James, 50, 222, 223, 229, 242  
 Beale, Miss Mary Bella, 223  
 Bear, Alexander, 177  
 Bear, Augustus, 286  
 Bear, Bernhard, 286  
 Bear, Caroline, 286



- Bear, Clara, 286  
 Bear, Emanuel, 95, 274  
 Bear, Fanny, 286  
 Bear, Dr. Harry, 214  
 Bear, Helena, 286  
 Bear, Israel, 241  
 Bear, Joseph, 188, 286  
 Bear, Dr. Joseph, 214, 235  
 Bear, Julius, 124, 200, 286  
 Bear, Mater, 287  
 Bear, Nannie Stetten, 287  
 Bear, Philip, 287  
 Bear, Sam (Ga.), 195  
 Bear, Sophia, 287  
 Becher, Bernard, 124, 275, 287, 318  
 Becher, Dorah, 275, 287  
 Becher, P., 145, 275  
 Bell Tavern, 81, 83  
 Bendheim, Mrs. Samuel, 231, 234  
 Bendit, Caroline, 287  
 Bendix, Levi, 97  
 Beneficial, Charitable, Fraternal,  
     chapter, 231  
 Benjamin, Catherine, 287  
 Benjamin, Judah P., Chapter 166—  
     60, 163, 172  
 Benjamin Lodge, 200, 233  
 Benjamin, Rosa, 287  
 Benjamin, Solomon, 77, 78, 177,  
     242, 249  
 Berend, Wolff, 287  
 Bernstein, G., 275  
 Bernstein, H. N., 177  
 Bernstein, Helene, 319  
 Bernstein, I. G., 278  
 Bernstein, L., 206  
 Bernstein, Nathan A., 177, 274, 319  
 Bernheim, Samuel, 177, 242, 249  
 Bernheim, Levi J., 287  
 Berg, W., 278  
 Berman, Mrs. J. M., 233  
 Beth Ahabah, chapter, 258—49, 199,  
     242, 246, 247, 248, 254, 255, 256,  
     257, 258, 273, 274, 275, 279, 284,  
     318, 319  
 Beth Ahabah Auxiliary, 272  
 Beth El Emeth, 252  
 Beth Israel, Chapter, 273—318 (see  
     "House of Israel")  
 Beth Israel Cemetery, 69 (see  
     "Oakwood")  
 Beth Israel School, 227  
 Beth Shalome Chapter, 236—23, 32,  
     199, 258, 277, 279, 282, 283, 284  
 Bettelheim, Rev. Aaron Siegfried,  
     95, 99, 197, 198, 226, 252, 263, 264,  
     269, 287  
 Bettelheim, Dr. Felix A., 287  
 Bettelheim, Henrietta A., 287  
 Betting at Faro, 83  
 Bien, Julius, 203  
 Binswanger, H. S., 209  
 Binswanger, Miss Kate, 234  
 Binswanger, Rosalie, 287  
 Binswanger, Samuel, 274, 287  
 Bird-in-the-Hand Tavern, 15  
 Blank Grave Stone, 195  
 Blitz, Julia, 287  
 Blitz, Mark, 242  
 Block, Abraham, 15, 39, 73, 90  
 Block, Eleazer, 89, 242  
 Block, Henry, 287  
 Block, Jacob, 74, 133, 134, 242, 284  
 Block, Moses S., 232, 287  
 Block, Mrs. Sadie W., 231  
 Block, Simon, 38, 81, 83, 84, 129  
 Block, Simon, Jr.'s Orphans, 89  
 Block, Simon M., 287  
 Block, Simon Z., 122  
 Block & Seixas, 83  
 Bloomberg, Alice, 287  
 Bloomberg, Florence, 228  
 Bloomberg, Hannah, 288  
 Bloomberg, Harold S., 201, 209, 233  
 Bloomberg, Henry M., 288  
 Bloomberg, Hyman, 288  
 Bloomberg, Lena, 288  
 Bloomberg, Louis, 288  
 Bloomberg, Moses, 288  
 Bloomberg, Sol L., 71, 209, 232,  
     256, 264  
 Bloomberg, Vinnie, 288  
 "Bloody Spring," 39  
 Blues in War Chapter, 148  
 Blum, Hannah, 288  
 Blum, Mrs. Sarah, 288

- Blum, Solomon, 288  
 Booth, John Wilkes, at Brown's  
     Hanging, 153  
 Bottigheimer, Ellis, 170, 200, 232,  
     271, 288  
 Bottigheimer, Joshua, 145  
 Bottigheimer, Moses, 288  
 Bottigheimer, Philip, 200, 288  
 Bottigheimer, Miss Sara, 234, 280  
 Bottigheimer, Rabbi Seymour G.,  
     266, 271  
 Bornstein, E., 93  
 Bowman, Member of Common  
     Council, 342  
 Bowman, Fannie, 288  
 Bowman, Lewis, 249, 250  
 Bowman, Louis, 288  
 Bowman, P., 275, 277  
 Bowman, Simon, 233  
 Boyden, Mr., 229  
 Brainard, "Jack," 223  
 Brandt, Emil, 97  
 Brandt, William, 97  
 Brauer, Mrs. Adeline H., 253, 288  
 Brauer, F. C., Jr., 288  
 Brill, Bertha G., 288  
 Brill, Rev. M. J., Tomb of Chil-  
     dren, 319  
 Brinn, Rev. Nathan, 99, 197, 250, 278  
 Brock, Dr. C. W. P., 223  
 Brooke, Henry L., 229  
 Brown, Henry, 98  
 Brown, J. Thompson, 267  
 Brown, John's Raid, 74, 153  
 Brown, Moses, 278  
 Browne, Jesse Logan, 288  
 Bryan, Emma Lyon, 52  
 Bryan, Joseph Park, 58  
 Bryan, Pendleton, 52  
 Buchanan, "Parson," 36  
 Burdette, Charles D., 288  
 Burning in Left Hand, 78  
 Burnstein, M., 177  
 Buxbaum, J., 261  
 Buxbaum, M., 151  
 Byrd, William, 13  
     C  
 Calisch, A. Woolner, 267  
 Calisch, Rev. Dr. Edward N., 169,  
     204, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 282  
 Calisch, Mrs. Edward N., 234  
 Calisch, Dr. Harold F., 214  
 Calisch, Mildred G., 207, 267, 288  
 Calisher, Henry J., 143, 242, 244,  
     245, 250, 251, 275  
 Calisher, Julius B., 288  
 Call, Daniel, 45, 91  
 "Camp Dismal," 151  
 Cantor, Reuben, 82, 85, 122  
 Capitol Disaster, 198  
 Caplon, Isaac, 278  
 Cardoza, A. N., 36  
 Cardoza, Aaron N., 77, 240  
 Cardoza, Abraham, son of Moses, 33  
 Cardoza, Abraham, 39  
 Cardoza, Abraham N., 38, 85, 86, 87  
 Cardoza, David, 133  
 Cardoza, Isaac, 33  
 Cardoza, Isaac N., 88  
 Cardoza, Jacob, 33  
 Cardoza, Michael, 93, 133  
 Cardoza, Michael H., 88  
 Cardoza, Moses, 33  
 Cardoza, Moses Nones, 33, 86, 87  
 Cardoza, Samuel, 133  
 Cardoza, Samuel N., 86  
 Cardoza, Sarah, 288  
 Caron, E., 274  
 Caskie, John S., 229  
 Castro de, Catherine Myers, 117  
 Cemetery Ordinance, 131  
 Census 1782, 14, 32  
 Chahoon, George, 198  
 Character Certificates, 88  
 Chebrah Ahabat Yisroel, 258  
 Chumaceiro, Rev. J. H. M., 255  
 Citizens of Richmond in the Con-  
     federate Service, 176, 188  
 Citizenship, Admitted to, 95, 97,  
     125, 126  
 Citizenship, Intention Declared, 94, 95  
 City Circuit Court Chapter, 125  
 Claiborne, Herbert A., 39, 88  
 Clarke, Henry, 188  
 Clay, Henry, 61

- Cleveland, President Grover, 215, 216  
 Clinedinst, Miss Eliza, 120  
 Cohen, Abraham, 289  
 Cohen, A. & Co., 143  
 Cohen, Rev. Abraham Hyam, 55,  
     105, 137, 138, 220, 242, 243, 244, 289  
 Cohen, Mrs. Abraham Hyam, Chap-  
     ter, 219  
 Cohen, Alfred E., 213  
 Cohen, Dr. B., 289  
 Cohen, Benjamin I., 31, 202  
 Cohen, Mrs. C., 196  
 Cohen, Caroline, 289  
 Cohen, Daniel, 177  
 Cohen, David I., 31, 281  
 Cohen, Dr., 127  
 Cohen, Edward, 188, 196, 200, 202,  
     242, 250, 251, 253, 254, 255, 289  
 Cohen, Mrs. Edward, 58, 253  
 Cohen, Eleazer, 83  
 Cohen, Esther, 18  
 Cohen, Esther, Misplaced Epitaph, 18  
 Cohen, Mrs. Fanny, 289  
 Cohen, Henry (S. C.), 195  
 Cohen, Isaac, 178  
 Cohen, Isaac S., 242  
 Cohen, Israel, 202, 240  
 Cohen, Israel I., Chapter, 29—16,  
     32, 36, 64, 77, 78, 80, 105, 281  
 Cohen, Israel I.'s Children, 20  
 Cohen, I. (S. C.), 195  
 Cohen, I., 278  
 Cohen, Jacob, 63  
 Cohen, Jacob, 235  
 Cohen, Captain Jacob A. (La.), 195  
 Cohen, Jacob I., Chapter, 17—14,  
     15, 21, 29, 32, 36, 64, 66, 77, 80,  
     105, 121, 240, 281  
 Cohen, Jacob I.'s Bequest to the  
     City of Richmond, 20, 66  
 Cohen, Jacob I., Jr., 30, 281  
 Cohen, Rev. Jacob Raphael, 243  
 Cohan, Jacob & Isaacs, 15  
 Cohen & Isaacs, 15  
 Cohen, Jonas, 146  
 Cohen, Joseph S., 242  
 Cohen, Joshua, son of Asher, 33  
 Cohen, Joshua I., 31  
 Cohen, Judith, 78  
 Cohen, Kitty (Etting), 202  
 Cohen, L., 275  
 Cohen, Mrs. Lebe, 289  
 Cohen, Levi, 289  
 Cohen, Lewis, 143  
 Cohen, Maria, 30  
 Cohen, Mark, 242  
 Cohen, Mena, 289  
 Cohen, Mendes, 31  
 Cohen, Mendes I., at Defence of  
     Fort McHenry, 30  
 Cohen, Mendes I., Presents Col-  
     lection to Johns Hopkins, 30—31,  
     74, 131, 281  
 Cohen, Myer, 275  
 Cohen, Myer M., 36, 240, 250  
 Cohen, Morris, 178  
 Cohen, N., 279, 280  
 Cohen, Philip I., in War of 1812,  
     30, 131  
 Cohen, Rachel, 19  
 Cohen Reservation, 282  
 Cohen, Mrs. Rosa, 280  
 Cohen, Rosetta, 289  
 Cohen, Samuel, 95, 143  
 Cohen, Samuel, 210  
 Cohen, Mrs. Samuel, 210, 231, 272  
 Cohen, Solomon I., 87  
 Cohen Family, Sponsors for Balti-  
     more Sephardic Congregation, 31  
 Cohen, Valentine, 146  
 Cohen & Wolfe, 146  
 Cohn, Abraham, 235, 278  
 Cohn, Albert, 289  
 Cohn, David, 319  
 Cohn, H. P., 246  
 Cohn, Henrietta, 289  
 Cohn, Henry J., 277, 278  
 Cohn, I. A., 289  
 Cohn, Jacob, 289  
 Cohn, Jacob S., 213  
 Cohn, Joseph, 200, 242, 250, 252,  
     255, 256, 289  
 Cohn N. A., 289  
 Cohn, Rachel, 289  
 Cohn, Sarah A., 290  
 Coleman, A. N., 278

- Columbus Anniversary, 265  
 Confederate Museum, 52  
 Confederate Navy, 59  
 Confederate Note, Poem on Back of, 173  
 Confederate Soldiers from Elsewhere Who Made Their Home in Richmond After the War, 188-191  
 Confederate Soldiers, New Year Gift for, 247  
 Confederate States District Court, Chapter, 123  
 Conway, Mrs. Anne Augusta, nee Giles, 62  
 Conway, Dr. J. H., 229  
 Cooper, Adjutant-General S. A., 164  
 Council Jewish Juniors, 234  
 Council Jewish Women, Richmond Section, 234  
 Court Incident, 62  
 Cornerstone John Marshall High School Laid, 207  
 Crump, William W. (Judge), 61, 102, 141, 197, 229  
 Curry, Dr. J. L. M., 265  
 Curtis, Wade Hampton, 290
- D**
- Dallman, Joseph, 290  
 Damascus Jews, Persecution of, 137, 241  
 Daniel, Joseph, 143  
 Daniels, Rachel, 290  
 Daniels, Samuel, 290  
 Darmstadt, George, 86  
 Darmstadt, Joseph, Chapter, 26—  
 29, 32, 36, 38, 39, 66, 76, 77, 79, 80,  
 82, 83, 86, 87, 91, 240  
 David, J., 246  
 David, Jacob, 246  
 David, M., 242  
 Davis, Ansley S., 178  
 Davis, Augustine, 83  
 Davis, Benjamin, 121  
 Davis, Benjamin, 98, 99, 123, 227,  
 228, 242, 244, 290  
 Davis, Burrowsenia, 290  
 Davis, Esther (Mrs. George), 290  
 Davis, Esther C., 290  
 Davis, Fanny, 290  
 Davis, George, 215, 249, 251, 290  
 Davis, Mrs. George, 253, 290  
 Davis, George H., 290  
 Davis, Goodman, 215  
 Davis, Goodman, 290  
 Davis, Henry, 290  
 Davis, Ida, 290  
 Davis, President Jefferson, 61, 166,  
 167, 168  
 Davis, Maria, 290  
 Davis, Mark, 215, 246, 290  
 Davis, Mary, 290  
 Davis, Moses, 22, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85  
 Davis, Rebecca, 290  
 Davis, Miss Rosalie, 257  
 Davis, Sarah, 291  
 Davis, Solomon, 98, 143, 178, 249, 291  
 Davis, Mrs. Solomon, 248  
 Davis, Virginia, 201  
 DeCordova, Joshua H., 128  
 Deiches, William, 188  
 Delion, Isaac, 80, 84  
 Demelman, Elizabeth, 291  
 Demelman, Jacob, 146, 291  
 Derkheim, Abram, 33  
 Derkheim, Eliezer, 33  
 Derkheim, Marcus, 33  
 Derkheim, Mordecai, 33  
 Derkheim, Moses, 33  
 Derkheim, Myer, 32, 33, 34  
 Derkheim, Sarah, 34  
 Dettelbach, Leon, 291  
 Directory of 1819, 133  
 Directory of 1852, 142  
 Directory of 1855, 145  
 Dixie Social Circle, 232  
 Dove, Dr. John, 42, 60, 68, 103, 172  
 Dreyer, Isaac Leibe, 319  
 Dreyfus, Leon, 178  
 Drucker, Isidore, 291  
 Dubow, Rev. Mordecai, 319  
 Duke, Miss Julia, 245
- E**
- Eagle Tavern, 83, 281  
 Eckman, Rev. Julius, 227, 244



- Eckman's Prayer, 244  
 Edel, Mrs. Julius, 234  
 Educational, Chapter, 225  
 Eggleston, Joseph W., 278  
 Eichberg, Julius A., 291  
 Eichel, A., 189, 274  
 Eichel, Kate, 291  
 1801 to 1860, Chapter, 127  
 1866 to 1917, Chapter, 196  
 Eisenman, Corp. G., (Miss.), 195  
 Eisenmann, Lewis, 122  
 Einfeld, Emanuel M., 291  
 Einfeld, Fanny R., 291  
 Elcan, Lyon, 121  
 Elcan, Marcus, Chapter, 21—16, 29,  
 32, 36, 78, 79, 83, 105, 240, 282  
 Elcan, Phila, 22  
 "Elements of Jewish Faith," 132  
 Ellett, Loftin N., 123  
 Ellick, Michael, 125  
 Ellyson, Henry K., 198  
 Emanuel, Frances, 291  
 Emanuel, Isaac, 79  
 Emanuel, Isaac G., 81  
 Emanuel, Lewis, 254  
 Emanuel, Mark, 291  
 Emanuel, Solomon, 122  
 Endel, Fannie, 291  
 Engelberg, Sadie, 228  
 English, George Bethune, 132  
 Epstein, D., 242  
 Epstein, L., 96, 246  
 Etting, J. Marx, 191  
 Etting, Samuel, 202  
 Evacuation of Richmond, 172  
 Evans, Colonel Thomas J., 197, 265  
 Exchange Hotel, 229  
 Ezekiel, Adeline, 117  
 Ezekiel, Edwin A., 200, 243  
 Ezekiel, Mrs. E. A., 233, 234  
 Ezekiel, Ezekiel Jacob, 117  
 Ezekiel, Ezekiel M., 149, 151, 178  
 Ezekiel, Frank, 291  
 Ezekiel, Dr. Gerald A., 201, 214  
 Ezekiel, Hannah Phillips, 202  
 Ezekiel, Henry, 143  
 Ezekiel, Henry Clay, 171  
 Ezekiel, Herbert T., 202, 233, 234,  
 246, 257  
 Ezekiel, Jacob, Chapter, 117—24,  
 37, 92, 93, 97, 98, 119, 137, 143, 172,  
 178, 202, 223, 227, 229, 230, 244,  
 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251  
 Ezekiel, Jacob L., 256, 279  
 Ezekiel, Joseph K., 178  
 Ezekiel, Martha, 117  
 Ezekiel, Martha, 291  
 Ezekiel, Martha L., 291  
 Ezekiel, Sir Moses J., Chapter,  
 119—117, 178, 257  
 Ezekiel, Naphtali, 178, 201, 227, 229,  
 242, 244, 249, 250, 254, 256, 291  
 Ezekiel, Rebecca Levy, 291  
 Ezekiel, Tobias, 73, 202  
 Ezekiel, Walter, 178  
  
 F  
 Falk, Emanuel, 189, 291  
 "Falling Gardens," 84  
 Fanduward, Caroline, 291  
 Fanduward, Michael, 96, 258, 261, 291  
 Farmers Bank, 48  
 Faro, 84  
 Fatal Accident in John Marshall  
 House, 200  
 Fayette Artillery, 67  
 Feis, Moses, son of Uri, 33  
 Feldenheimer, Joseph, 95, 97  
 Fels, Joseph, 226  
 Ferguson & Rady, 276  
 First Richmond Jewish Publica-  
 tion, 1804, 127  
 Fisher, Esther, 319  
 Fisher, George, 275  
 Fisher, Hannah, 315  
 Fisher, Harris, 275, 277, 319  
 Fisher, Kalman, 275  
 Flegenheimer, Gustavus, 291  
 Flegenheimer, Henry, 291  
 Flegenheimer, Isaac, 206  
 Flegenheimer, Melvin, 213  
 Flegenheimer, Rosa, 292  
 Flegenheimer, William, 171, 172,  
 179, 200, 249, 273, 274, 292  
 Fleisher, Babette, 98

Fleisher, Emanuel, 96  
 Fleisher, Moses, 98  
 Fleisher, Selig, 96, 98  
 Fleisher, Simon, 97, 98  
 Fleisher & Brother, 143  
 Fleishman, Henry, 94, 261  
 Fleishman, Kathie, 292  
 Fleishman, L., 98  
 Fleishman, Rosa, 292  
 Fleishman, S. W., 207, 231  
 Fleishman, William, 93, 98, 144,  
     254, 258, 259, 261, 262, 270, 292  
 Florsheim, Benzion, 292  
 Florsheim, Rosa, 292  
 Fly Leaf, Old, 131  
 Foltz, Miss T., 195  
 Foote, Henry S., 167  
 Forman, Miss Anna, 235  
 Fort, Miss Anna, 24  
 Frank, J. (Ga.), 195  
 Franklin-Street Burying-Ground,  
     Chapter, 281  
 Franks, David, 23  
 Frankenthall, Simon, 179  
 Fraternal Lodge, 267, 278  
 Frazer, Mrs. Ida Z. H., 266  
 Friedlander, A., 179  
 Friendship Lodge, 200  
 Fuldo, M., 261  
 Fun and Romance, Chapter, 155

## G

Gaiters for the Blues, 149  
 Gallaher, Robert H., 229  
 Galt, Gabriel, 63, 64  
 Gamble, John, 65  
 Gamble, R., 83  
 Gellman, A., 280  
 Gellman, Samuel H., 213  
 Gersberg, Henry, 195  
 Gerst, Babett, 292  
 Gerst, Emanuel, 258, 292  
 Gesangverein Virginia, 197  
 Gibson, Dr. C. B., 229  
 Giles, Governor William B., 62  
 Ginter, Lewis, Bequest, 205  
 Glaser, Louis, 292  
 Goldback, Abraham, 292  
 Goldbarth, Irvin S., 213  
 Goldbarth, Max, 292  
 Goldenberg, Charles, 292  
 Goldenberg, Cornelia Rose, 292  
 Goldenberg, Solomon, 292  
 Goldsmit, Eleazer, 140, 146, 248  
 Goldsmit, Rosetta, 292  
 Goldsmith, Corinne Iseman, 292  
 Goldsmith, Joseph, 96, 140, 146, 169,  
     261, 292  
 Goldsmith, Joseph, Letter, 163  
 Goldsmith, Leon, 124  
 Goldstein, Bernard, 149, 179  
 Goldstein, H., 275  
 Goldstein, I., 235  
 Goodman, A. B., 146, 228, 292  
 Goodman, Clara Myers, 292  
 Goodman, Hannah, 292  
 Goodman, Kate, 292  
 Goodman, Nathan, 97  
 Goodman, Solomon, 293  
 Goodman, Virginia, 293  
 Gotthold, Ellis Milton, 158  
 Gotthold, Isaac H., 191  
 Gotthold, Jacob, 93, 230, 258, 259,  
     261, 267, 268  
 Gotthold, Joseph, 95  
 Grace-Street Baptist Church, 266  
 Grand Lodge Masons, 265  
 Grant, James H., 229  
 Grattan, Peachy R., 66  
 Gratz, Simon, 281  
 Grays to New York, 153  
 Green, Henry, 242  
 Green, William, 61  
 Greenabaum, Jacob, 97, 146  
 Greenberg, Bettie, 293  
 Greenebaum, Jacob, 293  
 Greenebaum, Rachel, 293  
 Greenebaum, Sarah, 293  
 Greenewald, Abraham, 95, 97, 206, 293  
 Greenewald, Amelia, 293  
 Greenewald, Nathan, 275, 276, 277, 293  
 Greenewald, Sophie, 293  
 Greenspon, Morris R., 234  
 Greentree, Albert, 293  
 Greentree, Bertha, 293  
 Greentree, Israel, 293

Greentree, Meyer, 200, 293  
 Greentree & Brother, 146  
 Grove-Avenue Baptist Church, 266  
 Guggenheimer, 258  
 Guggenheimer, Caroline, 293  
 Guggenheimer, Henrietta, 293  
 Guggenheimer, Henry, 70  
 Guggenheimer, Isaac, 126  
 Guggenheimer, Meyer, 95  
 Guggenheimer, S., 124, 146  
 Guggenheimer, Salomon, 93, 96, 293  
 Guggenheimer, Simon, 149, 179, 242  
 Guggenheimer, Suszkind, 293  
 Gundersheimer, J., 143, 261  
 Gunst, Abram, 200, 274, 293  
 Gunst, Bettie, 293  
 Gunst, Henry, 293  
 Gunst, Jeannette, 293  
 Gunst, Marx, 71  
 Gunst, Michael, 149, 179, 206  
 Gunst, Sam Beale, 294  
 Gunst, Walter, 294

## H

Hahn, Amelia, 294  
 Hahn, Gertrude, 201  
 Halyburton, Judge James D., 123  
 Harfeld, Abraham I., 319  
 Harfield, Hannah, 319  
 Harfield, Rev. L., 278  
 Harris, Abraham, 243, 253, 254  
 Harris, Dr. Abraham, 205, 258, 264,  
 269, 271, 294  
 Harris, Abram, 275  
 Harris, Ash, 122, 146, 294  
 Harris, Hannah, 294  
 Harris, Henry, 250  
 Harris, Henry, 275, 278  
 Harris, Juda, 294  
 Harris, Lena A., 294  
 Harris, M., 242  
 Harris, Marcus, 97, 294  
 Harris, Mary, 294  
 Harris, Michael, 94, 146, 294  
 Harris, Mordecai, 83  
 Harris, Moses, 189  
 Harris, Priscilla, 294  
 Harris, Rosa, 294  
 Harrison, M., 275, 276, 279  
 Harrison, President William Henry,  
 117  
 Hart, A. L., 39  
 Hart, Major Alexander, 157, 189,  
 201, 242  
 Hart, Benjamin, 146  
 Hart, Congressman Emanuel B., 173  
 Hart, George, 146  
 Hart, Lyon, 77, 240  
 Hart, Michael, 125  
 Hart & Moses, 146  
 Haskins, Richard O., 229  
 Haunstein, Solomon, 95  
 Hays, Catharine, 57, 66, 143, 230, 242  
 Hays, Judith, 57  
 Hays, Mrs. Rebecca, 143  
 Hays, Sally, 57  
 Hays, Slowey, 57, 92, 242  
 Hebrew Beneficial Society, 200, 245  
 Hebrew Cemetery, Chapter, 283  
 Hebrew Cemetery Co., 284  
 Hebrew and English Institute of  
 Beth Shalom, 226  
 "Hebrew Education," 227  
 Hebrew Free Loan Association, 233  
 Hebrew Home for Aged and In-  
 firm, 233  
 Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Asso-  
 ciation, 200  
 Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society,  
 200  
 Hebrew Ladies' Social Circle, 200  
 Hebrew Sheltering Aid Society, 233  
 Hebrew Sunday School, 199  
 Hebrew Union College, 118  
 Hebrew Young Men's Literary As-  
 sociation, 146  
 Hechinger, S., 274  
 Hecht & Bro., 143  
 Heilbronner, Dora, 294  
 Heiskell, Congressman, 247, 248  
 Held, Charles, 94, 96, 146, 294  
 Held, Isaac, 232, 264, 271, 272, 294  
 Held, Lewis, 143, 261, 271, 294  
 Held, Matilda, 294  
 Held, Mrs. Rosalie, 271, 294  
 Heller, Edwin M., 213

- Heller, Emanuel D., 96, 143, 261,  
262, 294  
Heller, Fannie, 294  
Heller, G., 126, 295  
Heller, Isaac, 295  
Heller, Jones, 98, 261  
Heller, Myer, 232, 295  
Heller, Samson, 146, 295  
Heller, William, 261  
Heller, William, 192, 200, 295  
Heller, William H., 262  
Hellstern, Hannah, 295  
Hellstern, Philip, 295  
Hellstern, Simon, 94, 143, 261, 295  
Henry, Aaron, 240, 275, 276, 277  
Henry, Patrick, 13, 15  
Henschel, David, 97  
Hentshel, Louis, 319  
Hess, David, 274  
Hess, Leopold, 319  
Hessberg, I., 194  
Hessberg, Yetta, 295  
Hexter, Henrietta, 295  
Hexter, Levi, 123, 179, 274, 295  
Hexter, Mayer, 295  
Hexter, Simeon, 179  
Hexter, Sophia, 295  
Hexter, M. & Son, 146  
Heyman, A. (Ga.), 195  
Hill, Robert Julias, 319  
Hillel Lodge, 200  
Hirsh, Abraham, 99, 123, 126, 141,  
143, 197, 242, 258, 259, 260, 261,  
262, 295  
Hirsh, Eliza, 126, 295  
Hirsh, Henry, 124  
Hirsh, Herman, 179, 295  
Hirsh, J. H., 295  
Hirsh, Michael, 97  
Hirsh, Moritz, 295  
Hirsh, S., 123, 125  
Hirsh, Samson, 126  
Hirsh, Siemond, 95, 97  
Hirsh, Sigismund, 143  
Hirshberg, Alexander, 250, 275,  
276, 320  
Hirshberg, Caroline, 295  
Hirshberg, H., 318  
Hirshberg, Henry E., 275, 277, 320  
Hirshberg, Joseph, 143, 179, 242, 295  
Hirshberg, David, 97  
Hirshberg, Philip, 199, 200, 276,  
277, 278, 320  
Hirshberg, S. I., 235  
Hirshberg, Sarah, 320  
Hertenstein, Mrs. Hannah, 320  
History Henrico Parish, 282  
Hofflin, Captain Mark, 171, 242  
Hoffman, Dr. A., 199, 264, 269, 295  
Hoffman, Herman, 295  
Hoffman, Ziporah, 296  
Hoge, Rev. Dr. Moses D., 167,  
168, 204, 266  
Hollander, Isaac, 126, 232, 274  
Hollywood Memorial Association,  
196  
Holtz, M., 256  
Holzinger, E., 143, 179, 274, 318  
Holzinger, Mrs. E., 200  
Hosea, Rachel, 296  
House of Israel, 249, 263 (see "Beth  
Israel")  
Howard, N. Pope, 61  
Hunt, Abraham S., 296  
Hunt, Charles, 52  
Hunt, Dniah, 296  
Hunt, Emanuel, 143, 296  
Hunt, Michael, 179  
Hunt, Mrs. Rachel, 143  
Hunt, Sarah E., 296  
Hunt, Solomon E., 67, 230, 296  
Hunt, Mrs. Solomon, 143  
Hustings, The Court of, Chapter, 76  
Hutzler, Abraham, 94, 86, 125, 126,  
143, 156, 242, 261, 296  
Hutzler, Alvin B., 213  
Hutzler, Amelia, 296  
Hutzler, Babett, 296  
Hutzler, Charles, 207, 210, 233, 243,  
256, 264, 266, 267, 270  
Hutzler, Charles, 179  
Hutzler, Fannie, 296  
Hutzler, Flora, 296  
Hutzler, Gabriel H., 296  
Hutzler, H., 146, 261  
Hutzler, Henrietta, 296



Hutzler, Henry S., 210, 232, 233  
 Hutzler, Isaac, 99, 274, 296  
 Hutzler, Jeanette, 296  
 Hutzler, John, 296  
 Hutzler, Lillie Schaap, 296  
 Hutzler, M., 143  
 Hutzler, Maurice, 94  
 Hutzler, Moritz, 242, 261, 296  
 Hutzler, Morris H., 296  
 Hutzler, Moses, 199, 233, 296  
 Hutzler, Sallie, 296  
 Hutzler, Sarah, 296  
 Hutzler, Sigmund L., 179, 297  
 Hutzler, Sophia, 297  
 Hutzler, Mrs. Abraham (Yetta),  
     218, 297  
 Hutzler & Lovenstein, 198  
 Hyman, Henry, 50, 94, 143, 230, 242  
 Hyman, Lewis, 50, 96, 139, 143, 171,  
     229, 242, 244, 247  
 Hyman, Mary Louisa, 297  
 Hyman, Rebecca, 297  
 Hyman, Mrs. Rebecca, 297  
 Hyman, Solomon, 94, 242  
 Hyneman, Herman, 98, 297  
 Hyneman, Isaac, 50, 93, 98, 117,  
     229, 230  
 Hyneman, Mrs. Isaac, 202  
 Hyneman, Jacob Ezekiel, 192  
 Hyneman, L., 143

I

I. O. B. B. Constitution Grand  
     Lodge, 203  
 Indictments—Sunday Law and  
     Faro, 81  
 Indignation Insurance Meeting, 196  
 Introductory, Chapter, 11  
 Isaacs, Abram, 149, 150, 180  
 Isaacs, David, 240, 281, 297  
 Isaacs, George, 242  
 Isaacs, Hetty Hayes, 14  
 Isaacs, Isaac A., 242  
 Isaacs, Isaiah, Chapter, 13—21, 29,  
     32, 63, 64, 77, 121, 240, 275, 281, 282  
 Isaacs, Isaiah's Children, 15  
 Isaacs, Isaiah & Co., 14, 15  
 Isaacs, Mary (Molly), 14, 32

Iseman, David, 200  
 Iseman, Isaac, 96, 261  
 Iseman, Isaac C., 297  
 Iseman, L., 274  
 Iseman, Marx, 197  
 Israel, Hannah Rebecca, 117  
 Israel, Rev. Eleazar Joseph, 117

## J

Jackson, General T. J. (Stonewall),  
     171  
 Jacob, Isaac, 95  
 Jacobs, A. L., 275  
 Jacobs, Adelaide F., 93  
 Jacobs, Augusta, 320  
 Jacobs, Caroline, 297  
 Jacobs, Catarine, 297  
 Jacobs, Catherine, 85  
 Jacobs, David, 206, 297  
 Jacobs, Elizabeth, 130  
 Jacobs, Eva, 297  
 Jacobs, George, 146, 197, 198, 201,  
     222, 242, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250,  
     252, 257, 277  
 Jacobs, H. (S. C.), 195  
 Jacobs, Harris, 320  
 Jacobs, Rev. Henry S., 146, 227,  
     245, 246, 251, 265  
 Jacobs, Henry S., School of, 142  
 Jacobs, Hetty, 43, 90, 93  
 Jacobs, Isaac, 275, 276  
 Jacobs, J., 70  
 Jacobs, Joseph, 85, 130, 180  
 Jacobs, Kieve, 275, 318, 320  
 Jacobs, Martha J., 297  
 Jacobs, Molly, 320  
 Jacobs, Morris, 297  
 Jacobs, Moses, 281  
 Jacobs, Nathaniel F., 297  
 Jacobs, Regina Stiebel, 297  
 Jacobs, Solomon, Chapter, 41—36,  
     38, 39, 64, 65, 81, 84, 85, 87, 90, 93,  
     105, 129, 130, 133, 136, 241, 297  
 Jacobs, Solomon's Children, 91  
 Jacobs, Solomon, Acting Mayor,  
     85, 86  
 Jacobs, Mrs. Solomons, 242  
 Jacobs, Solomon B., 94

- Jacobs, William, 298  
 Jacobs, Wolf, 275, 297  
 Jacobson, Henry, 298  
 Jacobson, M., 97  
 Jacobson, Moses Lazarus, 96, 97, 98,  
     200, 242, 249, 252, 254, 258, 298  
 Jacobson, Rebecca, 298  
 Jacobson, S., 278  
 Jacoby, L., 277, 278  
 James River and Kanawha Canal  
     Co., 48  
 Jarmulowsky, Aaron, 320  
 Jefferson, Cadet, 120  
 Jefferson Club, 231, 232  
 Jefferson Literary Association, 232  
 Jefferson Literary and Social Circle,  
     232  
 Jefferson Memorial, 204  
 Jefferson, Thomas, 73  
 Jewish Branch Socialist Party, 235  
 Jewish Congress Committee Meeting,  
     208  
 Jewish National Workers' Alliance,  
     235  
 Jewish War Relief Mass Meeting,  
     207  
 Joel, Birdie, 320  
 Jonas, Major S. A., 173  
 Jones, the "Rebel War Clerk," 172  
 Jones, James Alfred, 61  
 Jones, Lorenzo, 251  
 Joseph, Isaac, 88  
 Joseph, J., 38  
 Joseph, Joseph, 129, 131  
 Joseph, Joseph L., 279  
 Joseph, L., 39  
 Joseph, Lazarus, 84, 85, 130, 298  
 Joseph, L. & Co., 83  
 Joseph, L. & Son, 133  
 Joseph, S., 38  
 Joseph, Solomon, 89, 131  
 Josephs, Isabella, 298  
 Josephson, Emanuel, 236, 237, 238  
 Joynes, Judge W. T., 61  
 Judah, Abigail, 92, 298  
 Judah, Abraham, 77, 78  
 Judah, Baruch H., 55, 76, 77, 79,  
     80, 88, 105, 129, 133, 134, 135, 230,  
     240, 241  
 Judah, Baruch's Child, 130  
 Judah, Mrs. B. H., 242  
 Judah, B. W., 75  
 Judah, David, 39, 44, 46, 72, 73, 74,  
     90, 136  
 Judah, David & Co., 44, 45  
 Judah, Emanuel, 81, 82  
 Judah, Gershom, 38, 81, 129, 240  
 Judah, Mrs. Hillel, 135  
 Judah, Rev. Isaac H., 35, 39, 44, 85,  
     90, 105, 129, 133, 240, 298  
 Judah, Manuel, 39, 44, 72, 73, 77,  
     78, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 105, 127, 133,  
     240, 241, 242, 279, 283  
 Judah, Moses H., 38, 73, 80, 81, 85,  
     129, 133  
 Judah, Rachel, 93  
 Judah Street, 46  
 Judah's Addition, 46
- K**
- Kadden, Aaron, 180  
 Kahn, Adolphus, 97  
 Kahn, G. A., 298  
 Kahnweiler, Daniel B., 298  
 Kahnweiler, Martin VanBuren, 298  
 Kaminsky, A., 234  
 Kann, Gustavus (Miss.), 195, 298  
 Karp, Dr. L., 214  
 Kasminski, Jacob, 189, 298  
 Kass, Eugene H., 299  
 Kass, Godfrey A., 299  
 Katz, Jacob, son of Asher, 33  
 Kaufman, A. H., 71  
 Kaufman, Flora, 320  
 Kaufman, Henry, 274  
 Kaufman, I. H., 232  
 Kaufman, M., 200, 275, 276  
 Kaufman, Tena, 299  
 Kaufman, Joel, 299  
 Kayton, Louis, 180  
 Keeling, Gabriel, 299  
 Keiley, Anthony M., 53, 215  
 Keiley Incident, The, Chapter, 215  
 Keiley, Mrs. Rebecca Davis, 215  
 Kempner, Hannah, 320

Kempner, Joseph, 275  
 Kempner, Mandel, 242, 299  
 Keneseth Israel, Chapter, 275—199,  
     248, 250, 279, 318, 319  
 Keneseth Israel Cemetery, 69  
 Keneseth Israel School, 230  
 Kerr, Rev. Dr. R. P., 203  
 Kessler, Mrs. Nathan, 235  
 King, Jacob, 299  
 King, Miss Lucy, 226  
 Kirsh, Alfred J., 213  
 Kirsh, Fannie, 299  
 Kirsh, Henry, 274, 299  
 Kirsh, Jacob, 94, 96, 143, 274  
 Kirsh, Joseph, 126, 180, 274, 299  
 Kirsh, Myer, 299  
 Kirsh, Mrs. Myer, 272  
 Kirshbaum, Levi, 320  
 Kirshbaum, Mina, 320  
 Klein, Rabbi David, 278  
 Kline, Abraham, 299  
 Kline, Leah, 299  
 Kohn, Resta, 299  
 Kohut, Dr. George Alexander, 32, 128  
 Koplowitz, Rev. I., 204, 278  
 Kopple, Herman, 180, 299  
 Kosciusko, Thaddeus, 51  
 Kossuth, Ludwig, 61  
 Kraker, Abraham, 95, 76, 97  
 Kraker, Julius, 200, 248, 250, 299  
 Kraker, Myer, 275, 276  
 Kreslowski, Samuel, 299  
 Kronheimer, Isaac, 299  
 Kronheimer, Joseph, 299  
 Kronheimer, Rosa, 299  
 Kursheedt, Alexander, 92  
 Kursheedt, Ashur, 92  
 Kursheedt, Edwin I., 158, 201, 242  
 Kursheedt, Emanuel, 242  
 Kursheedt, Israel Bear, 86, 132, 133,  
     137, 239, 241, 243

# L

Labenberg, A., 299  
 Labenberg, Dr. Charles A., 214  
 Ladies' Auxiliary, Y. M. H. A., 235  
 Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society, 233  
 Ladies' Hebrew Association, 231

Ladies' Beneficial Association, 231  
 Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association, 231  
 Ladies' Hebrew Memorial Association, 196  
 Lafayette Dinner, 42, 60, 135  
 Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter, 264  
 Lafayette Toasts—Samuel Myers,  
     Jacob Mordecai, Solomon Jacobs,  
     G. A. Myers, 135  
 Lambert, General William, 229  
 Lange, Adolph, 95  
 Lange, Solomon, 299  
 Lawyers, 213  
 Lazarus, Aaron, 299  
 Lazarus, E. L., 243  
 Lazarus, Miss Emily, 300  
 Lazarus, Isaac, 88, 133  
 Lazarus, M., 300  
 Leahman, A. (S. C.), 195  
 Lebrecht, Sophia, 300  
 Lee Camp Hall, 255  
 Lee, General Robert E., Letters  
     from, 161, 162, 163  
 Lee's Opinion of Lincoln, 173  
 Leeser, Isaac, Chapter, 54—31, 38,  
     136, 226, 230, 231, 239, 241, 243,  
     251, 252, 257  
 Leeser, Whig Editorial on, 55  
 Legislative Petitions—  
     Against Northern Interference, 38  
     Ahabath Israel, 262  
     Bank Wanted, 129  
     To Extend Western Boundary, 37  
     Gambling, 136  
     Henrico Citizens' Remonstrance, 14  
     To Improve James River, 39  
     Jury Complaint, 129  
     Kursheedt, I. B., Fine of, 135  
     Marshall Theatre, 138  
     Museum, 134  
     Payment for Slave, 139  
     People to Elect Mayor, 134  
     Southside Railroad and Canal, 136  
 Lehman, Adolph, 97  
 Lehman, Henry E., 95  
 Lehman, Julia D., 300  
 Lehman, Sam, 300

- Leibermuth, Rachel, 300  
 Leigh, Benjamin Wakins, 45  
 Lesser, Rev. Joseph, 267, 278  
 Letterman, Yettah, 300  
 Levinsohn, Mrs. Janie, 211  
 Leventhal, Isaac, 96  
 Leveque, Jacob, 300  
 Levin, H., 275  
 Levin, S. L., 189  
 Levin, S. M., 243  
 Levy, Aaron, 281  
 Levy, Abraham, Sr., 49, 93, 97, 99,  
     103, 125, 139, 143, 201, 240, 242, 300  
 Levy, A., Jr., 143, 200, 201, 222, 242,  
     245, 300  
 Levy, Mrs. Abraham, 253  
 Levy, Abraham I., 50, 157, 192  
 Levy, Adeline Hyneman, 201  
 Levy, Alexander, 151, 180, 300  
 Levy, Alexander H., 180  
 Levy, Ash, 143, 198, 300  
 Levy Brothers, Three in Confederate  
     Army, 154  
 Levy, Charles, 206  
 Levy, Cornelia Bernard (Sarah Ra-  
     chel), 201, 301  
 Levy, Daniel, 180  
 Levy, Daniel A., 300  
 Levy, Edwin L., 233  
 Levy, Elizabeth, 300  
 Levy, Emanuel G., 149, 180  
 Levy, Dr. Ernest C., 201, 211, 256  
 Levy, Eugene H., 156  
 Levy, Ezekiel J., 50, 74, 143, 149,  
     151, 152, 180, 200, 201, 243, 249,  
     250, 253, 254, 256, 279, 282, 300  
 Levy, Ezekiel J.'s Reply to Miss  
     Lovenstein, 150  
 Levy, Mrs. E. J., 215, 253  
 Levy, Mrs. Frances, 53, 253, 254  
 Levy, Hannah, 97  
 Levy, Helen S., 300  
 Levy, Dr. H. H., 200, 201, 211,  
     256, 279  
 Levy, Isaac, 97  
 Levy, Isaac A., 49, 74, 98, 136, 201,  
     230, 242, 244, 300  
 Levy, Isaac J., 149, 151, 152, 181,  
     201, 301  
 Levy, Jacob A., 49, 71, 92, 93, 97,  
     115, 117, 118, 125, 136, 143, 156,  
     157, 201, 301  
 Levy, Mrs. Jacob A. (Martha Eze-  
     kiel), 202, 301  
 Levy, Jefferson M., 203  
 Levy, Joseph, 35, 97, 149, 150, 181, 301  
 Levy, Joseph L., 71, 232, 233  
 Levy, L., 126  
 Levy, Lenora, 201  
 Levy, Leopold, 189, 254, 301  
 Levy, Lewis B., 94, 143  
 Levy, Louis P., 168, 182  
 Levy, Lyonell, 97  
 Levy, Miss M., 194  
 Levy, Miss M., 253  
 Levy, Marcus, 36, 38, 82, 83, 88,  
     121, 127, 128, 133  
 Levy, Mary, 301  
 Levy, Mary Louisa (Miriam),  
     201, 301  
 Levy, Miriam (Mrs. Ash), 301  
 Levy, Monro, 242  
 Levy, Myer A., 242  
 Levy, Moses, 182  
 Levy, Surgeon-General Moses Al-  
     bert, 140, 201  
 Levy, P., 275  
 Levy, Pinachas, 320  
 Levy, Rachel, 320  
 Levy, Miss Rachel C., 201, 257  
 Levy, Mrs. Rachel C., 201, 256  
 Levy, Rachel Virginia, 301  
 Levy, Ralph J., 232, 235  
 Levy, Rebecca, 97  
 Levy, Rebecca, 201  
 Levy, Rosena, 301  
 Levy, Sampson, 190, 274  
 Levy, Sarah I., 201, 248  
 Levy, Solomon, 195, 301  
 Levy, Theodore J., 278  
 Levy, Commodore Uriah Phillips, 205  
 Levy, Virginia, 301  
 Levycontent, Simon, 82  
 Levi, Manasse, 95  
 Lewis, Lewis, 182





- Marks, Hyman, 80, 82, 83, 85, 130  
 Marks, Mordecai, 39, 83, 84, 122, 130  
 Marks, Myer, 38  
 Marks, Samuel, 138  
 Marks, Solomon, 77, 79, 130, 133, 134  
 Marshall, Colonel Charles, 166, 167  
 Marshall, Chief Justice John, 13,  
     19, 28, 36, 63, 64, 83, 122, 135, 223  
 Marshall Theatre, 67  
 Marx Family, Chapter, 47  
 Marx, Asher, 85, 240  
 Marx, Charles, 75, 92, 97, 241, 303  
 Marx, Catherine, 85  
 Marx, Emma, 98, 230, 242, 303  
 Marx, Mrs. Frances, 303  
 Marx, Dr. Frederick, 74, 75, 125,  
     144, 229, 241  
 Marx, George, 85, 86, 90  
 Marx, Henry, 85, 97  
 Marx, Joseph, 36, 43, 58, 65, 78, 80,  
     83, 84, 85, 86, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93,  
     105, 122, 133, 240, 241, 303  
 Marx, Mordecai, 133  
 Marx, Richa, 85, 303  
 Marx, Samuel, 92, 93, 97, 125, 144,  
     241, 303  
 Marx, Susanna, 303  
 Marx, Wilhemina, 92, 242, 303  
 Marx, Joseph & Son, 67  
 Marx's Addition, 49  
 Masinter, Morris L., 214  
 Mason, Mrs. James Y., 24  
 Masonic Hall, 19  
 Matzos, \$150; Holiday Contribution,  
     \$200, 248  
 Maury, Matthew Fontaine, 119  
 Maury, Richard L., 61  
 May, Birdie B., 303  
 May, David, 303  
 May, Hannah, 303  
 May, Irving I., 214  
 May, Jacob, 97, 264, 303, 318  
 May, Meyer, 97, 303  
 May, Moses, 211, 232, 264  
 May, Mrs. Moses, 231  
 May, Yetta, 303  
 Mayer, Rev. Dr. A. L., 52, 100, 125,  
     197, 227, 273, 277  
 Mayer, Adolph, 95  
 Mayer, Babette, 303  
 Mayer, Frederick, 97  
 Mayer, Max, 183  
 Mayer, Solomon C., 303  
 Mayo, Edward, 125  
 Mayo, Joseph, 67, 103, 108, 111,  
     112, 196, 197  
 Mayo, Lena, 304  
 McDonald & Lyons, 144  
 M'Evoy, C. A., 229  
 McFarland, William H., 60  
 McGill, Bishop, 141  
 Mendelssohn Literary Association,  
     232  
 Mendes, Rev. Isaac P., 199, 253,  
     254, 257  
 Mendes, Rev. Jacob De Sola, 244  
 Mendoza, Rev. Louis D., 267  
 Mercantile Club, 232  
 Meyer, Abraham M., 304  
 Meyer, Dinah Schaap, 304  
 Meyer, Eli C., 304  
 Meyer, Henry H., 232, 304  
 Meyer, Julius, 122, 124, 274, 304  
 Meyer, Marx, 95  
 Meyer, Dr. Nathan, 304  
 Michael, I., 200, 275  
 Michael, Lena, 320  
 Michael, Max, 320  
 Michael, William, 206  
 Michelbacher, Rev. Maxmilian J.,  
     96, 98, 99, 141, 144, 163, 164, 169,  
     197, 198, 199, 210, 222, 225, 226,  
     231, 247, 249, 258, 260, 262, 263,  
     264, 268, 275, 277, 304  
 Michelbacher, Mary Rachel, 304  
 Michelbacher, Miriam, 304  
 "Middle" Street, 282  
 Miller, Abraham, 304  
 Miller, E. B., 195  
 Miller, N. S., 125, 200, 256, 304  
 Millhiser, Amelia, 304  
 Millhiser, Bertha, 304  
 Millhiser, Charles, 200, 264  
 Millhiser, Emanuel, 304  
 Millhiser, Emma, 304  
 Millhiser, Gustavus, 264, 304



- Myers, Catherine Hays, 57, 242,  
257, 306
- Myers, Caroline, 203
- Myers, E. T. D., 57, 59, 125, 203, 342
- Myers, Eliza Kennon, 125, 306
- Myers, Ella C., 49, 57, 242, 253, 306
- Myers, Elkanah, 86
- Myers, Emanuel, 92, 242
- Myers, Esther, 306
- Myers, Fanny, 306
- Myers, Fred S., 306
- Myers, George R., 144
- Myers, Gustavus Adolphus, Chap-  
ter, 60—49, 57, 66, 86, 89, 92, 97,  
123, 125, 130, 137, 138, 144, 196,  
227, 229, 230, 231, 241, 249, 250, 317
- Myers Hannah, 91
- Myers, Harriet, 57, 242, 253, 306
- Myers, Henry, M. D., 57, 86, 95,  
97, 144, 222, 241, 306
- Myers, Herman J., 99, 156, 184, 306
- Myers, Mrs. H. J., Jr., 234
- Myers, Isabella, 306
- Myers, Isadore, 158, 192, 306
- Myers, Commander Joseph, 57, 58,  
59, 130, 144, 184, 317
- Myers, Joseph, 92, 94, 96, 98, 99,  
144, 242, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262,  
270, 306
- Myers, Joseph's Infant Children, 99
- Myers, Joyce Mears, 58, 307
- Myers, Judah, 144
- Myers, Judith Hays, 24, 60, 307
- Myers, Julia, 57, 242, 253, 257, 307
- Myers, Lawrence, 224
- Myers, Letter Carrier, 145
- Myers, Catharine, 307
- Myers, Levi I., 91, 281
- Myers, Levy J., 242, 307
- Myers, Louis A., 74, 149, 184
- Myers, Louisa, 307
- Myers, M., 136
- Myers, M. & B., 84
- Myers, Miss Mary, 171, 257
- Myers, Marx, 154, 184, 195, 307
- Myers, Max, 99
- Myers, Moritz A., 95, 97
- Myers, Mordecai, 240
- Myers, Moses, 83, 121, 144
- Myers, Moses, of Norfolk, 105
- Myers, Moses A., 82
- Myers, Moses E., 243, 307
- Myers, Moses Mears, 22, 39, 47, 57,  
58, 83, 85, 92, 129, 133, 242, 307
- Myers, Myer, 47, 50, 58, 99, 242
- Myers, Rachel, 49, 86, 242, 307
- Myers, Rachel Hayes, 57, 59, 317
- Myers, Rebecca, 49, 57, 86, 242,  
248, 253, 307
- Myers, Rhac, 307
- Myers, Richea, 47, 58
- Myers, Miss Sally, 242
- Myers, Sally Hays, 307
- Myers, Samuel, 36, 39, 47, 57, 58,  
60, 78, 79, 83, 84, 85, 86, 92, 105,  
121, 130, 132, 133, 138, 241, 283, 307
- Myers, Mrs. S., 230
- Myers, Samuel, Jr., 91, 133
- Myers, Samuel Hays, 49, 57, 60,  
74, 86, 88, 89, 97, 122, 130, 136,  
137, 138, 222, 241, 307
- Myers, Colonel Samuel S., 67, 91, 140
- Myers, Sigmund, 307
- Myers, Solomon, 144, 184, 229
- Myers, Solomon A., 70, 140, 249
- Myers, Solomon H., 224
- Myers, Miss Virginia, 257, 307
- Myers, William B., 62, 194, 317
- Myers, Mrs. William B., 200
- Myers & Jahnke's Clock, 142

## N

- Nachman, Jennatta, 307
- Nachmann, Henry, 307
- Nachmann, Jacob, 95, 307
- Nachmann, Nannie, 307
- Nachmann, Rachel, 308
- Nathans, J. H., 78, 79
- National Conference Jewish Char-  
ities, 206
- Native Richmonders in the Northern  
Army, 191
- Naturalization League, 235
- Neighborhood House, 234
- Nelson, Amelia, 308
- Nelson, Fannie, 308



Nelson, Henriette Adler, 308  
 Nelson, Leon M., 212, 266, 267  
 Nelson, Marx, 308  
 Nelson, M., 249  
 Nelson, Morris, 96, 146, 242, 250, 256  
 Nelson, Moses, 308  
 Nelson, Nathan W., 96, 99, 264, 271  
 Nelson, N. W. & Co., 144  
 Nelson, William B., 232  
 Neuman, Henry, 98, 122, 261, 308  
 Neuman, John S., 198, 261, 308  
 Newman, Amelia, 308  
 Newman, Bernard, 308  
 Newman, Bertha, 308  
 Newman, Isaac, 184  
 Newman, Myer, 308  
 Newman, Rachel, 308  
 Nordlinger, Isaac, 97, 146  
 Northern Soldiers Subsequently Re-  
 siding in Richmond, 192

## O

Oakwood Cemetery, Chapter, 318  
 Oberndorfer, Babette and Moses, 308  
 Oberndorfer, Rachel, 308  
 O'Connell, Bishop Dennis J., 207  
 Oelsner, A., 124  
 O'Ferrall, Governor Charles T., 52  
 Old Dominion Debating Society,  
 227, 231  
 Old Marriage Records, 242  
 Oppenheimer, 258, 259  
 Oppenheimer, Abraham, 96  
 Oppenheimer, Babbette, 308  
 Oppenheimer, Samuel, 94, 146  
 Organizations, January 1, 1877, 199  
 Otey, Captain G. G., Letter of, 186  
 Otto, Jeannatta, 308  
 Oury, S. (Miss.), 195

## P

Page, George, 251  
 Pallen, Isabella, 223  
 Pallen, Solomon, 79, 82, 242  
 Pallen, Ziddora, 308  
 Panic in Synagogue, 198  
 Paradise Lodge, 200  
 Passamaneck, Mrs. H., 233

People's Spontaneous Convention, 148  
 Pepper, Catharine, 308  
 Pepper, Esther, 308  
 Pepper, L. J. (I.), 144, 308  
 Peyser, Elias, 308  
 Peyser, Emma Putzel, 308  
 Peyser, Jacob, 97, 125, 156, 246  
 Peyser, Dr. Mark W., 212  
 Philip, Caroline, 242, 308  
 Phillip, Abraham, 72  
 Phillips, N. S., 243  
 Phillips, Mrs. Caroline Lyon, 53,  
 144, 230  
 Phillips, Rev. Elias G., 278  
 Phillips, Henry, 51  
 Phillips, Jacob, 73  
 Phillips, Joseph, 278  
 Phillips, Samson, 184  
 Physicians, 214  
 Pike, Moses, 144  
 Pike, Samson, 242, 309  
 Pincus, Edward, 229  
 Pinto Prayer Book, 240  
 Plaut, Hugo H., 149, 184  
 Playing Cards "Arrested," 124  
 Pleasants, Archibald, 66  
 Pleasants, John Hampden, 55  
 Poe, Edgar Allan, 52  
 Pollak, Armin, 309  
 Pollock, Edward, 44  
 Pollock & Schloss, 146  
 Pollok, Abraham, 85  
 Pollok, Solomon, 85  
 Population, 1800, 127  
 Post A, T. P. A., 205  
 Pride of Richmond Lodge, 235  
 Priest, William, 14  
 Progressive Literary Association, 232  
 Promissory Note, Old, 132  
 Proskauer, John, 99, 193, 242, 309  
 Proskauer, Samuel, 204  
 Prince, Henry, 144  
 Purcell, C. W., 229  
 Putzel, Adam L., 273, 274, 309  
 Putzel, Carrie, 320  
 Putzel, Mrs. Dinah, 309  
 Pyle, Belle, 309  
 Pyle, D. Hardy, 185, 242, 249, 250, 309

Pyle, Eugene C., 206  
 Pyle, Lewis, 91, 92, 242  
 Pyle, Rebecca, 93  
 Pyle, Wolfe B., 89, 91, 93, 242, 309

## Q

Quoit Club, 36

## R

Raab, Emanuel, 212  
 Randolph, Dr., 204  
 Randolph, Edmund, 18  
 Raphael, Charlotte, 130  
 Raphael, Isaac, 39, 87  
 Raphael, Solomon, 36, 39, 78, 80,  
     81, 82, 83, 84, 129, 130, 133, 134  
 Raphael, Isaac & Co., 133  
 Raphael & Jacobs, 78  
 Reese, Michael, 93, 228  
 Reese, Samuel, 144  
 Rehine, Mrs. Rachel Judah, 39, 241  
 Rehine, Zalma, Chapter, 37—36, 44,  
     54, 72, 73, 78, 79, 81, 83, 105, 122,  
     240, 241, 279  
 Rehine & Judah, 133  
 Reisner, Heineman, 96, 144, 309  
 Reisner, Rebecca, 309  
 Reinheimer, William, 200  
 Relief Lodge, I. O. B. S., 235  
 Residents About 1820, 132  
 Residents About 1840, 138  
 Revolutionary Prisoners, 17  
 Rice, Catharine, 309  
 Rice, Isaac, 146  
 Rice, Jacob, 97  
 Rice & Myers, 146  
 Richardson, General William H., 37  
 Richmond Amicable Association, 62  
 Richmond Blues, Chapter, 72  
 Richmond Blues, Many Jews Mem-  
     bers of, 35  
 Richmond, Description of in 1779, 13  
 Richmond Grays, Chapter, 153—74  
 Richmond Junior Literary Society,  
     230, 232  
 Richmond Library Association,  
     55, 230

Richmond Lodge, B'rith Abraham,  
     235  
 Richmond Lodge, No. 10, Masons,  
     21, 59, 60, 222  
 Richmond Made Capital, 13  
 Richmond Social Circle, 232  
 Richmond Zionist Society, 235  
 Rimmon Lodge, 199, 233  
 Rindsburg, A., 309  
 Rindsburg, Sarah, 309  
 Ritchie, Thomas, Jr., 55  
 Ritchie, William F., 229  
 Robinson, A. (Ga.), 195  
 Robinson, Poitiaux, 229  
 Robinson, Rebecca, 309  
 Rohr, Charles, 249, 274  
 Rohr, Hannah, 309  
 Roll of Honor, Chapter, 175  
 Ronick, L., 280  
 Rose, Benjamin, 309  
 Rose, D., 261  
 Rose, David, 309  
 Rose, David L., 309  
 Rose, Hannah, 309  
 Rose, L. & M., 144  
 Rose, Morris W., 96, 144, 229  
 Rose, Regina, 309  
 Rose, Samuel, 90, 96, 144, 261, 309  
 Rosenau, Rev. Dr. William, 267  
 Rosenbacher, Sigmund, 309  
 Rosenbaum, Mrs. Ida Hutzler,  
     233, 310  
 Rosenbaum, Mrs. Isabella M.,  
     231, 310  
 Rosenbaum, Joseph, 94, 96, 98, 99,  
     259, 261, 262, 310  
 Rosenbaum, J. & M., 123  
 Rosenbaum, Michael, 94, 99, 123,  
     264, 310  
 Rosenbaum, Seligman M., 95, 97, 310  
 Rosenbaum, Sydney Beale, 310  
 Rosenberg, J. (Ga.), 194  
 Rosenberg, Michael, 190  
 Rosenberg, Morris, 95, 146  
 Rosenbloom, Rebecca L., 310  
 Rosendorf, D., 200  
 Rosendorf, J., 310  
 Rosendorf, M. J., 190, 275

- Rosenfeld, Babette, 98  
 Rosenfeld, Clara, 310  
 Rosenfeld, E., 258, 261  
 Rosenfeld, Emanuel, 93, 95, 98, 310  
 Rosenfeld, H., 259, 261  
 Rosenfeld, Henry, 93, 94, 95, 98,  
     224, 262  
 Rosenfeld, Isaac, 94, 98  
 Rosenfeld, L., 258  
 Rosenfeld, Lewis, 95  
 Rosenfeld, Louis, 259  
 Rosenfeld, Martha, 320  
 Rosenfeld, Michael, 320  
 Rosenfeld, Monroe, 224  
 Rosenfeld, N. K., 230  
 Rosenfeld, S., 258, 259  
 Rosenfeld, Sabina, 94, 224, 310  
 Rosenfeld, Samson, 96, 242  
 Rosenfeld, Sidney, 224  
 Rosenfeld, Simon, 226, 242  
 Rosenfeld, Sophia, 310  
 Rosenfeldt, I., 222  
 Rosenfels, S., 262  
 Rosenfels, S., 258, 262  
 Rosenfels, Samson, 98, 259, 261  
 Rosenfels, Simon, 185, 231  
 Rosenfield, Mrs. E., 144  
 Rosenfield, H., 258  
 Rosenfield, H. & Brother, 144  
 Rosenfield, Lewis, 93  
 Rosenfield, S. & Son, 144  
 Rosenham, Adella, 310  
 Rosenham, Henry, 242, 262  
 Rosenheim, Bernhard, 320  
 Rosenheim, Delia, 310  
 Rosenheim, Fannie, 310  
 Rosenheim, H., 259  
 Rosenheim, Heinrich, 74, 93, 96,  
     149, 150, 185  
 Rosenheim, I., 258  
 Rosenheim, Meriam, 320  
 Rosenstock, Malchen, 310  
 Rosenthal, Lewis, 243  
 Rosenthal, M., 261  
 Rosenthal, Marcus, 96  
 Rosenthal, Yetta, 321  
 Rosenthal, Isaac, 94  
 Rosenthal, Jeannette, 310  
 Roth, Frank, 278  
 Rothschild, Julius C., 310  
 Rovelsky, Benjamin, 310  
 Royal Arch Chapter, 19, 21  
 Rubinson, Rev. M., 245  
 Ruffner, Superintendent W. H., 227  
 Rund, Sarah, 310
- S**
- Saal, H., 144  
 Saal, Henry, 96  
 Sabbath Pledge Signed, 197  
 Sale, Rev. Dr. Samuel, 267  
 Salomon, Abraham, 95  
 Salomon, Babette, 310  
 Salomon, Carrie, 310  
 Salomon, Ezekiel, 50, 81, 97, 125,  
     146, 242, 310  
 Salomon, Henry, 310  
 Salomon, Joseph, 311  
 Salomon, Rebecca, 311  
 Salaries Anticipated, 247  
 Salomonsky, H. L., 311  
 Salomonsky, Mrs. M., 311  
 Sampson, E. J. (Texas), 194  
 Samuel, Michael, 122  
 Samuel, Moses, 78  
 Samuels, Abraham, 242  
 Samuels, Bernard, 199, 311  
 Samuels, Levy, 274, 321  
 Saudek, Israel, 94, 242, 258  
 Schaap, Alice, 311  
 Schaap, Charles E., 311  
 Schaap, Leon, 199, 242, 311  
 Schaap, Walter, 206  
 Schefferman, Rev. A., 278  
 Schloss, Louis, 311  
 Schloss, Nathan S., 144, 311  
 Scloss, Sophia, 311  
 Schnurman, Henry, 311  
 School, Beth Ahabah, 225, 226  
 Schoenthal, Joseph, 149, 185  
 Scholarship, Richmond College, 228  
 Schonfarber, Gershon, 311  
 Schriver, David, 185  
 Schriver, Isaac, 74, 144, 150, 172,  
     227, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251  
 Schriver, Martha, 311

- Schriver, Moses, 185  
 Schulhofer, Gustav, 311  
 Schulhofer, Samuel, 311  
 Schultz, Mrs. Deborah, 311  
 Schultz, Marcus, 144, 274, 311  
 Schultz, N., 275  
 Schultz, Samuel M., 311  
 Schwabacher, Myer, 186, 200, 311  
 Schwabacher, S., 186  
 Schwartz, Hannah, 311  
 Schwartz, Julius, 312  
 Schwartz, Maier J., 312  
 Schwartz, Max, 312  
 Schwartz, Menah, 312  
 Schwartz, Seligman, 186, 274, 312  
 Schwarz, H., 125  
 Schwarz, Herman, 186, 243  
 Schwarz, Myer, 186  
 Schwarzschild, Herman, 243, 311  
 Schwarzschild, William H., 232  
 Schweitzer, H., 144  
 Schweitzer, Lewis, 96, 145, 261, 312  
 Schweitzer, Mrs. Mina, 312  
 Seddon, J. A., 164  
 Seixas, Benjamin, 36, 38  
 Seixas, Dr. Gershom Mendes, 241  
 Seixas, H. L., 74  
 Seixas, Rev. Isaac B., 39, 73, 74,  
     83, 85, 93, 105, 130, 133, 136, 241, 257  
 Seixas, Theresa J., 92  
 Seldner, Isaac, 195  
 Seldner, Martin and Ida, 312  
 Sellinger, Fanny, 312  
 Seminarium, 259, 260  
 Seminary at Warrenton, N. C., 23  
 Semon, Benjamin, 312  
 Semon, Emanuel, 74, 92, 93, 144,  
     150, 172, 222, 242  
 Semon, Jacob S., 149, 186  
 Semon, Jacob's Resemblance to  
     Booth, 173  
 Semon, Joseph, 242, 312  
 Semon, Katie, 312  
 Shapiro, Isidor, 214  
 Shearith Israel, 236, 243  
 Sheppard, William Y., Jr., 226  
 Sheur, Jonathan (La.), 195  
 Shildesheim, Mayer, 312  
 Shildesheim, Ross, 312  
 Siegel, M., 235  
 Siegel, Samuel, son of Hayyim, 33  
 Silverman, L., 278  
 Simon, Rev. Abram, 267  
 Simon, Asher, 95, 275  
 Simon, Fredericka, 321  
 Simon, Fredericks, 321  
 Simon, Isaac, 91, 186  
 Simon, Lottie, 312  
 Simon, Nathan, 186  
 Simon, Sarah, 312  
 Simson, Solomon, 237  
 Slaughter, Caroline, 312  
 Slaughter, Gabriel, 312  
 Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation,  
     Chapter, 279—238, 255, 277  
 Sir Moses Montefiore Cemetery, 322  
 Sir Moses Montefiore Congregation,  
     Notes Presented to, 256  
 Sir Moses Montefiore School,  
     230, 234  
 Slaves "at Large," 92  
 Slaves, Security for Debt, 15  
 Smith, Abraham, 98, 156, 242  
 Smith, Abraham, Captain Otey's Let-  
     ter to, 186  
 Smith, Augustus, 186  
 Smith, D. L., 230  
 Smith, Henry, 186, 195, 231, 312  
 Soher, Solomon, 87, 133  
 Soldiers' Section, Epitaphs in, 194  
 Soldiers' Section, Chapter, 194  
 Solis, Sarah H., 312  
 Solmon, A., 321  
 Solms, Amalia, 312  
 Solms, S., 275  
 Solomon, A., 275  
 Solomon, Haym, 18  
 Solomon, Henry, 242  
 Solomon, Isaac, 67, 68, 69, 81, 91,  
     92, 144, 242, 312  
 Solomon, J., 274  
 Solomon, Janet, 313  
 Solomon, Judith, 29  
 Solomon Lodge, 200  
 Solomon, M., 234, 280  
 Solomon, Mayer, 33



- Solomon, Rachel, 313  
 Solomon, S., 39  
 Solomon, S., 321  
 Solomon, Simon, 81, 89, 97, 133  
 Solomons, Benjamin, 240  
 Solomons, Mrs. M., 70  
 Son, Jacob, 149, 187  
 Sonnenberg, Miss Selma, 234, 235  
 Southern Literary Messenger, 52  
 Sower, Yettah, 313  
 Spanish-American War, 205  
 Spigal, M., 279  
 Springer, Amanda, 313  
 Stanard, Robert C., 229  
 "Star Spangled Banner," 131, 197  
 Steger, John O., 61  
 Steiner, Archie, 278  
 Steiner, Samuel, 212, 278  
 Stern, 258, 259  
 Stern, Aaron, 206  
 Stern, Caroline, 313  
 Stern, Daniel, 313  
 Stern, David, 313  
 Stern, Rev. A., 243  
 Stern, Hartz, 98  
 Stern, Henry, 124, 313  
 Stern, Dr. Henry S., 214  
 Stern, Isabella, 313  
 Stern, Israel, 200  
 Stern, Joseph, 96, 99, 144  
 Stern, Lazarus, 200  
 Stern, M., 261  
 Stern, Mina, 313  
 Stern, Myer, 98, 139  
 Stern, Naphtali Hart, 94  
 Stern, Philip, 144, 261  
 Stern, Raph. D., 313  
 Stern, S., 261  
 Stern, Sam, 279  
 Stern, Samuel, 94  
 Stern, Simon, 141, 313  
 Sternheimer, Hiram Cleveland, 313  
 Sternheimer, Lewis, 313  
 Stevens, Colonel Arthur H., 172  
 Strasberger, David, 96  
 Straus, Adah V. L., 313  
 Straus, Aubrey H., 201, 213  
 Straus, Caroline, 313  
 Straus, Charles, 232, 256  
 Straus, Charles E., 313  
 Straus, Emanuel, 95, 98, 145, 258,  
 259, 261, 262, 270, 313  
 Straus, Mrs. Fanny (Emanuel),  
 200, 231, 313  
 Straus, Isaac, 313  
 Straus, Julius, 71, 100, 199, 200, 231,  
 233, 254, 256, 267, 270, 271, 313  
 Straus, Moses L., 70, 71, 96, 126,  
 145, 254, 264, 274, 313  
 Straus, Seligman Hirsh, 313  
 Straus, S. S., 274  
 Straus, Miss Sarah M., 233  
 Strause, Isidore I., 199, 313  
 Strause, Joseph, 70, 146, 200, 313  
 Strause, Merle, 314  
 Strause, Philip, 146  
 Strause Rosetta, 314  
 Strauss, Caroline, 314  
 Strauss, Jacob, 314  
 Strauss, Leopold S., 314  
 Strauss, Lewis L., 267  
 Stroock, J., 250  
 Stuart, Governor Henry Carter, 207  
 Suburban Club, 235  
 Suit Against a Bag of Money, 121  
 Sunday Laws, Chapter, 101  
 Sunday Law Violations, 82  
 Sutton, James P., 230  
 Swan, Judge, 247, 248  
 Sycle, Mrs. B. V., 200  
 Sycle, Isaac, 150  
 Sycle, Caroline, 314  
 Sycle, Henrietta, 314  
 Sycle, Henrietta (Mrs. Isaac), 314  
 Sycle, Isaac, 314  
 Sycle, Henry, 314  
 Sycle, Julius, 314  
 Sycle, Simon, 187, 314  
 Sycle, Dr. Moses C., 214  
 Sycle, Samuel, 314
- T**
- Tarboro, N. C., 277  
 Teiser, Therese, 314  
 Thalhimer, Charles, 264, 279  
 Thalhimer, Miss Florence, 234

Thalhimer, Gustavus, 187, 232, 250,  
252, 257, 314  
Thalhimer, Isaac, 232, 264  
Thalhimer, Mary, 314  
Thalhimer, Moses, 233  
Thalhimer, William, 98, 145, 242,  
244, 248, 249, 250, 251, 265, 314  
Theatre Fire, 51, 130  
"The Little Jew Was There"  
(Poetry), 175  
Thirteen Class, 233  
Tobias, John, 72, 77, 240  
Tobias, Tobias J., 44  
Touro, Judah, Bequest of, 145; and  
Catherine Hays, 145  
Trauerman, Sabina, 314  
Tucker, Beverly N., 141  
Tyler, President John, 117  
Tyler, President, Letter, 118

## U

Ullman, Emanuel, 314  
Ullman, E. B., 314  
Ullman, Lehman, 314  
Ullman, Samson, 314  
Ullman, Sarah, 314  
Ullman, Sara E., 314  
Union American Hebrew Congrega-  
tions, 206  
Union Service, 204  
United States Bank, 132  
United States District Court, Chap-  
ter, 121  
University of Pennsylvania, 48  
Untermyer, Isidor, 314  
Untermyer, Moritz, 315  
Untermyer, Moses, 242

## V

VanBuren, President Martin, 47, 137  
VanLew, 229  
VanVort, Hetta, 315  
VanVort, Isaac, 95, 97, 256, 275, 315  
VanVort, Rachel, 227  
VanVort, Rosa, 228  
Vendue Masters, Chapter, 44  
Virginia Currency, 90  
Virginia State Gazette, 198  
Virginia Historical Society, 61, 62

Virginia Military Institute, 119  
Vindication of Jews, 246  
Vitsky, Miss Dora, 235  
Volaski, Abraham & Jacob, 146  
Volaski, Fige Rosa, 315  
Volaski, H., 256  
Volaski, Jacob, 95  
Volaski, Joseph, 146  
Volaski, Z., 315

## W

Walker, Governor Gilbert C., 70,  
99, 277  
Wallerstein, Bettie, 315  
Wallerstein, Clara, 315  
Wallerstein, David, 315  
Wallerstein, Mrs. David, 234  
Wallerstein, David N., 315  
Wallerstein, G. & H., 98  
Wallerstein, Gustave, 315  
Wallerstein, Henry, 95, 100, 126,  
274, 315, 318  
Wallerstein, Henry S., 213  
Wallerstein, Henry S., Jr., 234  
Wallerstein, Herman B., 315  
Wallerstein, Isaac H., 315  
Wallerstein, Jeannetta, 315  
Wallerstein, Joseph, 71, 232  
Wallerstein, Leon, 213, 256  
Wallerstein, Mrs. Leon, 234  
Wallerstein, Mena, 315  
Wallerstein, Morton L., 214, 235  
Wallerstein, Nathan, 315  
Want, Lewis, 315  
"War of 1807," 73, 129  
War Corerspondence, Chapter, 160  
War Residents, Chapter, 171  
Ward, Sarah Ann, 59  
Warrell, James, 134  
Washington, Bushrod, 64  
Washington, George, Address of  
Congregations to, 237  
Washington Literary Association, 232  
Washington's Inauguration, Letters  
Incident to, 236  
Washington's Reply to Beth Sha-  
lome, 238  
Wasserman, I., 145, 261, 270, 315  
Wasserman, Levi, 149, 150, 187



## SUBSCRIBERS

---

Charles Hutzler	M. D. Bloom
J. H. Jonesoff	M. J. Cohen
A. Gellman	Clifford Green
S. Ehrstein	Ed. Whitlock
W. H. Schwarzschild	Morton G. Thalhimer
Nathan Simon	M. J. Straus
Arthur Levy	J. Weinstein
Julius C. Lewit	Louis M. London
Edwin L. Levy	M. Rose
Sol L. Bloomberg	Gus Schwarzschild
M. I. Binswanger (2)	Bernard Feldman
Emile Clarke (4)	C. L. Gunst
L. Z. Morris	Louis Lovenstein
David Marks	Clarence Millhiser
A. J. Rosenbloom	Raymond I. Straus
I. J. Marcuse	E. Raab
Benjamin Lovenstein	Melvin Flegenheimer
Raphael Levy	I. H. Kaufman
Meyer Greentree	Moses Thalhimer
D. May	A. I. Weinberg
Moses May	L. Jacobson & Son
Aaron Jacobs	A. Kaminsky
A. Eichel	H. S. Wallerstein
S. S. Rosendorf	Isaac Thalhimer
Harold S. Bloomberg	Lee A. Whitlock
Barney E. Myers	E. C. Levy, M. D.
N. Levensohn	Governor H. C. Stuart
Harry Marks	M. E. Marcuse
Louis I. Crowell	Joseph M. Rubens
Isidore S. Grow	M. B. Florsheim
M. Solomon	Hellstern Brothers
Samuel Steiner	Evan R. Chesterman
H. V. Levenson	Alvin M. Smith
Henry Levy	A. E. Hirschberg
M. Friedman	Samuel H. Sharove
M. A. Barker	M. I. Hessberg



Barney Bowman	Wyndham R. Meredith
H. L. Bloomberg	Albert O. Boschen
H. S. Binswanger	William H. Wyatt
The Jefferson Club	Hon. John Lamb
Benj. B. Valentine	Edgar H. Fergusson
A. L. Straus	H. A. McCurdy
Virginia State Library (2)	Jacob Lovenstein
Joseph Bear, M. D.	Virginia Historical Society
M. R. Greenspon	Wisconsin State Historical Society
Harry Bear, D. D. S.	Edwin N. Ezekiel
Henry S. Hutzler	A. S. Kellam
Arthur B. Clarke	Joseph L. Levy (2)
Leroy Hutzler	Morris Adler, Birmingham, Ala.
Philip Whitlock	J. A. S. Meyer, Memphis, Tenn.
Leon L. Strause	Isaac May
David T. Griffith	Shepherd Webb
Isaac Cohen	Cornelius Levy, Havana, Cuba
M. C. Sycle, M. D.	Albert S. Levy, Havana, Cuba
Charles Straus	D. Lichtenstein, New York City
W. L. Bernstein	Morton L. Wallerstein
Henry Harris	Edward C. Mayo
L. Wolf	North Carolina State Library
Mrs. Chas. Weil	Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library
P. Lebarwitch	Long Island Historical Society,
H. Siegel	Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Ross Millhiser	New York Historical Society
Jos. Tatarsky	New York Public Library
D. S. Freeman	Lee M. Friedman, Boston
Edward R. Fuller	S. Hirsh, Montclair, N. J.
J. B. Pace	Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati
D. Kocen	Warren P. Taylor
Benj. Levy	E. T. D. Myers
W. T. Dabney, Bus. Mgr.,	American Antiquarian Society,
Chamber Commerce	Worcester, Mass.

As the book goes to press, subscriptions too late for publication are arriving steadily.





World War Section  
OF  
The History  
OF THE  
Jews of Richmond

BY  
HERBERT T. EZEKIEL  
AND  
GASTON LICHTENSTEIN

Richmond, Virginia  
HERBERT T. EZEKIEL, *Printer and Publisher*  
1920



COPYRIGHT, 1920,  
BY  
HERBERT T. EZEKIEL  
AND  
GASTON LICHTENSTEIN

## PREFACE.

Remembering the work involved in procuring the records of soldiers in the War Between the States, when our country entered the world conflict, the compilers of this volume began to follow events closely, with a view to bringing it up to date. Casualty lists were scanned and incidents of moment noted.

So far as known, no other community has a chronicle of this character. A task of such magnitude could not be accomplished by two men. Co-operation came from various sources, primarily the participants, and, in numerous instances, relatives.

Many of the boys had removed to other localities. In some cases, the principals were uncertain as to their own records. In one particular did there exist no uncertainty—nearly every man knew the date of his discharge.

Where available, recourse was had to official documents; when these could not be had, statements of the men were used, and it is reasonable to presume that, in the main, these are correct.

There are many to whom thanks are due for assistance rendered. It would be difficult to name all of them. Justice demands that the services of the following should be publicly acknowledged: Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch, Mrs. Nelson C. Cauthorn, Miss Hannah Cohn, Aron Gross, Alfred E. Hirshberg, Umberto LaFratta, Major Joseph LeMasurier, David Marks, Simon Passamaneck, Mrs. Merton J. Rosenbaum, Frederick H. Spigel, Dr. W. G. Stanard, Adjutant-General Jo Lane Stern, Mrs. Landon C. Tucker, Morton L. Wallerstein and G. Joseph Walpert.

[The senior compiler of this volume feels the statement is due his colleague that the latter did the greater portion of the work in securing data for the records herein contained.]



## SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Admitting that America was unprepared for entrance into the world war, what would she have accomplished had she been prepared for such an eventuality?

For years students of history had predicted a conflict into which all the great powers of Europe would be drawn. That this country would participate in the struggle appeared remote. The sinking of the *Lusitania*, but for the forbearance and carefully-considered policy of President Wilson, would have probably at once resulted in war. When Germany announced her intention of sinking all vessels (enemy and neutral) but one honorable course remained.

Patriotism asserted itself. At first the people found it difficult to realize that they were involved in a struggle the scene of which lay three thousand miles away. Enthusiasm and excitement had small place; with grim determination preparations were made in a business-like manner to prosecute hostilities to a successful termination.

This country at war, Richmond boys, as ever, did their duty. Some volunteered forthwith; others were with the National Guard, which entered the service bodily; some were already in the Regular Army. It became apparent that a long and bitter conflict impended. A number enlisted while yet in their "teens," more entered the service before they attained their majority. Good, red American blood had not disappeared from the face of the earth; some falsified as to their age (an offence at which the Recording Angel must have smiled). One young man, in his eagerness to fight for his country, and suffering from bad sight, memorized the eye chart to the end that he might pass the optical examination.

Never did Jewish intellect receive such tribute as in the recognition of the ability of these soldiers and sailors. There were 234 of them. Most of them were born in Richmond; others, not natives, entered the army and navy from this city, being residents; a few made their domiciles here after the cessation of hostilities. Taken, as a rule, from civilian pursuits, the amazing



fact stands forth that of this number 113 were private soldiers, marines and seamen. Over fifty-two per cent. of them were commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Forty of these, not quite eighteen per cent., received commissions. There were three majors, three captains, twelve first lieutenants, eleven second lieutenants, three naval lieutenants, and eight ensigns. Of non-commissioned officers thirty-six were sergeants (how firm a foundation—the authorities say an army is built around the sergeants), two of marines, fourteen corporals, twenty-five petty naval officers and six radio men.

The first Richmond man, Jew or non-Jew, to lose his life in conflict with the enemy, Jacob Edel Cohen, went down with the Lakemoor, when torpedoed off the coast of Scotland, April 11, 1918. There had been other deaths, from accident or disease. As an employee of the mail service, Cohen could have claimed exemption, but he did not wish to remain in safety while others fought for his country. So eagerly did he seek service, that he entered the Navy in the humblest capacity, but his ability soon obtained recognition.

In far-away France Samuel Stern fills a hero's grave. To him came the greatest honor which falls to the lot of mortal man. He died gloriously fighting for his country. Killed in action October 11, 1918, his body rests in the American Battle Area Cemetery, at Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.\*

What shall be said of those men who shed their blood in the actual shock of battle? At the time, in army parlance, they considered themselves "out of luck," but in years to come, those who received honorable wounds for their country will regard them as not the least distinctive of decorations.

The list from Richmond of those thus distinguished, comprises the following: Sergeant Isadore Bernstein, November 5, 1918, gunshot; Sergeant Lewis Bloom, St. Mihiel, September 14, shot in hip, spent two months in hospital; Corporal Morris Cantor, wounded in right shoulder; Private A. Chipiwalt, during the Argonne drive; Private Henry Freeman, October 6, 1918,

---

\* To the compilers of this book is accorded the mournful satisfaction that by reason of information supplied by data in their hands, Stern's resting place is marked with the Mogen Dovid (Shield of David) emblem of the Jewish faith.

wounded and gassed in the Argonne drive, discharged fifteen per cent. disabled; Morris Groh (to show that all service is dangerous), a musician, wounded by shrapnel in the Argonne Forest; Private George Kass (twice), first at Chateau-Thierry, next at Blanc Mont Ridge; First Lieutenant Julian A. S. Meyer, wounded and shell shocked; Private Julian Rubenstein, detached on medical service, shell shocked, four months in hospital; Morris Schoenbaum, and Private Samuel Weinstein, also of the medical detachment, during the Argonne engagement.

The counterpart of the Rabbi of old who unobtrusively yielded his jewels when they were demanded of him could also be found here. Joseph Freeman, Mrs. Julia Hirshberg, Mrs. Charles Michael, Sol Oppenheim and Moses Zander each had three sons in the service.

Sergeant Morris J. Liberman, who "displayed great courage" in the discharge of his duties, by reason thereof was cited in General Orders. Attached to the Medical Department, his work took him to the front line, as he had to minister to the wounded as they fell. Liberman's regiment suffered eighty per cent. casualties, but he escaped unscathed. Sergeant Alvin C. York served with this same regiment, and as a matter of fact, it was in coming to the assistance of Liberman's battalion, he performed the extraordinary feat which makes him one of the outstanding figures of the war. Having been an eye-witness of the entire affair, Liberman has quite a vivid recollection of it.

Other instances of exceeding interest are to be found in the lists which follow.

---

#### *RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY:*

ANTEN, RUBIN, Private, Battery F, 60th Regiment, 1st Army; enlisted August 3, 1917; discharged February 15, 1919; at St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest; nearest of kin, Israel Anten, father.

ARNHEIM, WILLIAM M.,  
enlisted October 12, 1917; discharged April 19, 1919; Private, 148th Aero Squadron; transferred to

172d; entered service at age of sixteen; stationed in England; nearest of kin, Mrs. G. J. Michelbacher, mother.

ASHER, JACK, Second Lieutenant, Motor Transport Corps; enlisted as private September 23, 1918; received commission at Camp Johnston six weeks later; relieved December 24, 1918; nearest of kin, Morris H. Asher, father.

ASHER, Pallen, Private, First Class; enlisted June 26, 1917; discharged August 25, 1919; 128th Company, 7th Regiment, Marines; stationed at Quantico and later in Cuba; expert rifleman; nearest of kin, Morris H. Asher, father.

BEAR, ALEXANDER L., Second Lieutenant; enlisted October 8, 1917, as private, Coast Artillery, Fortress Monroe, Va.; attended School of Enlisted Specialists, Fortress Monroe; Assistant Engineer Coast Artillery Corps, March 12, 1918; sailed for France as Assistant Engineer N. C. S., C. A. C., July 30, 1918; attached to 71st Artillery, C. A. C.; Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery Section, February 1, 1919; returned from France February 22, 1919; discharged March 14, 1919; nearest of kin, Dr. Alexander L. Bear, father.

BEAR, DR. JOSEPH, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps; entered service September 6, 1918; discharged December 11, 1918; stationed at Camps Oglethorpe and Meade; nearest of kin, Philip Bear, father.

BEAR, NATHAN, Sergeant, First Class; enlisted December 13, 1917; discharged May 7, 1919; Quartermaster Corps Detachment, Finance Division; Camp Lee; nearest of kin, Philip Bear, father.

BENDHEIM, ADRIAN L., Sergeant, Base Hospital 45; enlisted September 14, 1917; discharged April 29, 1919; nearest of kin, Samuel Bendheim, father.

BERNSTEIN, EMANUEL, Base Hospital 45; enlisted September 17, 1917; discharged April 29, 1919; nearest of kin, Samuel Bernstein, father.

- BERNSTEIN, HARRY, Sergeant, First Class;  
enlisted September 15, 1917, Base Hospital 45;  
transferred to Headquarters 3d Army, Chief Surgeon's Office; in Germany seven months with Army of Occupation; nearest of kin, Samuel Bernstein, father.
- BLOOMBERG, LOUIS, Sergeant, First Class, 811 Aero Squadron;  
enlisted November 28, 1917; discharged March 30, 1919; nearest of kin, Sol L. Bloomberg, father.
- BREITSTEIN, DAVID A., Sergeant, Medical Department Repair Shop;  
enlisted October 2, 1917; discharged June 21, 1919; Company M, 318th Infantry; transferred to Base Hospital, Camp Lee; nearest of kin, Harry Breitstein, father.
- BROWN, ABE J., Private, Base Hospital, 86th Division;  
enlisted at fifteen years April 1, 1918; discharged September 17, 1918; nearest of kin, Joseph Brown, father.
- CALISCH, A. WOOLNER, Second Lieutenant, Air Service, Fighting Observer;  
entered service January 27, 1918; relieved from duty December 10, 1918; nearest of kin, Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch, father.
- CALISCH, HAROLD E., Second Lieutenant, Q. M. C., Construction Division;  
enlisted with Bryan Unit (Motor Ambulance) May 17, 1917; transferred to McGuire Unit; June 15, 1918, received commission; eleven months in France; Assistant Adjutant at Fort Bouguen; nearest of kin, Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch, father.
- CANTOR, MORRIS, Corporal, Company M, 127th Regiment, 32d Division;  
enlisted October 3, 1917; discharged January 3, 1919; at Alsace-Lorraine front, Chateau-Thierry, Soissons; wounded in right shoulder; nearest of kin, Samuel N. Cantor, father.



CHIPWALT, ABE, Private, Company K, 110th Regiment, 28th Division;

enlisted June 20, 1918; discharged May 23, 1919; at Metz and Argonne (wounded); nearest of kin, Mrs. Dora Romm, sister.

CHIPWALT, BEN, Private;

enlisted at the age of sixteen May 2, 1918, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; transferred to Camp Grant, Ill., Base Hospital 58; discharged August 27, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Dora Romm, sister.

CHIPWALT, JAKE, Bugler, Company A, 318th Infantry, 80th Division;

enlisted September 5, 1917; discharged June 5, 1919; at Artois, St. Mihiel and Argonne; nearest of kin, Mrs. Dora Romm, sister.

COHEN, ABE, Private, 323d Ambulance Company, 306th Sanitary Train, 81st Division;

enlisted May 22, 1918; discharged June 30, 1919; nearest of kin, Louis Cohen, father.

COHEN, JACOB EDEL, Radio Operator;

volunteered August 7, 1917; went down with the Lakemoor, when that vessel was torpedoed off the coast of Scotland, April 11, 1918; first fatality among the Masons of Richmosd; nearest of kin, Edel Cohen, father.

COHEN, LOUIS, Private, 4th Company, 5th Engineers, Camp Humphreys;

enlisted August 5, 1918; discharged August 26, 1918; nearest of kin, Nathan Cohen, father.

DAVIDS, SAMUEL, Private, First Class, Field Medical Supply Unit No. 2;

transferred to Embarkation Hospital Corps, Camp Stuart; enlisted April 5, 1918; discharged November 28, 1918; nearest of kin, Louis Davids, father.

DAVIS, LOUIS L.;

enlisted December 18, 1913; served as Apprentice Seaman; advanced to Ordinary Seaman; then Seaman; "showed ability as leader of men" (official); discharged January 5, 1917; re-enlisted September

27, 1917; discharged as seaman August 1, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Hugh L. Davis, father.

EISENMAN, LEO I., Sergeant, Q. M. C., Fort Jay, N. Y.;  
enlisted August 13, 1917; discharged April 27, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Jeanne Eisenman, mother.

ELSNER, SOL, Private, Company A, 121st Engineers;  
enlisted July 15, 1918; discharged July 19, 1919;  
about seven months and a half in France; nearest  
of kin, Charles Elsner, father.

ENGELBERG, MARTIN LARUS, Storekeeper, Third Class, Navy;  
enlisted December 14, 1917; released January 1,  
1919; on inactive duty; nearest of kin, Mrs. Rosa  
Engelberg, mother.

EZEKIEL, DR. GERALD A., Major;  
entered service April 21, 1917, as First Lieutenant;  
July 9, 1918, Captain; Major, May 2, 1919; with  
Medical Reserve Corps; received third commis-  
sion with regular army; discharged June 4, 1919;  
ten and a half months in France; nearest of kin,  
Edwin A. Ezekiel, father.

EZEKIEL, GUSTAVUS F., Sergeant, Company A, 215th Engineers,  
15th Division;  
enlisted July 15, 1918; discharged January 31, 1919;  
stationed Camp Humphreys, Va., and Camp Logan,  
Houston, Texas; had been recommended for of-  
ficers' training camp when armistice was signed;  
nearest of kin, Herbert T. Ezekiel, father.

EZEKIEL, PERCY L.;  
volunteered September, 1918; entered Central Of-  
ficers' Training School, Camp Zachary Taylor, No-  
vember, 1918; discharged December, 1918; nearest  
of kin, Edwin A. Ezekiel, father.

FISHER, FREDERICK HAROLD, Private, First Class, Battery C,  
Coast Artillery, 71st Regiment;  
enlisted March 14, 1918; discharged March 14,  
1919; in France with Battery A, 55th Artillery;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Daisy B. Fisher, mother.

FREEMAN, HENRY, Private, Company H, 319th Infantry, 80th Division;

enlisted April 15, 1918; discharged June 7, 1919; 15 per cent. disabled; fought at St. Mihiel battle and in two Argonne engagements; his company of 250 men in one battle was reduced to 53, he coming out uninjured; on another occasion only 18 of 250 came through untouched—this engagement took place October 6, 1918, at which time he was wounded and gassed; nearest of kin, Joseph Freeman, father.

GALESKI, WALTER S., Ensign, Naval Reserves; entered service June 22, 1917; relieved March 29, 1919; on submarine chasers and Battleship Iowa; nearest of kin, Salo Galeski, father.

GELLMAN, MOSES, Hospital Apprentice, First Class, Navy; enlisted May, 1918; discharged December, 1918; nearest of kin, Aaron Gellman, father.

GELLMAN, SAMUEL H., Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps; enlisted August 31, 1918; discharged December 17, 1918; nearest of kin, Aaron Gellman, father.

GLASS, HARRY, Corporal, Company B, 218th Engineers (musician); enlisted September 2, 1918; discharged February 10, 1919; nearest of kin, Samuel Glass, father.

GLASS, MAX, brother of above, Sergeant, 116th Engineers; transferred to 137th Engineers, A. E. F.; studied four months at University of Bordeaux and received certificate; enlisted August 13, 1918; discharged July 29, 1919.

GOLDBARTH, HARVEY M., Sergeant, Base Hospital 45; enlisted September 14, 1917; discharged April 29, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Bertha S. Goldbarth, mother.

GOLDMAN, DR. ISAAC H., First Lieutenant, Medical Corps; entered service July 16, 1917; relieved from duty May 10, 1919; stationed at Camp Lee Base Hospital, Fort Oglethorpe, and Port Inspector and

- Statistical Officer at port of embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.; nearest of kin, Benjamin Goldman, father.
- GORDON, MAX, Private, 77th Company, 5th Regiment, Marines; enlisted at New York June 8, 1917; discharged September 30, 1919; with A. E. F. in France; Meuse sector sub-sector Montainville, April 1 to May 12, 1918; Chateau-Thierry sector, June 1 to 23; St. Mihiel sector September 12-17; Champagne sector, October 2-10; Meuse-Argonne, November 1-11; with Army of Occupation eight months; expert rifleman; nearest of kin, Mrs. Goldie Gordon, mother.
- GREEN, CLIFFORD I., Private, Depot Brigade, Company I, Camp 4; enlisted August 30, 1918; discharged December 22, 1918; nearest of kin, William A. Green, father.
- GUNST, EDWARD HENRY, Second Lieutenant, Infantry; appointed from Plattsburg; received commission September 16, 1918, when twenty years of age; sent to Camp Grant; preparing to sail overseas when armistice was signed; discharged December 3, 1918; nearest of kin, Emanuel H. Gunst, father.
- HARBAUGH, WILLIAM YOST, Private, Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, Coast Artillery; went to France; enlisted May, 1918; discharged December, 1918; next of kin, Mrs. Sallie I. Harbaugh, mother.
- HARRIS, ARCHIE JACK, Storekeeper, Second Class, Naval Reserves; enlisted July 15, 1918; discharged April 20, 1919, from the Steamship Nokomis, converted yacht used as a convoy submarine chaser; nearest of kin, Henry Harris, father.
- HARRIS, JESSE, Engineering Ensign; enlisted May 3, 1918; discharged July 20, 1919; two trips to St. Nazaire, France, as Watch Officer in Engine Room; next of kin, Henry Harris, father.
- HELD, CHARLES, Private, 383d Company, Battalion Q, 7th Regiment, Marines; enlisted October 17, 1918; discharged June 17, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Mary Held, mother.



- HELD, GERSON W., Private, First Class, Q. M. C.;  
enlisted July 29, 1918; discharged December 14,  
1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Mary Held, mother.
- HELLSTERN, HORACE, Seaman, First Class;  
enlisted June 20, 1917; discharged December 13,  
1918; patrol duty; nearest of kin, Abram Hellstern,  
father.
- HELLSTERN, ISAAC, Limited Service;  
nearest of kin, Abram Hellstern, father.
- HERTZBERG, DR. HERMAN, Passed Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant,  
Senior Grade;  
entered service February 20, 1918; relieved June 4,  
1919; stations—Navy Medical School, Pelham Bay  
Park; U. S. S. Tiger (transport); nearest of kin,  
Mrs. Katherine Hertzberg, wife.
- HIRSHBERG, FRED P., Corporal, Headquarters Company, 110th  
Field Artillery, 54th Brigade, 29th Division;  
enlisted June 19, 1916, Company A, Virginia Signal  
Corps; served on Mexican border eight months,  
promoted to Sergeant; left for Camp McClellan,  
Anniston, Ala., September 16, 1917; Signal Corps  
disbanding, transferred October 7, 1917, to artillery;  
Corporal, November 23d; ten months in France; at  
St. Mihiel, Verdun, Molleville Farm, Bois de  
Haumont, Bois Pat and Chene; discharged May 30,  
1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Julia Hirshberg, mother.
- HIRSHBERG, HAROLD B., Private, Battery B, 35th Regiment,  
Coast Artillery;  
enlisted December 6, 1917; discharged December 5,  
1918; nearest of kin, Simon I. Hirshberg, father.
- HIRSHBERG, HAROLD I., Private, Battery F, 36th Regiment,  
Coast Artillery;  
enlisted August 13, 1909, at Fort Snellings, Minn.;  
discharged August 13, 1912; re-enlisted August 25,  
1912, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; discharged  
August 25, 1915; third enlistment, September 10,  
1915, for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; trans-  
ferred to Battery F, Fortress Monroe; discharged  
November 22, 1919; enlisted fourth time upon the

day of his discharge; now on duty with Coast Artillery School Detachment; nearest of kin, Mrs. Julia Hirshberg, mother.

HORWITZ, AARON A., Private;

enlisted as cavalryman June 15, 1917; after four months changed to 81st Field Artillery Regiment; transferred to casual company; discharged December 15, 1918; nearest of kin, Hyman Horwitz, father.

HUTZLER, HAROLD I., Landsman Electrician, Radio;

enlisted July 1, 1918; discharged February 21, 1919; nearest of kin, Leroy Hutzler, father.

HUTZLER, LEROY, JR., First Lieutenant, Infantry;

attended First Fort Myer Training Camp; received commission as Second Lieutenant August 15, 1917; First Lieutenant December 31, 1917; at Camp Lee; sailed with 319th Regiment, 80th Division; acted as Platoon Commander; then Battalion Supply Officer; third as Assistant Regimental Supply Officer; in Picardy Sector with British; St. Mihiel; Meuse-Argonne; from February till August, 1919, in charge of detachment at Russian Prisoner of War Camp, Altdamm, Pomerania, Germany; discharged September 16, 1919; nearest of kin, Leroy Hutzler, father.

JACOBS, GASTON M., Private, Aviation;

volunteered April 10, 1917, Virginia Signal Corps, Company A; changed to 54th Field Artillery, Headquarters Company; transferred to air service, Kelly Field; then to School Military Aeronautics, flying cadet; discharged December 2, 1918; nearest of kin, Abram L. Jacobs, father.

JACOBS, NORMAN, Limited Service;

enlisted September 7, 1918; discharged December 22, 1918; nearest of kin, Abram L. Jacobs, father.

JAFFE, SALMON M., Private, Company A, 323d Infantry;

enlisted May 22, 1918; discharged June 25, 1919; in Meuse-Argonne offensive and St. Die sector; nearest of kin, Mrs. Minnie Jaffe, mother.

- KAPILOFF, DAVID, Coast Artillery;  
enlisted October 24, 1918; discharged December 8, 1918; nearest of kin, Morris Kapiloff, father.
- KAPILOFF, HARRY, Pharmacist's Mate;  
enlisted July 8, 1918; discharged February 20, 1919;  
served on troop ship Susquehanna; nearest of kin, Morris Kapiloff, father.
- KARP, DR. WILLIAM, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps;  
commissioned June, 1918; died in service at Camp Meade, October 9, 1918; nearest of kin, Joseph Karp, father.
- KAUFMAN, BENJAMIN, Corporal, Company E, 319th Infantry, 80th Division;  
enlisted April 2, 1918; discharged April 12, 1919;  
at Meuse-Argonne and Arras; nearest of kin, J. Newman, uncle.
- KAUFMAN, LEWIS, First Lieutenant, Ordnance Department;  
entered service December 11, 1917; relieved February 6, 1919; nearest of kin, Isaac H. Kaufman, father.  
Harry E. Wilkins, Brigadier General, Q. M. C., commanding, said: "Showed exceptional ability as officer in charge Paterson Ordnance Depot"; recommended for promotion to rank of Captain, but did not stay in service.
- KAUFMAN, MARCUS S., Yeoman, Second Class;  
enlisted July 3, 1918; discharged July 5, 1919; nearest of kin, Carl Kaufman, father.
- KIRSH, ALFRED J., Regimental Sergeant Major, Judge Advocate General's Department;  
enlisted June 19, 1918; discharged December 21, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Sadie M. Kirsh, mother.
- LEBARWITCH, PAUL, Sergeant, Company A, 5th Engineers Training Regiment;  
enlisted July 13, 1918; discharged December 13, 1918; stationed at Camp Humphreys, Va.; nearest of kin, Mrs. Minnie Lebarwitch, mother.
- LEVY, DR. ERNEST COLEMAN, Major, Medical Corps; stationed at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas;

promise made him that he should enter the service as major, but through oversight commission as captain issued August 28, 1918; rectified October 28, 1918, when he received his majority; relieved from duty January 4, 1919, to assume duties of Director of Public Welfare of Richmond; nearest of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Levy, wife. So far as disclosed by the records, Major Levy is the ranking Jewish officer from Richmond in the World War, his uncle, Captain E. J. Levy, figuring in a like manner in the War Between the States; Major Levy is one of a unique avuncular line of soldiers, being the uncle of Major Gerald A. Ezekiel, mentioned in this list; his (Levy's) uncle, Captain E. J. Levy, fought in the Confederate Army, and Captain E. J. Levy's uncle, Surgeon Moses Albert Levy, served in Sam Houston's (Texan) Army.

LEVY, FRANK, Hospital Sergeant, Base Hospital 45; enlisted September 15, 1917; discharged April 30, 1919; nearest of kin, Lewis P. Levy, father.

LEWIS, BENJAMIN A., Second Lieutenant; received commission October 2, 1918; July 13, 1916, enlisted Supply Company, 3d District of Columbia Infantry; discharged April 24, 1919; served on Mexican border nine months; promoted private to sergeant, mustered out at Fort Myer, Va., March 30, 1917; called back April 6th, out of service about a week; remobilized at Fort Myer; at Camp Greene left 3d D. C., transferred to 116th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Mills, Long Island; France nineteen months; transferred to office of Division Quartermaster, stationed St. Aignan, three months, under fire with Company C, 116th Supply Train, detached service, at Soissons, 37th Division; received commission at Motor Transport Division School in France; with troops in Argonne, from there to Flanders in offensive; born in Richmond; nearest of kin, father, Jacob H. Lewis.



LIBERMAN, MORRIS J., Sergeant, Medical Department, Regular Army; attached to 328th Infantry, 164th Brigade, 82d Division; volunteered July 7, 1917; at Marbache, in addition to the places mentioned in the following "citation"; discharged May 28, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Leah Liberman, mother.

HEADQUARTERS 328TH INFANTRY,  
AMERICAN E. F., FRANCE,  
*April 1, 1919.*

GENERAL ORDERS  
No. II.

*(Extract)*

1. The following named soldier of the 328th Infantry is hereby Honorably Mentioned in Regimental Orders. He fully and properly performed his duties as a soldier in the hard fighting of the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. He is a credit to his Organization and Country.

SERGEANT MORRIS J. 1911654 LIBERMAN,  
SANITARY DETACHMENT, 328TH INFANTRY.

This man was with the First Battalion Detachment while at the Toul and Pont-a-Mousson fronts, and during the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. He displayed great courage and devotion to his duties in administering to the wounded at Norroy on September 15, 1918, and again at Apremont and Sommerance.

2. The Commanding Officer takes pride in announcing this fine example of courage and self-sacrifice.

By order of COLONEL WETHERILL.

W. K. MERRITT,  
*Captain, 328th Infantry, Adjutant.*

LICHTENSTEIN, JOSEPH, JR., Quartermaster, First Class; volunteered April 5, 1917, the day before war was declared; entered service as Second Class Seaman; won his first promotion by remaining at wheel seventeen hours, during a storm which incapacitated most of his shipmates and during which he himself was injured; volunteered for foreign service; promoted, first and last, five times; passed examination for Naval Aviation Service, but capable men being needed on mine sweepers, his superior

officers kept him at that work; spent two weeks on French submarine practicing "listening in"; greater portion of service on mine sweeper Cahill, a converted fish boat; twenty months in foreign waters; nearest of kin, Joseph Lichtenstein, father.

LONDON, LOUIS M., Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps; enlisted December 15, 1917, in Medical Department at Washington, Financial Branch; discharged February 5, 1919; nearest of kin, Solomon J. London, father.

LOVENSTEIN, HERMAN M., Private, Second Section Headquarters, Camp Lee; enlisted June 28, 1918; discharged January 7, 1919; served previously in regular army; nearest of kin, Mrs. Rebecca Lovenstein, mother.

LUBNER, NATHAN, Chief Yeoman; enlisted May 7, 1917; discharged December 26, 1918; nearest of kin, Morris Lubner, father.

LUTTO, LOUIS ALEXANDER, Navy; enlisted April, 1917; discharged April 12, 1919; nearest of kin, Abram Lutto, father.

LUTTO, MORRIS, Regimental Supply Sergeant, 80th Division; enlisted September 19, 1917; discharged June 5, 1919; served in Artois sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne; nearest of kin, Abram Lutto, father.

MARKS, JOE C., Sergeant, Tank Corps; enlisted October 14, 1918; discharged December 26, 1918; nearest of kin, Philip Marks, father.

MARKS, KEEVE, Corporal, 315 Field Artillery, 80th Division; enlisted June 12, 1917, in Battery A, Headquarters Company, 111th Field Artillery; discharged April 7, 1919; served in St. Mihiel and Argonne engagements; nearest of kin, Harry Marks, father.

MAY, IRVING, Sergeant, First Class, Base Hospital 45; enlisted September 14, 1917; discharged April 29, 1919; saw service in France; nearest of kin, David May, father.

MAYER, DAVID W., Sergeant Major, Senior Grade, Coast Artillery;

enlisted July 27, 1917; discharged December 12, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. S. C. Mayer, mother.

MEYER, ADOLPH, Landsman Electrician, Radio;

enlisted June 29, 1918; discharged January, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Flora Meyer, mother.

MEYER, JULIAN A. S., First Lieutenant Infantry;

attended second officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe; received commission as First Lieutenant, November 27, 1917; assigned to Company K, 60th Infantry, Camp Greene, and served with that command until July 5, 1918; next as Renting, Requisition and Claims Officer on Staff of 5th Division; relieved at own request for service on line; participated in a number of battles and skirmishes with Company H, 60th Infantry, 5th Division; wounded and shell shocked; with Army of Occupation; discharged February 11, 1919; praised for efficient work as Renting, Requisition and Claims Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Burkham wrote: "You have shown more than ordinary energy, and all of us have felt from our experience of you that your recommendations were to be relied upon"; nearest of kin, Mrs. Julia G. Whitlock, mother.

MEYER, JULIUS, Ensign;

enlisted May 9, 1918, as Seaman on submarine chaser; discharged April 29, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Bertha Meyer, mother.

MEYER, MILTON M., Private, 398th Company, Battalion T, Marine Corps; transferred to Supply Company;

enlisted October 23, 1918; discharged February 28, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Flora Meyer, mother.

MICHAEL, JESS, Quartermaster, First Class;

enlisted October 10, 1916; discharged September 9, 1919; served on battleship Louisiana and transport Leonora; twenty-eight times back and forth; nearest of kin, Mrs. Carry Michael, mother.

- MILLHISER, E. ROSS, First Class Yeoman;  
enlisted July, 1918; discharged January 6, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Bessie Millhiser, wife.
- NELSON, THEODORE, JR., Third Class Yeoman;  
enlisted May 21, 1918; discharged November 26,  
1918; nearest of kin, Theodore Nelson, father.
- NELSON, WALTER D., Chief Quartermaster;  
enlisted May 7, 1918; discharged November 26,  
1918; nearest of kin, Theodore Nelson, father.
- NEWMAN, HARRY S., Private, R. O. T. C., Blacksburg, Va.,  
September 2-29, 1918;  
enlisted S. A. T. C., Richmond College, October 3,  
appointed to Infantry Officers' Training School,  
Camp Fremont, California, October 27, discharged  
December 9, 1918; nearest of kin, Jacob Newman,  
father.
- OBERDORFER, HENRY S., Sergeant, 7th Engineers; stationed Camp  
Humphreys, Va.;  
enlisted August 6, 1918; discharged December 16,  
1918; nearest of kin, Myer B. Oberdorfer, father.
- POPPER, NATHAN, Painter, Third Class, Navy;  
enlisted May 31, 1918; discharged November, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Rose Popper, mother.
- PRAG, MEREDITH, Landsman Electrician, Radio;  
enlisted July 3, 1918; discharged February 21, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. D. W. E. Prag, mother.
- RAAB, MERRILL E., Chief Yeoman;  
enlisted October 22, 1917; discharged December 21,  
1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Camille Lang Raab, wife.
- REINACH, AUBREY H., Yeoman, First Class;  
enlisted August, 1918; discharged January, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Phyllis Reinach, wife.
- REINHARD, MEYER, Seaman;  
enlisted June 29, 1917; discharged December 7,  
1918; served on mine sweepers P. K. Bauman  
(sunk) and W. J. Courtney, converted fish boats;  
nearest of kin, Harry M. Reinhard, father.
- RINDSBERG, WILLIAM, Yeoman, Second Class;  
enlisted March 8, 1918; discharged February 5,  
1919; nearest of kin, Joseph Rindsberg, father.



- ROSENBAUM, IVAN I., Boatswain's mate, Second Class;  
enlisted July 3, 1917; discharged January 11, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Morton B. Rosenbaum, father.
- ROSENBAUM, MERTON J., Private, Company E, 11th Engineers;  
volunteered May 21, 1917; discharged May 6, 1919;  
at Cambrai, Arras, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne;  
nearest of kin, Morton B. Rosenbaum, father.
- ROSENBERG, JACOB, Corporal, Battery A, 111th Field Artillery,  
54th Brigade, 29th Division;  
enlisted National Guard, August 5, 1915; U. S.  
Army, June 22, 1917; discharged May 25, 1919;  
nearest of kin, M. Rosenberg, father.
- ROSENFELD, MITCHELL WM., Corporal, 356th Aerial Squadron;  
enlisted December 4, 1917; in England six months;  
discharged December 22, 1918; nearest of kin, Israel  
Rosenfeld, father.
- ROSENTHAL, JEAN R., First Lieutenant, Infantry;  
enlisted 1st Virginia Infantry May 23, 1913; Cor-  
poral July 1, 1914; Sergeant March 16, 1915; Sec-  
ond Lieutenant August 15, 1917; First Lieutenant  
October 17, 1918; discharged December 31, 1918;  
saw service on Mexican border; stationed at  
Brownsville, Texas, six months; was at First Ft.  
Myer Training Camp; stationed at Camp Lee, Va.;  
Camp Sevier, S. C.; Camp Funston, Kansas; with  
depot brigade in each camp; in charge of Post Ex-  
change at Camp Lee; drilling at others; nearest of  
kin, Mrs. Rosalie Rosenthal, mother.
- ROSENTHAL, MARTIN M., Seaman, First Class; served on flagship  
of submarine chasers off the Atlantic coast;  
enlisted July 1, 1918; discharged December 11,  
1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Rosalie Rosenthal,  
mother.
- ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL, Private, First Class, Medical Department;  
in charge of dispensary at Camp Hospital, Douglas, Ariz.;  
enlisted June 4, 1918; discharged February 7, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Jacob Rosenthal, father.

- ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL B., Seaman, Second Class;  
enlisted June 5, 1918; discharged September 18,  
1919; nearest of kin, Max Rosenthal, father.
- ROSENZWEIG, HARRY H., Private, Headquarters Company, 317th  
Infantry, 80th Division;  
enlisted March 29, 1918; discharged June 10, 1919;  
in Artois sector; at St. Mihiel and in Meuse-  
Argonne drive; served on Mexican border; nearest  
of kin, Simon Rosenzweig, father.
- ROTHSCHILD, ALBERT M., Private, Company G, Military Police,  
Navy Yard, Philadelphia;  
enlisted November 13, 1918; discharged May 31,  
1919; nearest of kin, Aaron Rothschild, father.
- SA FRANEK, MAURICE B., Corporal, 12th Virginia Coast Artillery;  
enlisted December 7, 1917; discharged July 1, 1918;  
nearest of kin, Mrs. Sylvia L. Sa Franek, wife.
- SAVAGE, SAMUEL, Private;  
enlisted June 18, 1918; July 4 transferred to limited  
service; nearest of kin, Louis Savage, father.
- SCHER, MIKE, Private, Battery E, 314th Field Artillery;  
enlisted April 15, 1918; discharged June 7, 1919;  
at Verdun, St. Mihiel and Argonne drives; nearest  
of kin, Isaac Scher, father.
- SCHER, SIMON DAVID, Private; with Electrical Detachment, Bliss  
Electrical School; half time of service spent in Walter Reed  
Hospital, Washington; died from goitre week after returning  
home;  
enlisted March, 1918; died October 4, 1918; nearest  
of kin, Mrs. Sarah Scher, mother.
- SCHER, SOLOMON, Private, Company 11, Depot Brigade;  
enlisted August 3, 1918; discharged January 25,  
1919; nearest of kin, Isaac Scher, father.
- SCHERR, SAMUEL, Yeoman, Third Class;  
enlisted June 29, 1918; discharged December 12,  
1918; nearest of kin, Benjamin Scherr, father.
- SCHLOSS, GEORGE S., Private, Company F, 104th Ammunition  
Train, 29th Division;  
enlisted with Troop B, 1st Virginia Cavalry (Rich-  
mond Blues) October 10, 1917; transferred to Divi-

sional Headquarters; discharged June 1, 1919; at Meuse-Argonne; enlisted at 18; nearest of kin, Philip Schloss, father.

SCHOENBAUM, MORRIS, Private, Headquarters Company, 318th Infantry, 80th Division;

enlisted April 2, 1918; discharged June 5, 1919; in Artois sector; at St. Mihiel (reserve) and Meuse-Argonne with machine gun company; acted as "runner"; near Captain John Crum when the latter was killed; received wound, but refused to leave his company; nearest of kin, Samuel Schoenbaum, father.

SCHRADER, AL, Private, Supply Company, 111th Field Artillery, 29th Division (Blue and Gray); served in France and assisted in entertaining soldiers;

enlisted July 28, 1917; discharged June 2, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Annie Solomon, sister.

William Schrader, who resided in Richmond two years, was a brother; he served in the 28th (Keystone) Division, and was killed in action in the Argonne Forest on October 11, 1918.

SCHWARTZBERG, CHARLES, Private, Company A, 104th Ammunition Train, 29th Division;

enlisted June 19, 1916; saw service on Mexican border with Company B (Grays); recalled March 25, 1917; served in Alsace, in reserve at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne; discharged June 1, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Fannie Schwartzberg, step-mother.

SCHWARZSCHILD, SOL. M., Sergeant, First Class, Aviation; enlisted May 5, 1917; discharged March 2, 1919; stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.; transferred to 6th Detachment, Detroit, Mich.; nearest of kin, Mrs. Bella Schwarzschild, mother.

SEGAL, HARRY, Private, First Class, Battery F, 111th Field Artillery;

enlisted August 22, 1917; discharged July 2, 1919; nearest of kin, David Segal, father.

SHAPIRO, SAM, Private, First Class, Medical Supply Depot; enlisted March 30, 1918; discharged April 3, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Lessie Shapiro, mother.

SIDENBERG, HARRY, Private, First Class (Stretcher Bearer), 319th Ambulance Company, 305th Sanitary Train, 80th Division; enlisted September 26, 1917; discharged June 9, 1919; at Meuse-Argonne (two engagements); in reserve at St. Mihiel; nearest of kin, Mrs. Annie Sidenberg, mother.

SIDENBERG, SOL., Private, Headquarters Company, 317th Infantry, 80th Division:

enlisted March 29, 1918; discharged June 12, 1919; in Picardy sector, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne; nearest of kin, Abram Sidenberg, father.

SIEGEL, IRVIN, Quartermaster, Second Class, Naval Aviation; enlisted August 8, 1918; discharged February 20, 1919; nearest of kin, Harry Siegel, father.

SONNENBERG, NATHAN, Wireless Operator, Second Class; enlisted July 30, 1918; discharged October 29, 1918; nearest of kin, Louis Sonnenberg, father.

SONNENBERG, SAMUEL, Private, First Class, Base Hospital, Camp Lee;

enlisted October 7, 1917; discharged March 14, 1919; nearest of kin, Louis Sonnenberg, father.

SPIELBERG, MITCHELL, Private, Company M, 3d Battalion Infantry, Replacement and Training Camp;

enlisted May 27, 1918; discharged August 19, 1918; nearest of kin, Simon Spielberg, father.

STERN, DR. HENRY S., Captain, Medical Corps;

trained at Camp Oglethorpe; commissioned First Lieutenant May 17, 1917; Captain, May 15, 1918; in France ten months; served with Evacuation Hospital 18; then attached to Field Hospital of 2d and 36th Divisions of American Army and General Gouraud's 4th French Army; again detached and served with 1st American Army at St. Mihiel; relieved May 12, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Minna Stern, mother.

STERN, IRA Y., Yeoman, Second Class;

enlisted July 9, 1918; discharged January 2, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Hannah Stern, wife.



- STERN, SAM, Private, First Class, Company H, 38th Infantry; enlisted September 15, 1917; killed in action October 11, 1918; buried in American Battle Area Cemetery at Romagne-Sous-Montfaucon, Meuse, France; nearest of kin, Mrs. Sarah Adelanski, sister.
- STRAUS, ARTHUR L., JR., Sergeant, Ordnance; enlisted, in California, July 18, 1917; discharged June 18, 1919; Battery F., 143d Field Artillery, 40th Division; transferred to Ordnance Department, December 10, 1917; left Camp Kearney, May 31, 1918; ten months overseas with chief ammunition officer, first army, also at French proving grounds, Bourges; nearest of kin, Arthur L. Straus, father.
- STRAUS, AUBREY H., First Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, Army Laboratory No. 1; commissioned November 10, 1917; discharged February 3, 1919; in France about a year; nearest of kin, Mrs. Wilma Straus, wife.
- STRAUS, HAROLD, Corporal, Engineers, Camp Humphreys, and San Antonio; nearest of kin, Mrs. Ella Straus, mother.
- STRAUSE, GORDON E., Boatswain's Mate, Second Class; enlisted June 16, 1917; discharged December 15, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Leon M. Nelson, mother.
- STRAUSE, PHILIP E., Sergeant; to Camp Lee September 4, 1917; had previously enlisted as ambulance driver; assigned to Headquarters Troop, 80th Division, with rank of Acting Sergeant; Sergeant one month later; at his own request transferred to Intelligence Section as Observer, in order to be in fighting line; at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne; discharged June 5, 1919; nearest of kin, Leon L. Strause, father.
- STRAUSS, MORRIS, Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery; entered service October 17, 1918; discharged January 29, 1919, from regular army; in reserves until 1924; nearest of kin, Lewis S. Strauss, father.
- SUNDERLAND, JOSEPH F., Private, Headquarters Detachment, 54th Field Artillery;

enlisted July 6, 1916, in Virginia Signal Corps; served on Mexican border; in France nearly a year; discharged May 24, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Jennie Doktor, sister.

SYCLE, JUNIUS S., Radio Electrician;  
enlisted May 30, 1918; discharged February 25, 1919; nearest of kin, Seymour Sycle, father.

SYCLE, DR. MOSES CARLISLE, Captain, Medical Corps; Fort Oglethorpe for training;  
commissioned September 3, 1917; Chief of Urological Department, General Hospital, Fort Harrison, Indiana; discharged July 15, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Florence Sycle, wife.

TATARSKY, PHILIP, Private, First Class, Medical Department;  
enlisted August 16, 1917; discharged August 11, 1919; served in France with Hospital Train 65; nearest of kin, Joseph Tatarsky, father.

THALHIMER, MORTON G., Captain, Ordnance Department, Ammunition Section, Field Service;  
with the Blues (State troops) until his commission as First Lieutenant issued December 25, 1917; stationed at Washington, Administration Division of Chief Ordnance Officer, in charge of Supplies and Personnel Branches; arrived in Brest, France, July 17, 1918; stationed in Paris from July 21 to August 10; at his request transferred to field service; served at ammunition dumps at St. Mihiel Salient during the drive; transferred to First American Army, September 20, 1918, and served nine ammunition dumps in the Argonne Forest offensive; while working with the 26th Division, in front of Verdun, was recommended for promotion and his commission as Captain issued in compliance therewith; transferred to staff of Chief Ammunition Officer at signing of armistice as Adjutant and Personnel Officer, and as such had charge of the demolition of ammunition in the battle area of the First Army, until March 15, 1919; returned with the 26th Di-

vision; discharged May 12, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Pauline Thalhimier, mother.

TREGAR, DAVID, Private, 327th Company, Quartermaster Corps; enlisted August 5, 1918; discharged March 17, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Esther DeRusse, sister.

WALLERSTEIN, LESTER, Ensign, Naval Reserves; on Luckenbach; enlisted December 12, 1917; released February 14, 1919; nearest of kin, David Wallerstein, father.

WALLERSTEIN, MORTON L., Ensign;  
enlisted June 16, 1917, as boatswain's mate; after course in wireless telegraphy qualified as Radio Operator in September; transferred to Naval Radio School at Harvard University; acted as secretary to Eligibility Board, First Naval District (Boston), which obtained throughout New England men suited for particular purposes, such as weather observers for aviation, supply officers, radio experts, engineering officers, and selected many of the men who perfected the anti-submarine devices; as a result of competitive examinations, in navigation, gunnery, and seamanship, commissioned Ensign, Reserve Force, and ordered to Reserve Officers' School, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for four and one-half months course; graduating in May, 1918, transferred to the Minnesota, Atlantic Fleet, flagship, as Junior Watch and Division Officer, and made Ensign; in September, the Minnesota was struck by enemy mine or torpedo and nearly sunk; for service in saving the ship, its captain was awarded the distinguished service medal and the ship's complement received praise from the Commanding Officer, Atlantic Fleet, for their "efficient and prompt action" which resulted in saving the ship; Navy Department awarded gold chevron to every man serving aboard; transferred in November to U. S. S. C. 235, Atlantic Fleet, to attend at same time School of Anti-Submarine Tactics, at New London, Conn.; engaged in teaching on the ship anti-submarine tactics to higher officers from signing of the armistice until

discharged March 1, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Clara U. Wallerstein, mother.

WALLERSTEIN, RALPH, Ensign, Naval Reserves; transport Hancock;

enlisted December 12, 1917; released January 19, 1919; nearest of kin, David Wallerstein, father.

WALLERSTEIN, ROBERT L., Second Lieutenant, Air Service, Aeronautics;

attended Second Fort Myer Officers' Training Camp; received commission, Field Artillery, November 27, 1917; transferred to Air Service, December, 1917; sailed July 16, 1918, overseas; served in England; discharged January 4, 1919; nearest of kin, Leon Wallerstein, father.

WALPERT, G. JOSEPH, Yeoman, First Class, Boston Navy Yard; enlisted December 4, 1917; discharged December 7, 1918; nearest of kin, Benjamin M. Walpert, father.

WATSKY, SAM, Ensign;

enlisted June, 1917; released March, 1919; troop transport service, Veratyr; nearest of kin, Isaac Watsky, father.

WATTS, J. LEICESTER, Private, First Class, Base Hospital 41, University of Virginia;

enlisted October 6, 1917; discharged July 23, 1919; operated in district of Paris; prepared court material and assisted at trials and investigations under Major Witt, Summary Court Officer in Adjutant's Office; attended University of Paris, Faculte de Droit, four months; certificate of graduation in special courses; also attended Alliance Francaise; received certificate; designated by Secretary of War (July 12, 1917) for competitive examination for Second Lieutenant, Mounted Service, but was unable to report; nearest of kin, Isaac Watsky, father.

WEINSTEIN, SAMUEL, Private, Medical Detachment, 116th Infantry, 29th Division;

wounded in Argonne engagement; saw service in Alsace-Lorraine; enlisted April 17, 1917; discharged



February 8, 1919; nearest of kin, Israel L. Weinstein, father.

WILKINS, SOLOMON, Private, 111th Field Artillery (Richmond Howitzers), Battery A;

enlisted June 28, 1917; in France nearly one year; discharged June 2, 1919; nearest of kin, Herman Wilkins, father.

WOLF, DAVID, Sergeant, Base Hospital 45;

enlisted September 14, 1917; discharged April 29, 1919; nearest of kin, Barney Wolf, father.

ZIMMERMAN, MORRIS, Corporal, Company 15, First Air Service, Mechanical Regiment;

enlisted September 19, 1917; discharged July 2, 1919; in France fifteen months; nearest of kin, Mrs. Tillie Zimmerman, mother.

---

*ENLISTED IN RICHMOND, NOW RESIDING  
ELSEWHERE*

ADLER, HARRY, Private, 12th Virginia Coast Artillery;  
enlisted December 6, 1917; resides in Massachusetts.

BARKER, MAX ALBERT, Private, Battery B, 35th Regiment (12th Virginia), Coast Artillery;

enlisted December 3, 1917; discharged November 26, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Sarah Barker, mother; resides in Roanoke.

BERNSTEIN, ISADORE, Sergeant, Company B, 318th Infantry, 80th Division;

enlisted September 18, 1917; discharged June 4, 1919; sharpshooter, February 7, 1919; at Artois Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne (two engagements; gunshot wound, November 5, 1918; nearest of kin, Jacob Bernstein, father; resides in Atlanta.

BLOOM, LEWIS, Sergeant, Battery F, 19th Field Artillery, 5th Division;

enlisted January 18, 1915; discharged April 23, 1919; at Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel; wounded

at battle of St. Mihiel, September 14, 1918; shot in the hip and two months in hospital; resides in Baltimore.

BRAVERMAN, LEO.

CALISCH, DR. HARRY FRANCIS, Second Lieutenant, 34th Regiment, Coast Artillery;

entered service October 13, 1917; discharged September 10, 1919; nearest of kin, S. H. Calisch, father; resides in Danville, Va.

FAIGELMAN, PHILIP, record unknown; name appears in list of those on Young Men's Hebrew Association service flag.

FINKOFSKY, HERMAN; served in Engineers; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., since war.

FLAX, MAURICE, Apprentice Seaman;

enlisted July 31, 1918; discharged March 22, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Fannie Nusbaum Flax, wife.

FREEMAN, ISAAC;

enlisted Signal Corps, Company A, Virginia National Guard, Private, First Class, and left for Mexican border October, 1916, after having been stationed at Camp Stuart, this city; fell from his horse and injured November, 1916; left Camp Wilson, San Antonio, March, 1917, for home and mustered out; called back into Federal service in July, but failed to pass the examination, and discharged as physically unfit on July 28, 1917; next of kin, Joseph Freeman, father.

GERSON, SAMUEL, Private, Ordnance Department;

enlisted August, 1918; discharged February 6, 1919; stationed at Washington, D. C.; nearest of kin, Mrs. Yetta Gerson, mother.

GOLDSTEIN, ISIDORE (born in London), Private, Company 6, 154th Depot Brigade;

enlisted June 20, 1918; prior to this he had been in service of Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, and made five attempts to volunteer; discharged July 15, 1918, and served with the Emergency Fleet Corporation until January 24, 1920; nearest of kin, N. Levensohn.

GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS B., Sergeant, Company D, 318th Infantry, 80th Division;

enlisted September 6, 1917; discharged March 17, 1919; automatic-gun instructor at Divisional School of Arms, Camp Lee; transferred to Camp Hill, March, 1918, where he was drill instructor of the 5th Casual Company; nearest of kin, Mrs. Leah Goldstein, mother; resides in Nashville, Tenn.

GREENSPON, MORRIS REUBEN, Quartermaster Sergeant; enlisted Washington, D. C., in Marine Corps, June 18, 1918; discharged August 7, 1919; period of enlistment extended for convenience of Government, and re-sworn in with proviso that he be discharged within ten days after request; attached to Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; detailed at Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in charge of detail; nearest of kin, Raphael Greenspon, father.

GROH, MORRIS, Musician, 314th Field Artillery Band, 80th Division;

enlisted September 5, 1917; discharged January 21, 1919; wounded by shrapnel in Argonne Forest, October 18, 1918; nearest of kin, Abraham Groh, father; resides in New Bedford, Mass.

HERMAN, SAMUEL RAINES, Private, 48th Motor Ambulance Company;

enlisted (about) May 29, 1918; discharged January 25, 1919; at Camp Lee, Va., and Camp Hancock, Ga.; nearest of kin, Mrs. Frances Herman, mother.

HOFFMAN, NATHAN, Navy; resides in Atlanta.

HYMES, BENJAMIN, Fifth Engineers' Training Camp;

enlisted July 15, 1918; discharged January 6, 1919; nearest of kin, Harris Hymes, father.

JACOBSON, MAURICE;

record unknown; name on list of Young Men's Hebrew Association service flag.

JAFFE, LOUIS I., First Lieutenant;

attended First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Va., May, 1917; obtained Second Lieutenant's commission at Second Officers' Training Camp

at same place (Field Artillery); transferred January, 1918, to Air Service, 649th Aero Squadron; March, 1918, put in charge of fifty men and sent to Air Station No. 1, France. (See Civilian Service.)

**JERUSHALMY, NATHAN**, Private, Casual Detachment; enlisted September 23, 1918; discharged December 12, 1918; stationed at Camp Lee; resides in New York; as indicated by his name, Jerushalmy was born in Jerusalem.

**KASS, GEORGE G.**, Private; enlisted 21st of June, 1917, at Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; sea service Marine Detachment on U. S. S. St. Louis, August 21 to August 28, 1917; U. S. S. Minnesota, September 1, 1917, to May 11, 1918; France from May 24, 1918, to January 1, 1919; wounds received in service: one at Chateau-Thierry, one at Blanc Mont Ridge; Chateau-Thierry Sector, June 21 to June 26, July 1 to July 6; July 17 to July 23, Soissons Sector; August 11 to August 17, 1918, Marbach Sector; September 11 to 19, St. Mihiel Sector; September 30 to October 4, Champagne Sector; wounded in action Blanc Mont Ridge; sharpshooter, April 26, 1918; discharged April 25, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Celia Kass, mother.

Letter from George Kass to his mother: "Well, I am still in the hospital, but am getting along fine (October 26, 1918) \* \* \* and expect to go back to duty in two or three weeks. I guess you are anxious to know how I was wounded. Well, I simply got it when the skipper asked for five volunteers to unflank a machine gun nest. We captured the crew, gun and all; that is, what was left of them; we charged the gun, one of our pals was killed and one hit in the leg and me in the arm. When we got to about twenty-five yards from the gun, we dived behind anything that would prove a little shelter. I dived for a small shell hole and one fellow was about ten feet from me; he was behind a stump of a tree, and two fellows behind a small rise in the ground; although I was wounded in my left arm, it did not keep me from throwing hand grenades; so laying on my left side,



I heaved two grenades, and one of the other fellows had three, so he heaved his, and then we charged the gun again; that is, four of us; the fellow who was hit in the leg went about ten yards and had to quit, as he was unable to continue; but he sure was game. So the three of us went forward and as we were only about ten yards from it we heard the word 'Kamerad.' We found out that our grenades did the work, for there were six Germans; none were killed, but every one was wounded. I went back for first aid and also helped the chap who was hit in the leg."

LEION, MAURICE, Private, Medical Corps;  
nearest of kin, Dr. I. H. Leion.

LEVIN, LOUIS H., Private; at Camp Lee.

LEVY, MARTIN D., First Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps;  
enlisted October 4, 1915; supply sergeant Field  
Artillery, National Guard, from April 1, 1916, to  
June 18, 1918; on detached service with Student  
Company 6, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Fla., Na-  
tional Guard; commissioned Second Lieutenant  
June 19, 1918; First Lieutenant, November 6,  
1918; relieved October 28, 1919; nearest of kin,  
Nathan Levy, father.

John T. Geary, Colonel, Q. M. C., wrote to the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.:

1. Forwarded, recommending that First Lieutenant Martin D. Levy, Q. M. C., be commissioned Major in the Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

2. This officer has been Subsistence Officer at this Division Camp for a year. A good portion of this time there were 50,000 men at this camp.

3. Lieutenant Levy is thoroughly familiar with the Subsistence Division of the Camp Supply Office, and his record here has been one of exceptional merit. He is a man of great zeal and energy, devoted to his work, and secures a maximum amount of good results, with a minimum amount of friction. He is a good organizer and knows all the details of his work. Personally I would rather have him as Subsistence Officer under me than to have performing the same work three average officers.

LEVY, MOSES, Storekeeper, First Class;

enlisted January 1, 1918; promoted from Storekeeper Third Class; resident of Washington, D. C.

MASINTER, MORRIS L., Sergeant, Battery F, 111th Field Artillery, 29th Division;

enlisted June 27, 1917; discharged June 2, 1919; in France; nearest of kin, E. M. Masinter, father; resides in Roanoke, Va.

MICHAEL, JULIUS, Sergeant;

enlisted April 3, 1917, three days prior to declaration of war, Medical Department, administering first aid to recruits leaving Fort Slocum, N. Y., en route to their companies; stationed there for thirteen months; about eleven months at Camp Lee, Va.; discharged March 26, 1919; nearest of kin, Charles Michael, father.

MICHAEL, MORTON, brother of above;

nearest of kin, Charles Michael, father.

MICHAEL (GOODBLEAR), SAM J., Sergeant, Marine Corps;

enlisted October 10, 1916; on recruiting duty at Richmond, Huntington, W. Va., and in North Carolina; was stationed for a while at Paris Island and Quantico; still in service; nearest of kin, Charles Michael, father.

OPPENHEIM, BEN, Yeoman, Third Class;

enlisted April 18, 1918; discharged February 3, 1919; nearest of kin, Sol. Oppenheim, father.

OPPENHEIM, LEWIS, Supply Sergeant, Company L, 3d Battalion, Replacement and Training Centre, Camp Lee;

enlisted May 27, 1918; discharged December 13, 1918; nearest of kin, Sol. Oppenheim, father.

OPPENHEIM, REUBEN, Private, First Class, Ordnance Department, Bridgeport, Conn.;

enlisted September, 1918; discharged February, 1919; nearest of kin, Sol. Oppenheim, father.

ROSENFELD, KEEVE, Private;

enlisted in the Regulars, Richmond, December 13, 1917; assigned to Signal Corps, and sworn in at Fort Thomas, Ky., following day; transferred to Camp Zachary Taylor, then to San Antonio; finally

to 43d Balloon Company; sailed for Brest June 29, 1918, and went into camp near Bordeaux; participated in battles of St. Mihiel, Verdun-Meuse and Argonne-Meuse, and at the signing of the armistice was in the Ardennes Forest; spent winter of 1918 in Argonne Forest, sailing for home from Bordeaux, Passover week (April), 1919; discharged May 11; nearest of kin, Mrs. Fannie Rosenfeld, mother. A relative furnishes the following extract from a publication:

"To Private Rosenfeld belongs the distinction of having served throughout the war as a 'Buck,' and was made a First Class Private just before leaving France.

"As a member of an observation balloon company, he could not participate in a direct offensive, as his outfit was not properly armed for such operations; but he conceived the idea of repairing and utilizing abandoned German machine guns and ammunition, so ten of these were assembled by him and mounted on wires for high angle fire, and together with the usual complement of guns furnished Balloon Companies for defense, succeeded in beating off an attack by an unusually bold squadron of German airplanes who attacked the balloon while in the bed, they retiring without accomplishing their purpose, and also saving a battery of large calibre guns stationed nearby."

ROSENSTEIN, MORTON, Ensign;

enlisted June 29, 1917; nearest of kin, Frank Rosen-  
stein, father.

ROSENZWEIG, ABE, Sergeant, Battery C, 77th Regiment, Field  
Artillery, 4th Division;

seven or eight years in Regular Army; still in ser-  
vice, Second Cavalry; nearest of kin, Simon Rosenz-  
weig, father.

ROTKIN, MOSES, Corporal, 327 Repair Unit, M. T. C.;

enlisted May 22, 1918; discharged August 19, 1919;  
nearest of kin, Abraham Rotkin, father.

RUBENSTEIN, JULIAN, Private, Company H, 2d Virginia Infantry;

enlisted June 27, 1917; served in Medical Detach-  
ment, 116th Infantry, 29th Division; shell shocked,  
in hospital four months, and has never fully recov-

ered; nearest of kin, Mrs. Frances Rubenstein, mother; resides in New York.

SACHS, LOUIS, Private, Medical Corps, 635th Aviation Supply; enlisted November 20, 1917, with 13th Virginia Coast Artillery; nearest of kin, Joseph Sachs, father.

SHAROVE, SAMUEL H.,

enlisted in Ordnance Corps, Fort Myer, Va., December 15, 1917, and assigned to Supply Division, Washington, D. C.; transferred to Ordnance Training Company, University of Pittsburgh; to Ordnance Training Camp, Camp Hancock, Ga.; returned to Washington; here, while standing physical examination for commission, it developed he had, in his eagerness to enter the service, "defrauded" the Government upon original enlistment by memorizing the eye-chart, his sight being bad; for this he was court-martialed and reduced to first-class private, and placed in Class C, Limited Service, and assigned to duty at Springfield, Mass., Armory; discharged February 21, 1919; nearest of kin, David Sharove, father.

STERN, LAWRENCE, First Lieutenant, Ordnance.

TATARSKY, NATHAN, Private, 80th Division;

enlisted September 19, 1917; served, approximately, six weeks; nearest of kin, Joseph Tatarsky, father.

WHITLOCK, EDGAR J., Naval Lieutenant;

commissioned April 1, 1918; discharged May 26, 1919; Assistant Naval Inspector, New Jersey Inspection district; had direct charge of equipping mine plants and general supervision of manufacture of mines; the 73,000 mines for the entire North Sea were manufactured in this district, and were under his direction and supervision; this was considered one of the great secrets of the war, and every precaution used to safeguard their manufacture; also had general supervision of the manufacture of rotating hands for major and minor calibre shells used by the Navy; member of the



examining board, and general survey officer for this district; nearest of kin, Edward Whitlock, father.

---

### *NATIVES OF RICHMOND ENLISTING ELSEWHERE*

EDL, ALBERT FREDERICK, Lieutenant, Naval Reserve; entered service November 20, 1917; released May 18, 1919; stations: Naval Academy, S. S. South Carolina, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; resides in New York; nearest of kin, Mrs. Lee Rindsberg Edl, wife.

EZEKIEL, MORDECAI J., Second Lieutenant; attended Officers Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.; commissioned September 16, 1918, when nineteen years of age; acted as instructor of Dartmouth College S. A. T. C. Unit, Dartmouth, N. H., commanding Company B; relieved December 20, 1918; nearest of kin, Jacob L. Ezekiel, father; resides in Washington, D. C.

HELLER, WILLIAM, Yeoman, Third Class, on Ship William A. McKenney, carrier of supplies to Army in France; enlisted August 19, 1918; discharged April 7, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Amelia Heller, mother; resides in Raleigh.

KOPPLE, AUGUSTUS SMITH, Major, Quartermaster; enlisted as private, twenty-four years ago, when eighteen years of age; with the exception of one year, has served continuously; in the Spanish-American and World Wars, also on the Mexican border; at Brest handled supplies for as many as 125,000 men in a single day; only twelve men outranked him there; remained eight months; when armistice was signed he had been recommended for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel; received a tribute from General Pershing; at the beginning of the war Major Kopple, then Captain, was sent in charge of a Red Cross ship from St. Louis to France; now stationed

at El Paso, Tex.; nearest of kin, Mrs. Bessie Coleman Kopple, wife.

LEVY, IRVING LESTER, Private, Sec. Det. No. 1, A. S. C.; enlisted July 24, 1918; discharged May 5, 1919; nearest of kin, Isaac Levy, Baltimore; resides in New York.

STRAUS, SYLVAN E., Corporal, Ordnance Corps; enlisted January 6, 1918; discharged January 6, 1919; resides in Baltimore; nearest of kin, Abram E. Straus, father.

ZANDER, GASTON W., Private, Company B, 109th Headquarters Train and Mounted Police, 34th Division; enlisted August 11, 1918; discharged April 26, 1919; in France six months; nearest of kin, Mrs. Olga Hirsch Zander, wife.

ZANDER, MALCOLM, brother of above; enlisted as Apprentice Seaman, May 31, 1917; promoted successively to Seaman, Coxswain, Boatswain's Mate, Second and First Class; discharged January 18, 1919; in active transport service seventeen months, crossing the Atlantic eighteen times; on Transport Antigone; the following ships of his fleet of convoys were sunk by U-boats: President Lincoln, Covington, Devinsk; the Agamemnon, though badly crippled, returned to port under her own power; the Antigone had several running fights with U-boats, in one of which the gun crew registered a direct hit, sinking the submarine; when volunteers were called for to relieve a British vessel in distress, a hundred men responded and thirteen were chosen; Zander was one of them; water being rough it took two hours to launch small boat; nearest of kin, Moses Zander, father.

ENLISTED ELSEWHERE, NOW RESIDING IN  
RICHMOND

*Asterisk (\*)—Have since removed.*

\*COHEN, RALPH, Sergeant, 23d Construction Company; transferred from 29th Balloon Company;  
enlisted May 6, 1918, St. Louis; discharged June 5, 1919.

ENOCH, ABRAM, Private, Company B, 119th Infantry;  
enlisted March 31, 1918, at Durham, N. C.; participated in the engagements of Ypres, Bellecourt, Busigny and St. Souplet, and Mazeran; had two brothers in service from elsewhere; must have been a good soldier, for his discharge (April 8, 1919) shows he made "his mark" in signing name; nearest of kin, Harris Enoch, father.

GIRSH, JACK, Private, 3d Company, 1st Battalion, 155th Depot Brigade;  
enlisted March 29, 1918; discharged January 16, 1919; next of kin, Simon Girsh, father.

GELLIS, JOSEPH, Private, First Class, Company B, 318th Infantry, 80th Division;  
enlisted March 29, 1918; discharged June 4, 1919; at Artois Sector, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne; nearest of kin, Mrs. Eva Share, sister.

GETTIS, STANLEY H., Chief Yeoman, Battleship North Carolina;  
enlisted New York, September 20, 1911; in army February 26, 1908, to February 25, 1911; in transport service convoying troops; discharged November 18, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Sophie Gettis, mother.

GREENBAUM, JOSEPH, Private, Replacement Company, Aviation;  
enlisted May 6, 1918; discharged January 25, 1919; in England about four months; nearest of kin, Mrs. Rebecca Wolf, sister.

\*JOSEPHSON, WILLIAM B., Private, First Class, Ambulance Company 323!  
enlisted May 28, 1918; in France nearly eleven

months; served in Meuse-Argonne and St. Die sectors; discharged July 29, 1919.

KAPLAN, MILTON, Private, Medical Supply Depot, Camp Sherman;

enlisted May, 1918; discharged July, 1918, for physical disability; nearest of kin, Manuel Kaplan, father.

\*LENET, BENJAMIN, Private, Company E, 314th Field Artillery; enlisted April 29, 1917, at Springfield, Ill.; discharged November 30, 1918; nearest of kin, Edward N. Lenet, brother.

\*LENET, SAMUEL, Sergeant, First Class, Bakers and Cooks' School, Camp Merritt, N. J.; enlisted August 28, 1917; discharged March 24, 1919; nearest of kin, Edward N. Lenet, brother.

LEVY, WINTON DANIEL, Corporal, Headquarters Detachment, 97th Engineers;

enlisted June 17, 1918, at Baltimore; stationed at Camps Meade and Leach; recommended for Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps, Personnel Branch, armistice signed while taking course; discharged December 12, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Hattie Levy, mother.

"Corporal Levy has at all times been a faithful and willing worker, and has, in my mind, the making of a valuable man in any work in which he might choose to engage."—Major James W. Houseal, 97th Engineers.

NATHAN, JOSEPH, Yeoman, Third Class;

enlisted May 22, 1918; discharged December 28, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Ray Nathan, mother.

PINCHEFSKY, SAMUEL, Private, First Class, Section 10, Group C, Battalion Unit 320, Motor Transport Corps; Automobile Mechanic; acted as Sergeant in command of about fifty men; enlisted September 19, 1917; from Philadelphia to Camp Meade; discharged July 21, 1919; sixteen months in France; under fire at Chateau-Thierry twice; nearest of kin, Hyman Pinchetsky, father.

SHKLOVSKY, JULIUS B., Second Lieutenant;

enlisted October 17, 1917, at Clarksville, Tenn., as



private; Sergeant, November 1st; promoted to First Sergeant December 11th; sent to Central Officers' Training School, Camp Gordon; October 15, 1918, sent to Camp Lee to organize Czecho-Slovak Legion, and had made preparations when armistice was signed; instructed two months at Camp Lee; discharged April 19, 1919; nearest of kin, Mrs. Miriam Shklovsky, mother.

TRATTNER, DR. SIDNEY, First Lieutenant, Medical Corps; applied for commission July 9, 1917; commissioned September 8, 1917; discharged January 19, 1919; served on Tuberculosis Examining Board at Camp Lee nearly entire period of service; week at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.; nearest of kin, Julius Trattner, father.

---

### *STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS*

BREITSTEIN, MOSES L., M. D., Private;

enlisted in Medical Reserve Corps, later changed to S. A. T. C. Johns Hopkins Medical School; enlisted December 22, 1917; discharged November 26, 1918; nearest of kin, Harry Breitstein, father.

CAPLAN, DAVID, Private, University of Virginia S. A. T. C.; enlisted October 16, 1918; discharged December 19, 1918; nearest of kin, Max E. Caplan, father.

COHN, HERBERT, Private;

enlisted October 19, 1918; discharged December 17, 1918; S. A. T. C., Medical College of Virginia; nearest of kin, Michel H. Cohn, father.

COOPER, MEYER E., Private;

S. A. T. C., Richmond College; discharged December 9, 1918; nearest of kin, Ellis Cooper, father.

FORMAN, PHILIP, S. A. T. C., V. P. I.;

nearest of kin, A. Forman, father.

FREEMAN, LOUIS, brother of Henry and Isaac; Private, S. A. T. C., University of Virginia;

enlisted October 15, 1918; discharged November

26, 1918; prior service with Company A, Virginia Engineers, October 16, 1916, to April 16, 1917; on Mexican border; only sixteen at time of first enlistment.

KRAPIN, WILLIAM, S. A. T. C., V. P. I.;  
nearest of kin, M. Krapin, father.

LEVIN, DAVID E., Private, S. A. T. C., Company C;  
enlisted October 19, 1918; discharged December 7, 1918.

LEWIT, JACK, Corporal, S. A. T. C.;  
enlisted October 3, 1918; discharged December 9, 1918; in Richmond Light Infantry Blues about fourteen months before joining students' corps; nearest of kin, Julius C. Lewit, father.

MILLHISER, ROGER;  
S. A. T. C., Yale University; died in training.

SHAROVE, ISADORE, Acting Supply Sergeant, S. A. T. C., Carnegie Institute of Techonology, Pittsburgh, Pa.;  
nearest of kin, David Sharove, father.

WALLERSTEIN, EMANUEL, Private, Medical Reserve, S. A. T. C., Johns Hopkins;  
nearest of kin, Henry S. Wallerstein, father.

WEINBERG, ARNOLD L., Private, S. A. T. C., Richmond College;  
enlisted October 3, 1918; discharged December 9, 1918; nearest of kin, Mrs. Minnie Weinberg, mother.

WILKINS, EMANUEL, Private, S. A. T. C., Richmond College;  
enlisted October 3, 1918; discharged December 9, 1918; nearest of kin, Herman Wilkins, father.

WOLF, RALPH, Seaman, Columbia University Naval Unit;  
enlisted October 1, 1918; discharged December 18, 1918; nearest of kin, Barney Wolf, father.

ZANDER, WHITLOCK, Private, S. A. T. C., University of Virginia;  
enlisted October 22, 1918; discharged December 12;  
nearest of kin, Moses Zander, father.

*THE HISTORY OF  
IN SECRET SERVICE*

HIRSHBERG, MILTON K., Secret Service ;

in discharge of duty accompanied President Wilson on the George Washington, acting as chef ; nearest of kin, Mrs. Julia Hirshberg, mother.

POLEN, JOSEPH, a regular official of the Department of Justice ; did much work of a secret nature in Richmond during the war.

## A SOLDIER'S DIARY

According to the law of evidence a book of "original entry" is considered competent testimony. It will, therefore, be admitted that entries made on the ground at the time events occurred will give much better idea of the detail and minutiae of a soldier's life than could be obtained in any other manner. In passing through events of momentous importance the memory may become dimmed and vague, but the written word is for all time.

The following extracts are from the diary of Sergeant Isadore Bernstein, Company B, 318th Infantry, 80th Division. A perusal of them will reveal the fact that a soldier's life is not all pomp and excitement. Day after day there appears the entry, "Drill." This will explain why the boys from America became such splendid fighting material in so short a time, comparatively. The writer of this diary is a Richmond-born man. The little book is given a touch of romance by reason of references to a certain young lady, whom it will please all to know has since become Mrs. Isadore Bernstein. Delicacy forbids that any allusion should be made to those entries.

MAY, 1918.

- 20—Left Camp Lee, Va., 1 P. M.
- 21—Arrived Jersey City. Ferry to Hoboken. Transport Leviathan. Heavy thunder storm. Cigars, cigarettes and safe-arrival cards issued by Red Cross.
- 22—Departed. Saw Statue of Liberty through porthole (last sight). Good by Broadway and good old U. S. A. Physical exercises "B" deck.
- 23—Abandon-ship drill. Wearing life preservers all the time, used for pillows at night. Never without them.
- 24—Calm smooth sea. Two ships sighted. Guns ready for action.
- 25—Abandon-ship drill and exercise. Boxing on quarter deck.
- 28—Three ships sighted. Guns ready for action. Sea choppy, but riding easy.
- 29—Met by seven convoys (torpedo destroyers). Extreme danger zone by 9 P. M. Every man in bunk, ready, fully clothed with belt, canteen of water, listening for signal in case we are hit by U-boat. Everybody very nervous when all lights go out. Whew! Made a detour of 300 miles as per wireless to avoid enemy submarines.
- 30—Three air-plane convoys. Nearing Brest. Number of enemy sub-



periscopes sighted. Terrific battle ensues, in which we sink two subs and convoy cripples two more, and later reports say we captured two others in shallow water. We are in H. 12, bottom of boat during battle and just crazy to get out on deck to see the battle, but stairway is guarded by officers with drawn and cocked pistols, ready to shoot any man who made an attempt to pass. Forty minutes of living hell before it is over. We are then allowed on deck and saw the most beautiful view I ever saw in my life, the mountains of Brest on either side. Some relief. At 3 P. M. anchor in harbor. Can never forget this date. Memorial Day.

- 31—Our battalion unloading ship. Some task. Highly praised by captain and officers of the Leviathan and our own major.

### JUNE.

- 1—Left ship. Marched through Brest to camp on heights about. Very steep climb with hy. packs. Known as Ponteneson Barracks, founded by Napoleon. Later being his prison. Guillotine still in evidence. Gruesome sight.
- 2—Paraded thru Brest and boarded train about 9 P. M.
- 3—On train. Pretty scenery. First introduction to our old friend, bully beef and hardtack.
- 4—Arrived at Calais. Forty-three hours on train. Stiff and tired. Billeted in tents in English camp pitched in dirty sand. Bags two feet high around tents for protection from shrapnel. First air raid over camp at night. Everybody excited. Flashes of bursting shrapnel, many rays of enormous search-lights from all directions. Very pretty—but. Rat-tat-tat of machine guns and anti-air-craft everywhere.
- 5—Another air raid at night while 319 and 320 were coming into camp. Great commotion. Had to laugh. Many women and children killed in streets. Issued gas-masks and helmets. More weight to pack.
- 6—Issued English rifles. Passed through gas. Five miles to chamber.
- 7—Left Calais for Samer. Eight hours on train.
- 8—Left Samer hy. packs as usual over steep hills. Ten mile hike.
- 9—Arrived Enquin. New tents camouflaged with Bull. Took supper with an old French woman. Enjoyed it.
- 10—Left for Cormont. Ten mile hike. Heat intense. Billeted in cow shed.
- 11—Bay. and close order drills. Five mile hike. Parade. Now under 19th King's Regiment.
- 12—Close order. Four mile hike and inspection.
- 13—Drill, four mile hike. Inspection.
- 14—Drill, skirmish, gas and bayonet.
- 15—Trench digging. Hard work.
- 16—Call to arms (fake).
- 17—Bay. drill. Gas school, grenade throwing. Parade.
- 18—Rifle range. Nights cold, days hot.
- 19—Gas school. Hike and drill.

- 20—Close order. Grenade throwing and parade.
- 21—Close order, gas, bayonet and open warfare drill.
- 22—Trench digging and drill.
- 23—Church.
- 24-27—Drill.
- 28—Six mile hike and drill.
- 29—Parade at Samer. Air raid.
- 30—Church.

## JULY.

- 1—Close order, bay. and gas mask drill. Passed in review before Gen. Pershing and Duke of Connaught. Double time. One hour to get off field.
- 2—Close order and bayonet.
- 3—Machine gun practice.
- 4—Holiday. Well earned.
- 5—General inspection. Left Cormont for Candas. Eleven hours on train.
- 6—Left Candas. Five mile hike to Montrelet.
- 7—General clean-up and inspection.
- 8—Open order. Eight mile hike.
- 9—Open order. Fourteen mile hike.
- 10-14—Open order and close order drill.
- 15—Competition drill 1-2-3 Battalion.
- 16—Fourteen mile hike rifle range.
- 17—Eight mile hike. Air raid. General inspection and drill.
- 18—Eight mile hike to drill.
- 19—Fourteen mile hike. Parade.
- 20—Eight mile hike. Drill.
- 21—Church.
- 22—Gas chamber and drill. Five mile.
- 23—Close order.
- 24—Close order and bayonet.
- 25—Left Montrelet for Val-de Maison. Ten mile hike. Dog tents.
- 26-27—Drill.
- 28—Eight mile hike for bath.
- 29—Ten mile hike. In trenches all day. Wet and muddy as usual.
- 30—Drills of all kinds.

## AUGUST.

- 1—Eight mile hike to rifle range. Saw four of our observation balloons shot down by Jerry in as many minutes. Mad as h—.
- 2—Instruction in Wills, Hayes and Newton grenades.
- 3—Rifle range.
- 4—Day off. Very few.
- 5-6—Drills of all kinds.
- 7—Left Val for Varennes. Twelve mile hike.

- 8—Resting. About all in. Left for trenches, Albert sector. Six mile hike in evening. With 115th Welsh Regiment. Observation.
- 9—Under hy. artillery fire. Sleeping in dug-outs. In support. Beaucoup cooties. My first sight of a smoke barrage. Brought back sixty prisoners. Daylight raid. Very exciting. Big guns everywhere.
- 10—Front-line trenches. Avaloy Woods. Ancre River. Albert on fire. Beautiful sight.
- 11—Jerry's lights and shell caldrons plainly visible. Look like a celebration at Xmas time. Lt. back in dug-out (scared). All quiet except an occasional Whiz-bang. Gas shells flying overhead. Hear them plainly. No Man's Land quiet as a cemetery.
- 12—Thousand aeroplanes going to battle. Looks like a huge flock of crows. Left trenches for Varennes under hy. artillery fire.
- 13—Left Varennes twelve mile hike back to Val-de Maison.
- 14-18—Drills.
- 19—Left Val for Montrelet ten mile hike.
- 20—Arrived Montrelet. Left same day for Longevillers. Twenty mile hike. All English equipment turned in.
- 21—Eddystone rifle issued. Left Longvillers on train after standing in rain waiting. Thirty-six hours ride.
- 22—On train. Passed through Paris.
- 23—Arrive at Chattillon. Left same day for Recy twenty mile hike in hy. thunderstorm all night.
- 24—Arrived Recy-Sur-Ome after 1 P. M. dead tired and soaking wet. Billeted at 5 A. M.
- 25—Day off. Thank God.
- 26-28—War problem.
- 29-30—Inspection and drill.
- 31—Left Recy for Dancevon. 10 mile hike. Always hy. packs.

## SEPTEMBER.

- 1—Day off. Church in wheat field.
- 2—Left Dancevoir for Latrecy. 5 mile hike to train.
- 3—Arrived Longeville. 11 hours on train, riding atop company kitchen on flat car. 5 mile hike. Dog tents.
- 4—Rifle range. Seek cover at approach of enemy aeroplanes.
- 5-6—Rifle range.
- 7—Problem. Night maneuvering.
- 8—Left Longeville for Resson at night. 7 mile hike. Soaking wet from storm. Pack weighs a ton. Billeted in French loft. Nice hay, dry and warm.
- 15—Left Resson hurriedly leaving 200 F. meal bought from Co. fund. Am really hungry.
- 16—Arrived Souilly. 40 mile ride in trucks. Slept in big field.
- 19—10 mile hike.
- 20—Camping in woods back of Verdun.

21—Verdun front. Went to heights overlooking Verdun at Fort DuRegret.

23-24—Shooting rifle grenades.

25—Open big drive. In reserve. Living in shell holes, some filled with water at Cuiry under hy. artillery, aeroplane fire. Very troublesome.

#### Argonne-Meuse Offensive.

26-27—In drive.

28—Stood in rain all night waiting to attack.

29—Over the top at daybreak.

#### OCTOBER.

1-3—In drive.

4—Over top again. Gained objective every time.

5-11—In Bois-de-Faye.

12—At last, relieved. Whew!

13—Resting. Still under fire from artillery and snipers in trees.

14—Left for Pretz in Argonne. 30 mile ride in trucks. In reserve for St. Mihiel drive.

15—General clean-up.

16—Inspection.

17—Resting.

18—General inspection. Everybody sick from gas and exposure.

19—Drill and 5 mile hike.

20—Mustering. Sham battle.

21-24—Old schedule of different drills.

25—Left Pretz. Thirty mile ride in trucks. Camping in woods. Rifle range. Browning Automatic rifles.

26—Rifle range.

27—Ready for another drive.

28-31—In reserve.

#### NOVEMBER.

1—Left woods for Chatel-Chery. 15 mile hike.

2—Left Chatel-Chery. 6 mile hike at night. In support.

3—In support.

4—Over the top. Captured Sammanthe and LaPolka Farm.

5—In support. Slightly wounded in right side by machine gun bullet.

6-7—In reserve.

8—Relieved. 10 mile hike to Grandpre.

9—Left Grandpre for St. Juvin 12 mile hike.

10—St. Juvin. 3 mile hike. Inspection.

11—15 mile hike to French dug-out. Some hike thru mud, rain all day.

At 10 A. M. heard rumor from M. P. Lieut. that armistice was signed.

Hy. packs seemed very light. Ha!

12—Resting.

13—Inspection.



- 14—Memorial for our dead. Reviewed by Gen. Cronkhite.
- 18—Memorial hike begins 15 mile hike. Dog tents. Slept in snow 4 inches deep. Some cold.
- 19—Off at daybreak. 12 mile hike to Brizeau.
- 20-27—(Series of hikes, varying from 10 to 20 miles).
- 28—(Thanksgiving). 30 mile hike to Cerilly. Worst dinner in the army. Slum without seasoning.
- 29—15 mile hike to Asnieres-en-Montagne.
- 30—Rest. Everybody half dead.

## DECEMBER.

- 1—Resting.
- 2—Drill (old friend).
- 3-7—Drill.
- 8—Day off.
- 9-13—Drills and games.
- 14—Inspection.
- 15—Day off.
- 16—Problem (in mud).
- 17-20—Drilling and games.
- 21-24—In Dijon buying food for Xmas dinner. Great time.
- 25—Holiday. My birthday. Hope never to spend another birthday like this one. Such a difference from last Xmas.
- 26—8 mile hike.
- 27-31—Drill and games.

## JANUARY, 1919.

- 1—Holiday.
- 2—Problem.
- 3—Drill and games.
- 4—Inspection by Colonel.
- 5—Day off.
- 6-10—Drill and games.
- 11—Inspection by General.
- 12—Day off.
- 13-16—Drill and games.
- 17—Problem.
- 18—Inspection.
- 19—Day off.
- 20-21—Problem in mud.
- 22-24—Drill and games.
- 25—Inspection (Dijon).
- 26—Dijon. Week-end pass.
- 27—Problem thru mud.
- 28-29—10 mile hike.
- 30—Problem.
- 31—8 mile hike.

## FEBRUARY.

- 1—Inspection.
- 2—Day off.
- 3-4—Drill and games.
- 5—Problem.
- 6—Hike and drill.
- 7—Mustering.
- 8—Inspection. Dijon.
- 9—Dijon.
- 10-12—Drill and games.
- 13-14—Problem.
- 15—Inspection.
- 16—Day off.
- 17-21—Problem (muddy).
- 22—Washington's Birthday (off).
- 23—Day off.
- 24—Problem (200 officers).
- 26—Problem for Corps comm'd.
- 27-28—Drill and games.

## MARCH.

- 1—Inspection.
- 2—Day off.
- 3—Problem.
- 4—Day off. Rain.
- 5—Drill.
- 6-7—Drill afternoon off.
- 8—Inspection afternoon off.
- 9—Day off.
- 10-12—Drill. Afternoon off.
- 13—Rifle range.
- 14-15—Drill. Evening off.
- 16—Day off.
- 17—3 day pass to Lyon. Wonderful trip. Returned 23rd.
- 24-25—Rifle range.
- 26—Call at 1:30 A. M. Hiked all night to field for inspection by Gen. Pershing preliminary to leaving for God's country. Hiked 41 kilometers.
- 27—No reveille. Pack inspection.
- 28—Drill. P. M. farewell blow out.
- 29—Day off. No inspection.
- 30-31—Day off. Snow all night and day.

## APRIL.

- 1—Inspection hy. packs.
- 2—Left Asnieres promptly at 2:30, hiked to Nuits s Ravieres served

- supper, boarded train, rations (beaucoup) on train. "40 Hommes en 8 Chevaux." Left Nuits at 5 P. M. rode all night.
- 3—On train all day. Very tired. Arrived Mayet 10 P. M. Hiked to village 4 kilometres. Rotten billets changed twice. On floor. Straw mattresses and stone (passable).
- 4—Day off to rest.
- 5—Inspection in close order.
- 6—Sunday day off. Feet sore, bathed them 1 hr. hot water. Felt better.
- 7-11—C. O. drill and inspection.
- 12—10 mile hike.
- 13—Cootie inspection.
- 14—Pack inspection.
- 15—Inneculation.
- 16—Arm sore. Hiked to drill field.
- 17-18—Inspection by Colonel and Captain.
- 19—Marched to Mayet. Capt. Williams gave us talk on 80th Div. Vet. Ass'n. Ball game afternoon. We lost.
- 20—A day off. Very tired.
- 21—S. O. S. inspection. They were very strict.
- 22—Billet inspection. Hike.
- 23—Inspection by Major. Ball game afternoon. Lost again. Arm better. Lanced in morning.
- 24—Cootie inspection. Bath, fine. Afternoon won our first ball game.
- 25-28—C. O. Drill.
- 29—Cootie inspection. Bath. C. O. drill. Ball game. We won.
- 30—Billet inspection. Cold.

## MAY.

- 1—No drill—rain. Afternoon pay-day. Picture of Company made on field. Boys beaucoup zig-zag. Leaving postponed 10 days.
- 2—Hike. Afternoon rain.
- 3—Another inspection.
- 4—Rest. Bath in creek. Water like ice but fine.
- 5—7 kilo hike for regimental review.
- 6—Another review for Colonel at Mayet. Passed 4 times.
- 7—Passed in review several times before Major preliminary to big review by Gen. Cronkhite. Major complimented me on having best line in Company. Bath in afternoon.
- 8—Review before Gen. Cronkhite. Smiled and seemed pleased when I gave eyes right to platoon as we passed. Good line.
- 9—Gang-plank drill. Everybody in good humor. Naturally. Afternoon Major inspected for unserviceable clothes.
- 10—Cootie inspection on field at Mayet 9:45 by S. O. S. Very cold wind. General inspection by Colonel of equipment. Pleased.
- 11—Rest.

- 12—Cleaning up. Farewell dip in creek. Water like ice. Washed clothing. Everything nice and clean to leave. Can hardly wait for tomorrow to come.
- 13—Pack inspection by Captain at 10 A. M. Fall out in road with everything at 1. Left Mayet in U. S. box cars at 5:30 P. M. Some happy boys. Hot dinner at station. Clam chowder, jam, rolls and coffee. Kitchen attached to train. Stopped at Guingamp for breakfast, steak and gravy, jam, rolls and coffee. Very good. Dinner at Brest station, good old slum, bread and coffee. St. Brieux, big town. On train all night, arrived Brest 11:40 A. M. 3 mile hike with heavy pack up hill all the way to Ponteneson Camp. 80,000 troops there at all times. Wonderful place. City in itself.
- 14—Through the mill. Had a bath in "nothing." New clothing and equipment shortage issued. Some mob.
- 15—Morning rest, afternoon pack inspection.
- 16—Inspection of everything for shortage. All O. K.
- 17—Last inspection of packs and equipment. Dinner 11 A. M. Chow very good at camp. Slept 6 men to a tent, each one on iron cot with felt mattress. Beaucoup room. Left Ponteneson at noon, long hike around camp to wharf at Brest, arriving 2 P. M. Boarded tugs for our ship U. S. S. Main 2:30 P. M. Left at 5 P. M. immediately after Zeppelin (formerly German Bremen). We have 3600 troops on board. Small boat. Heavy sea. Dipping badly. By 8 o'clock half men on board sick. Sleeping 4 deep. My bunk 129 compt. 34. Upper with light at head. Read "Daddy Long Legs" until midnight. Good night's sleep.
- 18—Reveille 5 A. M. Up too early, had to set watch back 1 hour 40 minutes ship time. Out on deck to smoke. Sea much heavier, boat still rocking. By noon it seems everybody is sick but me (knock on wood). Decks and stairways in terrible condition from seasickness. Smell almost makes me ill. My appetite is holding up nicely. Am too happy to get home to my loved ones to think of being sick myself. 3 P. M. Took a salt-water shower, water like ice. 8 P. M. Heavy fog and sea, boat now rolling. Finished "Daddy Long Legs" and go to bed.
- 19—Terrible windstorm raging. Waves mountain high and breaking over decks. In line and at mess seasickness is even worse today. Everyone made to go out on deck to allow detail to clean up sleeping quarters. All men are wearing blue denim and are wet through from the showers of the waves breaking. It is pitiful to see so many men lying in bunks sick. Have been trying to make my men go out on deck for the air—best thing in the world for them, but they can't be budged. Can imagine just how they feel. I must be a good sailor. At 7:30 P. M. set my watch back another half hour ship time. At 7 P. M. ship time sighted passenger boat going in direction of France. Ate lots of chocolate today, one of the sgts. bunking under me let me have half box of his for 50c. I still have a little lemon



- left I bought at camp. One of the officers promised to bring me down a box tonight, also some cake from the canteen. Daddy has a sweet tooth. Gee, the boat is rocking so it almost threw me out of my bunk. Can hardly write. Hope it will be calmer tomorrow. Now reading "A Son of Hagar." Lots of books on board.
- 20—One year ago today we left Camp Lee. Wind subsided considerably but still quite rough. Rumored that Zeppelin's engines went wrong and turned back to Brest. Saw lots of big fish diving through the waves this morning. J. W. B. doing good work on board, furnishes all reading matter, etc. Now issuing saltwater soap and checkers. Didn't like "Son of Hagar." Now reading "The Wonderful Year," by Wm. J. Locke, with "Filagree Ball" in reserve. Time turned back 37 minutes today.
- 21—Such miscellaneous weather, seemed to be passing through one storm after another, with a little sun occasionally. Rather calm at present. Big difference between this boat and the Leviathan.
- 22—Left Hoboken one year ago today for France. Certainly have a different feeling today. Band concert this morning. Saw a big whale this afternoon. Some excitement. Order is out today authorizing us to wear our second chevron. Have mine on. The J. W. B. is distributing chocolates on board tonight. Heard there is a W. W. representative on board to take messages the day before we land.
- 23—Supper very poor. The meals have not been up to the standard at any time. Out on deck at 3 A. M. Beautiful moonlight. Back in my bunk by 3:30, too cold. Ship drill this A. M. We started today to eat first for the rest of the trip. It reminds me of a lot of cattle on stampede. Can put up for a few more days. Then watch me eat!!!
- 24—Went out on deck at 4 A. M. Very warm all day. Feeding system very bad. No officer to lead the line at dinner or supper. I remember reading about some woman having passage on a transport returning to the States with troops remarking she was going down to see the cattle feed (referring to the soldiers); she certainly told the truth. Lining up to eat in the manner we have to is so embarrassing. Am sick of it all. Heard we would land in N. News either Monday night or Tuesday. This is Saturday. Movies on deck tonight, Doug. Fairbanks. Good. Am reading "Penrod and Sam." Will finish it before I go to bed. Gee, I'd like to sit down to a big steak. Am so hungry. Think I'll spend the 1st two days at home at the table. Will have to do lots of eating to catch up.
- 25—Fearfully hot today. Storming now, thunder and lightning. Sea getting choppy. Cooler also. Sent several cards today. Used the Co. machine. Issued by J. W. B. Church services this morning. Another restless night, too excited about getting home, I guess. Can't think of anything but home. Want to get a good night's sleep as I expect to stay on deck most of the day and night tomorrow, looking for sight of land. Lots of boys are sleeping on deck on account of being so hot down in this cattle-pen. We are packed like sardines.

26—Will land tomorrow. Take on pilot at 11 A. M. Pack rolled this A. M. "Raring to go." Sleeping on the springs tonight. I should worry. Just come down from the pictures. Pretty good. Am so nervous, can hardly wait for tomorrow to come.

## HOME DEFENCE.

All the National Guard having been sworn into the service of the country, it became necessary to organize new companies for local defence. There were two battalions of infantry, the Blues and the Grays, and one of artillery. The Blues had been in existence more than one hundred and twenty-five years (1789) and the loss of their identity in this war caused much regret. The life of the Grays antedated the War between the States. The Howitzers had seen more than fifty years of service. The intention was to preserve these names, even if it were not possible to maintain the integrity of the various commands. Most of the men composing these companies were of military age, but exempt by reason of marriage; some joined to gain experience prior to being called into the regular service.

Among the members of the Blues were: In A Company—Arthur Weil. B Company—James Beale Cohen, Max J. Cohen, Edgar J. Kaufman, Lewis Kaufman, Ralph J. Levy, Jack Lewit, Ira Y. Stern, Percy J. Straus, Morton G. Thalhimer. D Company—Sol. M. Davidson (born in South Africa), Abram Dettelbach, Jr., Alvin B. Hutzler (Corporal and Secretary), Milton M. Meyer.

In the Grays: First Company—Samuel Davids. Second Company—Harry Goldstein, Isidore Goldstein, Isador Passamaneck, Louis Sherman, Morris S. Shefferman.

In the Howitzers: Samuel Goldfine, Harry Levy, Isaac Straus.

Not to be outdone by the younger men, those of more mature age formed the Home Defence League. This organization, patterned after similar ones in other large cities, drilled regularly and acted as an auxiliary to the police force, and had been trained to take the place of the constabulary should riot or other trouble necessitate calling them from their regular tour of duty. Some of these older men had sons in the service, which will be designated by an asterisk (\*):

Benjamin Engelberg, \*Herbert T. Ezekiel, Percy L. Ezekiel, Irving I. Held, Arthur Levy, Edwin L. Levy, \*Julius C. Lewit,

\*Joseph Lichtenstein, Gus J. Michelbacher, Charles Miller,

\*David Wallerstein, Lee A. Whitlock.



## CIVILIAN SERVICE.

What can be said of the civilian service rendered by all? Confined to no class—men, women, old and young, boys and girls—all did their part. There was much to be done and no dearth of people to do it. Though of necessity, a sad and serious work, those who remembered and had heard of Confederate days saw much to be thankful for in the fact that resources were unlimited. Liberty Bonds were purchased by everyone who “had a heart and a dollar”; War Savings Stamps were sold by the thousand dollars’ worth; our boys in the field needed the sugar, those at home went without; the starving French stood in want of wheat, so to France it went; homefolk ate “war flour” and tried to say they liked it; the Allies needed our coal, so to Europe went a goodly part of our black diamonds; heatless days were a new experience to those who never before lacked any luxury, and certainly no necessity; every day in the week stood for some sacrifice made in the name of those in the field; that the result of this unselfishness was, in many instances, wasted is beside the question. Profiteers there were who availed themselves of high prices to make still more burdensome the heavy load that had to be carried. These were in the minority, and it is to be hoped that at no distant day their infamy will be published to the world.

The women seemed to take on renewed vigor. They sewed early and late and paid their money for the privilege of working for nothing. Of knitting there seemed no end. The supply of socks, gloves, sweaters, and the like, kept pace with the movement of our ships and men. Often the articles were misfits, but the boys took the intent for the deed and were just as happy and just as warm, and a few cigarettes enabled them to end their troubles in smoke. The reading-room of the Jefferson Club was turned over to a chapter of the Red Cross which used it for a work-room until the entire building was turned into a barracks for the Richmond College student training corps.

Where so many labored well it were invidious to laud the efforts of an individual. The work performed by the women

was wonderful, and of these Mrs. Samuel Cohen, like the name of Abou ben Adhem of old, led all the rest. The worthy daughter of a worthy sire, the Rev. M. J. Michelbacher, who did so much for Confederate soldiers in "the war" days, it was meet and proper that she should stand foremost in this respect. The duties performed by her were numerous and complex. Her resources were without number, and when occasion demanded she did not hesitate to use of her private means. Among the organizations for which she wrought and positions she held were the following: President of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Association, in which capacity she headed a committee making the largest sales of Liberty Bonds, for which two prizes were awarded; member of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross; vice-chairman of the Military Relief Committee, the chief function of which lay in caring in numerous ways for the comfort, welfare and entertainment of the wounded soldiers at West-hampton Hospital; she also managed and helped to manage numerous entertainments for the wounded in the base hospital at Camp Lee.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the work of Rev. Dr. Edward N. Calisch stood second to none. Before the draft became effective he spoke on the street corners to urge volunteering; participated in every Liberty Bond and Red Cross drive, his efforts not being confined to Richmond alone, but extending into the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia; he evidenced his words by his deeds, and personally sold Liberty Bonds; spoke at a number of Sunday "sings" and in his capacity of "Four-Minute" man at places of amusement and industrial plants; held services at Camp Lee; volunteered for a chaplaincy, but rejected on account of age; member of the State Council of Defense, Executive Committee of the Red Cross, and of the committee of three which conducted memorial services in honor of Richmond soldiers, June 29, 1919; speaker at the presentation of certificates from the French Government to relatives of deceased soldiers, February 22, 1920; is a member of the Virginia War History Commission.

Lewis L. Strauss, Private Secretary to Herbert Hoover, was awarded the decoration of Chevalier Order of Leopold by King

Albert, of Belgium; decorated by the Finnish Government as Commander of the Order of the White Rose, for eminent services of untold importance rendered the nation; one of six American delegates at conference of Allies and Germany, held at Brussels, March 13-14, 1919, with reference to furnishing supplies to Germany. The following extracts of letters from prominent Americans show the importance of his work:

"Aug. 7, 1919.

"MY DEAR STRAUSS,—Letters are poor expressions of one's feelings. If I could write a letter that conveyed the sense of affection I have and the appreciation I have, I would do it.

"You have given from slender means two years of voluntary service to the American people. At my request you refused a commission in the army. While you make the best private secretary that any public man has had during this war, your abilities are too great to remain in that groove except during a period of national stress where every red-blooded man must make sacrifice. We both go out of service together, and if you ever need a commendation from me write it yourself, and I will strengthen it up, for I never trust you to do yourself justice. But I am indeed promising a poor return for the obligation I am under.

"HERBERT HOOVER."

Cyrus Adler wrote: "In spite of the heavy work which he had to do officially, he was willing and eager at all times to help in the Jewish cause, and his aid both to Mr. Marshall and myself was of inestimable value."

Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina, who met him in Paris, among other things said to Strauss's parents: "You have every cause to be proud of the fine service he has rendered not only to our country but to the distressed people of the countries of Europe."

Louis Marshall paid this tribute: "I do not merely refer to his great ability, his untiring energy, his tact and *savoir faire*, but I am especially struck by his goodness of heart, his intellectual honesty, his unselfishness, his modesty and his readiness to serve. More than all his ardent Judaism, his genuine pride in his race and religion, his freedom from cant and his courageous championship of and sympathy with our unfortunate brethren in Eastern Europe have filled my heart with love for him. I

regard him as one of the most valuable recruits for the Jewish cause."

Another Richmonder whose services were recognized with a decoration is Louis I. Jaffe, of whom the *American Israelite* thus speaks in part:

"He received from the King of Rumania through the Washington Government the rare decoration, in this country, Chevalier de l'Etoile de Roumanie 'for service to the State.'

"The awarding of the decoration brought out Jaffe's remarkable experience in Europe in the service of the American Red Cross. Jaffe had the almost unique experience of being released from military service in Europe in order, as captain in the American Red Cross, to undertake a difficult and important mission to the Balkan States in the interest of relief work being done by that great organization there. He went to Rome and thence to Salonica. From Salonica he traveled by automobile to Belgrade, spending nearly a month on the trip because of the difficulties of travel. From Belgrade he proceeded alone through Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Albania, being forced to make his way by boat, wagon, ox-cart, pack mule and at times on foot. Jaffe's knowledge of languages, of history, geography and literature, of human nature, his resourcefulness and great intelligence all combined to make him a most acceptable officer for this work, and he accomplished his task very successfully."

Others in the civilian service were:

BINSWANGER, HARRY S., in charge of warehouse for reception of fruit stones, used in the manufacture of gas masks.

BINSWANGER, SAMUEL, son of above; physically unfit to do military duty.

BLOOMBERG, HAROLD S., director of "Smileage"; had charge of the campaign in Richmond, by means of which tickets to the various theatres in the camps were given to soldiers; four-minute man; served on Liberty Loan Committees; member of Committee of Council of Defence; as president of the Rotary Club, handled numerous matters of importance.

CLARKE, HERBERT.

GANS, HORACE.

GOLDIN, ELIAS A.

GOLDIN, MOSES, Field Clerk, Signal Corps.



MARCUSE, ISAAC J., member of State Executive Committee for sale of War Savings Stamps; enjoys distinction of having purchased first lot of the "little stickers" sold in Richmond; served on Red Cross Executive Committee, Executive Committee of the American Protective League, all the relief boards, and Executive Committee of Salvation Army drive, the last named being after the war.

POLLAK, PHILIP, spent a year in Cuba.

SCHWARZSCHILD, HENRY, helped manage Red Cross parades, designed floats, assistant director War Savings Stamp campaign; exceptional work in selling Liberty Bonds; four-minute man.

SCHWARZSCHILD, WILLIAM H., four-minute man; member of Executive Committees of Liberty Loans and Red Cross.

SHAROVE, ALEXANDER; physically unfit for active duty.

VANVORT, ROSA Z., served on Council of Defense.

An effective method adopted to impress upon the mass of the people the necessity of certain things was through the medium of "four-minute" men. These would address the audiences at the various places of amusement at each performance. They delivered an address of the length implied, rarely confining themselves to the limit, but no one complained. Everybody realized there could be no restriction, by time or otherwise, of American patriotism. Among those acting in this capacity were:

Harold S. Bloomberg, Dr. Edward N. Calisch, Charles Hutzler, Henry S. Hutzler, Henry Schwarzschild, William H. Schwarzschild.

The following acted as associate members of the Legal Advisory Board:

Harold S. Bloomberg, Alfred E. Cohen, Jacob S. Cohn, Irving S. Goldbarth, Leon M. Nelson, Isador Shapiro. Lay members—Charles Gunst, Charles Straus, Milton J. Straus.

Dr. Mark W. Peyser served on one of the Medical Advisory Boards.

An impressive ceremony took place in Capitol Square on the afternoon of August 17, 1917. William H. Schwarzschild, president of the Jefferson Club, in the name of that organization, presented the Grays Battalion with a completely equipped ambulance. Governor Henry Carter Stuart accepted the gift in the name of

the State of Virginia, and turned it over to Major J. Fulmer Bright. All three spoke feelingly.

While strictly a post-war work, no history of the great conflict would be complete without reference to the splendid results achieved by the Richmond Branch of the American Jewish War Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Arthur L. Straus, efficiently seconded by the efforts of its secretary, Samuel S. Rosendorf.

## ENTERTAINMENT AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES.

It were invidious to say that any one person did more than the other with regard to entertaining the soldiers who visited Richmond. Each did his part and did it well. None was too poor, none too rich, to entertain his quota and more. Camp Lee, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, at one time had more than 50,000 men; Camp Eustis, about sixty-five miles away, also had its thousands, as did Camp Humphreys, near Alexandria, and numerous camps near Newport News, to say nothing of various small camps and depots in this city itself. First and last, a large part of these soldiers visited Richmond, and so cordial and wholesouled was their treatment that it easily took the place of favorite with the boys. Week-ends and soldier guests were synonymous. No lines were drawn, and all denominations were treated as the salt of the earth. There being hundreds of Jewish families in Richmond, which entertained almost continuously, it is a demonstrable fact that private hosts did by far the greater part of the work.

The first welfare work was purely local. Richmond men formed the committee which raised and spent its own money. Those composing this body were: William H. Schwarzschild, chairman; Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, I. H. Kaufman, I. J. Marcuse, L. Z. Morris, Nathan Simon, A. L. Straus, Milton J. Straus. Their chief entertainment, a most popular and enjoyable one, consisted of Saturday night dances, with refreshments, at the Jefferson Club. They were largely attended, being under the immediate management of Mrs. Samuel Cohen. These were given during the fall and winter of 1917-'18, and in the spring of the latter year.

Passover, 1918, a committee of three—Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Miss Hannah Cohn, and the president of the Y. M. H. A.—invited all Jewish soldiers in Camp Lee to spend the holidays in Richmond. Each boy had an invitation for the Sedar and for as much time as for which he could procure a furlough. During the Fall holidays the same committee so arranged that every Jewish

soldier at Camp Lee had a special invitation to some home in this city.

In July and August, picnics were given by the Y. W. H. A., at Bryan Park and the Reservoir respectively. These, also, were very enjoyable.

Beth Ahabah's Year Book, 1919-'20, pays this tribute:

"Woman's share in the actual labors of the war was an unusual experience in this great conflict. Many of our women were likewise there who donned uniform and gave active service under many severe and trying conditions.

"Those enlisted in the department of the Canteen Service of the Red Cross were:

"Mrs. Joseph M. Rubens, Captain; Mrs. Adele Prag, Lieutenant; Miss Irma Rosenbaum, Mrs. Robert Scyle, Mrs. Ralph Levine, Mrs. Ralph Binswanger, Mrs. Ralph Levy, Mrs. Raphael Levy, Mrs. Irving J. Straus, Rosalie Heller, Beatrice Held, Virginia Levy, Edith Lindeman, Mrs. Ira Stern, and Mrs. Edgar J. Kaufman, driver in Ambulance Motor Service of Red Cross.

The Council of Jewish Juniors and Boy Scouts not only responded cheerfully and intelligently to every call, but did much on their own initiative.

The activities of our women are well set forth in the following extract from the 1919 reports of the Council of Jewish Women. What is true of the members of this organization applies with equal force to all of their sex in the community:

"Weekly visits to Base Hospital Camp Lee (Ward 9) carrying delicacies, flowers and records.

"Entertainment Sunday afternoons, monthly at Army and Navy Club in co-operation with Woman's Auxiliary. Camp Community Service at which from 100 to 350 soldiers were served with light supper and music provided.

"Work during epidemic through Neighborhood House and in co-operation with church organization and Motor Transport Service.

"Work in War Savings Stamp Campaign.

"Furnishing Meals to registrars during days of registration.

"Work in United War Work Drive, house to house canvas of Lee Ward, soliciting from women.

"Work in Red Cross Membership Drive, house to house canvas of Lee Ward, securing 1,000 memberships.

"2nd Liberty Loan, working one day.....\$ 30,000.00

"3rd Liberty Loan ..... 127,000.00

"4th Working with Beth Ahabah Auxiliary..... 808,900.00



"Practically entire membership worked throughout war in all branches of Red Cross Work, both at headquarters and at Auxiliary, in Canteen and in Motor Corps.

"Work in Food Conservation Campaign, house to house canvas with food pledge cards.

"Recent work in organization for renewed food conservation pledge.

"Work with Jewish Welfare Board in care and entertainment of returning soldiers and fitting out Richmond Jewish Welfare Board Headquarters.

"Attention to returned, wounded soldiers, afternoon entertainments at General Hospital No. 1, Westhampton."

An epidemic of Spanish influenza in the fall of 1918, coupled with the fact that the Jefferson Club building had been turned over to the Government, caused a cessation of the Saturday night dances. The National Jewish Welfare Board, composed of practically all the organizations in the country, asked that a Richmond branch be formed. The Y. M. H. A. building had been designated as headquarters. Representatives of the various local organizations met and selected the following: Chairman, Herbert T. Ezekiel; Vice-Chairman, Edwin L. Levy; Secretary, Bertram Bloch; Treasurer, Jacob Lovenstein. From this time forth an intensive programme of entertaining, excelled by no city in the Union, and equalled by few, obtained. Those of the soldiers who wished it, were furnished transportation on Saturday evening to Richmond from Camp Lee; the visitors assembled at headquarters and were taken to dinner; this would be followed by attendance upon a theatrical show; later in the evening there would be a dance, often with refreshments; the boys would be furnished quarters for the night; next morning breakfast at a cafeteria; automobile rides and the like; then dinner, followed by a dance and refreshments, and, for those who remained over, supper, lodging, and breakfast Monday morning. The fame of Richmond's hospitality spread abroad, and visitors from distant camps were not unusual, but rather the rule. On Purim there was special entertainment, and at Passover meals prepared for the occasion were furnished all comers.

When the J. W. B. house at Camp Eustis was dedicated in February, 1919, the chairman of the Richmond branch presided at the ceremonies. In addition to this, he made numerous visits to Camp Lee and, upon invitation, addressed the soldiers on sev-

eral occasions. With chaperones, he frequently took over parties of young ladies to participate in the dances there.

Max Friedman worked particularly hard in entertaining the soldiers. No call for automobiles, few or many, failed of response. His own machine bore the title of "community car."

The Neighborhood House, Nineteenth and Broad, under the auspices of the Council of Jewish Women, did continuous and intensive entertaining. Dances were held every Sunday afternoon, and all made welcome.

On the afternoon of Saturday, February 22, 1919, occurred one of the most unique incidents. About thirty soldiers, nearly equally divided between Jews and non-Jews, visited the city as guests of the J. W. B., and were entertained for three days. By special invitation they visited the Governor's Mansion and were handsomely received by his Excellency, who addressed them briefly. Mrs. Davis played the piano for them. So far as known this is one of the few, if not the only time, during this war a body of private soldiers was received at the Executive Mansion.











